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Y.W.C.A., LAGOS

1935 Programme

On Monday next, January 21st, the Young Women's Christian Association at 16, Broad Street, will begin its 1935 programme. All girls who have recently left school are invited to be present on Monday of next week at 5 p.m. At this time full information regarding plans for clubs and classes will be given.

Each Monday afternoon will be given over to special work with girls who have recently left school. While each Tuesday afternoon will be set aside as a special day for teachers and the Teachers' Fellowship Group. All teachers are asked to be present on Tuesday, January 22, at 5 p.m.

Among the Afternoon activities there will be: 1. Organised club work through which the leadership abilities of girls can be developed and preparation for full membership in the Y.W.C.A. given. 2. Recreational games including: tennis, netball, badmington, indoor games and folk dancing. 3. Handwork: (fancy work, knitting, etc.)

For Wednesday afternoons some arrangements are being attempted whereby girls who are interested in learning how to lead club-work for younger children can get first hand experience. Each Wednesday at 6 p.m. there will be a group of young men and young ladies reading and studying the lives of great men and women. The group will meet on Wednesday, January 23 at 6 p.m. to begin the life of Booker T. Washington.

Each Thursday afternoon the Y.W.C.A. Compound will be given over to Ranger activities under the supervision of Mrs. R. G. A. Savage. All Rangers are asked to be present on Thursday, January 24, at 5 p.m.

On Friday afternoons there will be demonstration of cooking.

If there is a desire for a small class in laundry work or one in mending, patching and darning, these classes will be held during the morning hours.

All young people participating in Y.W.C.A. activities of any kind will be asked to pay one shilling per month or ten shillings per year for associate or full membership fees. There will be some extra charges for the Friday cooking demonstrations.

The aim of the Young Women's Christian Association in every country is to devolop the finest Christian womanhood possible. And this means the developing of the mental, moral, spiritual, social, physical and economic powers of the women and girls of these countries.

During the year 1935 we hope not only to build up the membership among the younger girls and teachers but to build up a strong membership among the married ladies as it is this latter group that forms the real backbone moving power of the Christian Association in every community where the Y.W.C.A. is successfully meeting the needs of the people. The membership fee for married ladies is also one shilling per month or ten shillings per year.

IJEBU ODE

Jan. 16.

On Saturday last huge wall posters placarded in all the important centres of the town announced the arrival of the Apostolic Church. Pastor George Perfect, Superintendent of the Church in Nigeria with whom were other African Pastors from Ilesha, Ibadan, Lagos and Ebute Metta, headed the religious party who came out here specially to open a branch of the Church. On the night of Saturday they held an open air service in front of the old palace at the end of Awujale Street and early on Sunday morning, a procession about 100 strong wended its way to the Afin to pay their respects to the Alaiyeluwa, who in turn greeted the members warmly.

On Friday next Pastor George Perfect will be granted an interview with the Awujale and Mr Okunuga, an Ijebu, who has been for some years past one of the Elders of the Church in Lagos, will take charge of the new fold, when the Superintendent leaves for the headquarters on Saturday. The Superintendent who came out to Nigeria about three years ago expects to return to England in May next, his relief Pastor C H Rosser with whom is Mrs Rosser, having arrived since November last year.

OYO AND IBADAN

A Rejoinder

(By Jenju)

The Alafin is the sovereign king of Yorubaland who has the exclusive right of creating and appointing Kakanfos.

In the agreement, purposely so termed, made at Ibadan on the 15th day of August, 1893, between the British Government and the Balé and Authorities of Ibadan, the following clauses appear.

"We, the undersigned Bale and Authorities of Ibadan on behalf of ourselves and of the people of Ibadan, do hereby agree and declare as follows:—

1. "That the general administration of the internal affairs of the following Yoruba towns. viz: Iwo, Ede, Oshogbo, Ikirun, Ogbomosho, Ejigbo and Isefin and in all states in the so-called Ekun Orun, Ekun Osi, is vested in the general government of Ibadan and the local authorities of the said towns act in harmony with and are subject to Ibadan notwithstanding that the Alafin is recognised as the King and Head of Yorubaland."

2. "That *we fully recognise all the provisions of the Treaty dated the 3rd February, 1893*, made at Oyo between His Excellency Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, then Companion of the Most Distinguished Order, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, *and the Alafin of Oyo as Head of Yoruba-land.*"

It is clear from the foregoing that Ibadan never was an independent town or state outside the influence or authority of the Alafin.

Okebadan argues that since the British Government had made separate treaties with each subsidiary chief it follows therefore that Oyo was not recognised as the Capital City of Yorubaland and hence the Alafin was not regarded as the King of the Yorubas. The references in the Agreement quoted above, however, prove the contrary.

But, furthermore, as regards se-

evidence in a case and was asked to read his shorthand notes taken thirteen years before. He did it without difficulty.

What further proof does the one who is contemplating on the study of shorthand need to convince him of the superiority of the 97 years old system of Sir Isaac Pitman. The Police Chronicle says, "Pitman's is the style which is in use in Government circles, and is widely recognised as the official shorthand."

I should state that there were systems of shorthand before Pitman invented his wonderful system—Moses of the Old Testament was a stenographer of a sort. These systems and the memory of their inventors were short lived, but Pitman's is on the "centenary march".

The facts about "Dictating" to Oyo

Again, Okebadan not only contradicts himself in several places by his conclusions, but proves himself incapable of handling the subject he essayed to treat when he says..."Ibadan although she respected the royal line as such had dictated on several occasions to Oyo", citing (a) the sending of Bere grass, etc., to Ibadan by Alafin Adelu; (b) the request for cancellation of the title of Basorun of Oyo, and (c) the protection of (Aremo) Lawani by the Ibadans during the reign of the Alafin Adeyemi.

Now, the Alafin did not regard the request of Ogunmola to that extent as an order or demand but rather as an impertinent and insolent conduct from a son to his father or servant to his master and history records that the Alafin did not comply with the request as such. As in the day of Adam and in the light of the parable of the Prodigal Son, the Yorubas believe in cause and effect. The "bere" is a grass used for thatching. It grows only in the plain. Annual contribution of this grass is made by subordinates to their chiefs between December and January, so that a gift of "bere" has come to be regarded in the light of paying tribute; it has thus passed into a proverb to illustrate anything most incongruous "O di ori odi ki ara Oyo ki o pa bere fun ara oko" (the height of incongruity for citizens of Oyo to contribute bere to provincial folk).

This time-honoured maxim Ogunmola was bent on falsifying out of sheer vanity, not minding its being an insult and great offence to his sovereign.

The King ordered both Bere and Ayan posts to be sent to him, but it was noticed that the posts were wrapped in mats, and tied precisely the way corpses are wrapped in Yoruba country for interment.

Ogunmola did not enjoy his acquisition for two months.

It has been pointed out above that Ogunmola was exceedingly vain towards the end of his days. Having been raised by the Alafin as a reward for his military successes his pride would suffered no one else to be so called, being but one Basorun at a time. But the Alafin did not cancel the title of the Basorun of Oyo. Ogunmola demanded that Basorun Gbenla of Oyo should make way for him. "The Alafin, however, was up to the occasion. He agreed to confer on him the title of Basorun *pro causa honoris* in recognition of his services in the Ijaiye War. He was firmly against the death of his aged Basorun. The times, said he, demanded that such should be the case, Gbenla must remain the Basorun of the Kingdom with his official duties to perform at Oyo, but Ogunmola may be a provincial Basorun (honorary) as a special reward for services done."

The Case Of Aremo Lawani

Now, for Okebadan's next dictation. The Ibadans did harbour Aremo Lawani but only because he was their Prince and not out of spite for the Alafin or in defiance to his orders. They did so as a duty and with the Alafin's ultimate consent.

The Alafin Adeyemi felt offended because his nephew, Aremo Lawani, was harboured at Ibadan, who, on leaving Oyo, emptied the palace of all the royal treasures so that he, the Alafin, was practically a poor king. To this the Ibadans replied, "He is our Prince, what can we do to him? We cannot eject him from the town, and we cannot touch his property, since he was allowed to leave Oyo with all he brought with him we cannot question his right to them! However, they sent accredited messengers to Oyo to beg the King to arrange matters for them, pledging their devotion and loyalty to him. His Majesty, as was his wont, returned a fair answer."

Okebadan might also have quoted the instance of the Ex-Aremo Sanusi, expelled from Oyo about two years ago. The Alafin did not at first agree that he should remain in Ibadan but through the intercession of the Ibadan Chiefs and the Resident the Alafin had to acquiesce. Can this instance be quoted as a sign of weakness of power or of fear of invasion from Ibadan on the part of the Alafin?

METHODIST SYNOD 1935

Proceedings of Representative Session

Tuesday, January 22nd.

The Representative Session of the Methodist Synod opened this morning with a devotional service in the Tinubu Church. The Rev J A Angus addressed the members of the Synod and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. After the service the Synod repaired to the Boys' High School, Lagos, to begin the business of the Representative Session.

Greetings were received from the Gold Coast, Eastern Nigeria, the C.M.S. Conference meeting in Lagos and from some members of the Synod who were unable to attend.

Mr Chris Johnson of the Olowogbowo Church and Dr Macaulay of the Tinubu Church welcomed the up-country members of the Synod to Lagos.

Due to the coming retirement from Nigeria of Rev. E G Nightingale, B.D., the post of Synod Secretary falls vacant. Rev. H W Stacey was elected as the Secretary of the 1936 Synod.

Reports were read on various aspects of the work of the Mission. The account of the work done at Wesley College, Ibadan, showed that the training given there to Ministers, Sub-Pastors, Teacher-Cathechists and Teachers is invaluable to the activities of the Church. Students not only receive instructions in normal subjects, but do evangelistic work in the surrounding district and many testify to spiritual enrichment during their stay in the College. A great help to the spiritual life of the College has been the completion of the

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the work of Mr I A Akioye, the Methodist Travelling Teacher and advised that other teachers should be appointed for the supervision of schools. He stated that despite the very small percentage of passes in the Government Standard VI Examination last year, the standard of the schools is undoubtedly higher than in past years. He deprecated the custom of some parents who after school hours send their children for private instruction elsewhere. The poor methods and bad conditions serve to perplex and hinder the children rather than educate and help them.

Just before the Synod closed for the day it was able to welcome Rev G Ayre and Miss A Walton, Secretaries of the Society who were passing through Lagos on their way to Port Harcourt They had attended the Centenary Celebrations of the Gold Coast and sopke warmly of those impressive and enthusiastic gatherings of the Mother Church on the Gold Coast.

Wednesday, January 16th

The Methodist Synod reassembled in Lagos this morning at 8.30. It opened its session as usual with Hymn, Scripture and Prayer. The Chairman gave to the Synod the greetings of Eastern Nigeria District Methodist Synod which he had received by telegram. The morning session was taken up with consideration of Examinations of Ministers on trial and reports on their work. Two Divinity Students who are now leaving College were received for appointments to circuits. In the afternoon the Synod gave its attention to matters relating to Wesley College, Ibadan, and to District Agents. It was able to find appointments for all the Normal Students leaving the College save two. The session closed at 4.30 p.m.

THURSDAY 17TH JANUARY 1935

The Methodist Synod continued its work this morning at 8.30 Part of the morning was spent in discussion of Pastoral Work and of Young People's Organizations.

The value of these branches of Christian work was emphasized. Boys' Brigades, Boy Scout and Girl Guide companies and kindred organizations are rendering useful service to the Churches in many parts of the District. as well as the more common Sunday Schools and Junior classes, Rev W F Mellor related how in cases of these Railway wagon robberies, and the Police have successfully opposed bail for most of the accused persons who have been kept in custody since their arrests about the end of last year.

THE CLUE

Daniel Adewusi, a Railway Police Corpor l (No 995), told the Magistrate that at about 6.30 a.m. on September 30, he was sitting in front of his room at Iddo, when he saw a man (later identified as Alli Yaruwa) emerging from Iddo Railway yard, carrying a load, and moving hurriedly in the direction of Lagos.

The vigilant Corporal's suspicion was aroused, and he hailed the strange man who did not heed him, but accelerated his steps.

The corporal ran after the man, who, scenting danger, threw down his load and took to his heels. The corporal raised an alarm, and the stranger was subsequently cornered and caught.

POLICE INVESTIGATION

An intensive police investigation followed, and in a comparatively short time, all the alleged accomplices in the wagon robberies later discovered in the College Chapel which was dedicated on December 23rd.

An inspiring report by Sister Winifred Shovelton of the progress of the women's work in the Ijebu Circuit was read to the Synod. Women and girls of the Circuit are religiously and educationally reaching a higher standard. An increasing number of teaching posts are being filled by girls who have been through our schools and have received training in various ways for a number of years.

The Rev E L Jones, B.A., of Ifaki, submitted a report on the temperance and Anti-Gambling Campaign held throughout the District. Greater interest had been aroused than in previous years and in some places women as well as men were beginning to take a firm stand against the evils of intoxicating liquors. The week commencing 18th August was chosen for the Temperance Campaign of 1935. Temperance Sunday has been fixed by the Methodist Conference for November 17th.

The Methodist Supervisor of Schools, Rev H W Stacey gave a comprehensive and far-seeing survey of the work and condition of the elementary schools of the District. He showed that during the year there had been a considerable increase in the number of unassisted schools. Nigerian Methodism has reason to be proud of its educational work. Mr Stacey spoke of

Lt: Governor's Summary

ABEOKUTA AFFAIRS

(Continued from yesterday's issue)

PUBLIC WORKS

19. Marked progress has been made during the year in the preparation, and in some cases the execution, of schemes for new or improved water supplies. A personal tour by Mr. A. Beeby Thompson, an expert in such matters, resulted in the confirmation of certain major schemes which had long been awaiting approval and led to the consideration of many new schemes ranging from large scale supplies with complicated distribution arrangements in important towns down to the provision of open wells for remote rural areas. At Abeokuta work on a combined scheme for the supply of water and electricity has been initiated and final estimates for a similar scheme at Ibadan have been submitted. Government has undertaken to finance certain approved schemes from Loan Funds and in the case of approved Native Administration schemes to render assistance in the form of free grants and loans. Such assistance has already been granted to the Egba and Ife Native Administrations.

20. Such other development work as was possible was mainly confined to a few new roads, which had long been demanded, and to the provision of bridges for certain existing roads. A number of native court buildings for reorganised clans have been erected at the special request of the people concerned.

21. Two events of political importance during the year were the installation of the new Oba of Benin and the new Awujale of Ijebu Ode. His Excellency the Governor took the opportunity of these installations to outline the policy of Government towards Chiefs who are appointed Native Authorities for large and populous areas and explained what in turn was expected from those Chiefs.

22. It will be obvious from the receding paragraphs that the Administrative Officers have been more than fully occupied during the past year. The task of introducing these very necessary reforms, of supervising the councils and courts and of leading on the people to a better appreciation of the fact that they have a definite and ever increasing share in the Government of their country, all this at a time of profound peace and undisturbed prosperity would have taxed the strength and resourcefulness of the ablest: at a time of disquiet and severe commercial depression the burden has been indeed heavy. It would be difficult to praise too highly the splendid cheerfulness and courage of the people of the Southern Provinces in the face of the overwhelming nature of the losses which have befallen them, but at the same time it is permitted to doubt if the situation during the last most trying year of disillusionment and diminishing wealth would have been quite so satisfactory had it not been for the tact and real hard work of the Residents and their officers. They have however, I think, the reward of realising that theirs has been no small achievement in the face of great difficulties and that the reorganisation for which they are responsible will be of lasting value to the people whom they serve.

Abeokuta

Mr A. E. F. Murray's Report

Changes of some importance are being made in both Administrations. The so-called Central Council of Ilaro is to be abolished. This body, which for some time past has been vested with the administration of ten distinct areas under rulers claiming virtual independence of each other, was largely artificial in character. It always met at Ilaro, the local seat of Government, and thus gave to one particular area a prominence out of all proportion to its real importance. In order to recover the natural position and engender a healthy development, encouragement is being given to the formation of local councils under their traditional rulers. As a first step towards this, financial responsibility will be given next year to each natural unit. Except in Ilaro itself, the scheme has been acclaimed with enthusiasm by the rulers and their people who declare that it will accord with the natural and customary organisation of the past.

2. In Egbaland, which is a natural unit, the position is different. The Alake, as the sole Native Authority, rules directly with the advice of a very representative Council. An active and enlightened ruler, whose position at the head of affairs is strongly fortified by tradition and a powerful personality, he maintains the closest contact with the Resident who attends all important meetings of the Council. His aim, on the one band, is the preservation of the best customs and traditions of the country and, on the other, the gradual absorption of the more enlightened elements in the management of native affairs. It is proposed to encourage the Heads of the four Egba Quarters to take a greater interest in their people. At present they are inclined to idle in the capital and to leave the management of affairs to the Alake and the general Chiefs. It is now proposed that they shall tour in their rural areas and co-operate usefully with the Alake and his Council.

3. The Egba Council in its executive capacity, sits once a fortnight. For judicial purposes it holds sessions, when necessary, to hear appeals from the Native Courts. This body which responds most readily to sound and enlightened ideas, sits publicly with open doors and windows and constitutes an excellent safety valve. It comprises thirty-two members, twelve of whom are elected for life and twenty are nominated triennially. Its composition includes the District Heads of Otta and Imala, the first a conquered and the second an absorbed people, the war and civil Chiefs, Christian and Moslem representatives and members of the most enlightened section of the community. Amongst the nominated members are the fourteen civil chiefs known as 'Ogboni', members of an old secret society which exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Ogboni Houses of each of the seventy-two Egba townships prior to the establishment of the Native Courts. They still retain their houses, rites and titles, but owing to the secret nature of their constitution, the retention by them of their judicial powers was found to be impracticable. A full meeting of this Council is one of the most dignified and impressive sights to be found amongst the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. Every member including the barrister and commercial [illegible] in his Yoruba robes many of which are rich and pleasantly ornate. The Alake sits on the dais in a handsomely carved chair of state. Beside him are the District Heads of the Egba Quarters. The general Chiefs and the rest of the Councillors sit in the hall below. Though the Egba capital is a hotbed of local intrigue and feeling runs high, the deliberations of this unique assembly are conducted with a perfect sense of dignity and reveal a high standard of oratory. The development of such an institution may justly be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the Egba people.

4. The question of Yoruba land tenure and the future policy to be adopted with regard to it is a matter of vital interest to the people of Egbaland. His Excellency paid an informal visit to Abeokuta and discussed the position with the Alake on the 29th of August. There appears to be no doubt that the Egbas are unanimously in favour of a system of registration of land titles on lines similar to those envisaged in the draft Bill and His Excellency's recommendations to the Secretary of State.

5. One of the outstanding events of the year has been the signal mark of appreciation shown by His Excellency of Mr Folarin's work as the President of Ake "A" Native Court. This is the highest court of original jurisdiction in Egbaland, and is the only Native Court in Nigeria presided over by a barrister. It has now been given powers to hear most classes of criminal cases in which natives are concerned, excepting murder, manslaugter and offences connected with Government Revenue. The privilege conferred has given intense satisfaction to the Egba people. The Judicial Council, which constitutes the Native Court of Appeal and has already been described in paragraph 3, is being still further strengthened by the addition of two Egba barristers.

6. Frequent visits by all the

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Administrative Staff have been paid to the Native Courts during the year. Cases have been freely reviewed at the Courts in the presence of the Chiefs and the parties concerned and every convicted prisoner [illegible] prison, have been given an opportunity to complain against his sentence. As a rule judgments and sentences have been found to be fair. 1,291 cases were heard in the province during the year. There were 634 applications for review, in 251 of which the decision of the Court was upheld.

7. The Chiefs and people throughout the province have co-operated in a remarkale manner to weather the financial storm by continuing to pay their taxes ungrudgingly in the face of falling prices. Voluntary levies on salaries have been introduced and cheerfully accepted. As a result of this the financial position has been maintained at a fairly satisfactory level in spite of further heavy drops in revenue accruing from courts and licences. An exhaustive audit of the accounts has been carried out for the first time by a firm of Auditors.

8. Social services have been well maintained. In Abeokuta the combined water and electricity scheme has been approved after many years of delay. The scheme, when completed, will give the Egba capital approximately 20½ miles of mains, feeding 100 public taps, and 150 electric street lights. It will also render available power for fans and other amenities, for workshops and for a day and night electric light service.

9. Special mention must be made of the Egba Native Administration Welfare Centre so ably supervised by Miss J McCotter, M.B.E. Apart from the actual benefits derived by those who attend it, its educative value is immense. The total attendances for the year have numbered 126,525, with a daily average of 410 of which almost a quarter were ante-natal cases. 110 mothers were delivered in their houses by the midwives of the Centre. The greatest triumph achieved has been the exposure of a noxious native drug called *agbo*, hitherto regarded by Yoruba mothers as a *sine qua non* of infant treatment. This is a powerful purgative, the ingredients of which are obtained from certain leaves and roots. In the majority of cases it acts as an irritant and the babies die of bronchial pneumonia and exhaustion. The mortality rate is at least fifty per cent and statistics record instances in which eight babies out of a family of ten have died. Two hundred babies in a dying condition due to its effects were brought to the Centre during the year. The contrast between the healthy babies of the Centre, fed on cod liver oil and orange juice, and the pitiable victims of *agbo* is rapidly shaking the people's confidence in this time honoured superstition. The Alake is arranging a Baby Show in connection with the Centre to take place in February at which 600 babies are expected to take part. A small Welfare Centre in charge of an African woman is maintained by the Native Administration at Ilaro.

10. The eight dispensaries in the province are extremely popular. In addition to satisfying the needs of the people they set an example of hygiene and cleanliness. The number of attendances recorded in the year was 65,430. A leper settlement containing thirty-four lepers is maintained at Abeokuta by the Alake and his Council.

Destiny of the Bantu.

As to what the relation of the black races of South Africa will be to the Europeans in the future is given varying, and in some cases, curious interpretations. Politicians are in the happy position of being taken seriously when, in their lunch hour or post-prandial speeches, they embark on adventurous excursions into the unknown. As law-makers one is compelled to respect their expressions, as instalments towards a policy destined to guide the evolution of the aboriginal races within certain channels. The difference between their theories however is so vast, as to make an observer despair that unanimity could ever be attained. Some of the speeches are notable for being vague, ludicrous, barren and impracticable.

The Minister of Labour (Mr. Fourie) for instance, intends to introduce legislation that will fix a minimum wage for unskilled labour in industries that have created establishments based on wages fixed by the Wage Board. Precisely this means that the European farming community, the Government and the gold mines, who, between them employ half a million Bantu labourers, are to be exempt from this pet legislation. It was stated recently in evidence submitted to the Tariff Commission that an increase in wages of 6d. a day to the Natives employed on the mines would involve an extra annual expenditure of £1,800,000, and that this would clearly upset the basis on which the industry is established.

If the basis of the huge mining industry is to pay its black labourers not in strict accordance to actual value of work done: but is to so regulate Natives' pay as to produce massive profits for investors, the sooner the scandal was ended the better. The same applies to agriculture and the State. Mr. Fourie's minimum wage singles out the urban centres, and one may easily be misled into assuming that it is intended to benefit Natives also. The outcome of its application, as has been experienced, will be the substitution of the black labourer by the poor white. For no white employer is likely to pay a Native unskilled workman 5/-, 6/- and 7/- per day, even if the latter has earned that wage. Sentiment will lean towards paying a white worker this sum irrespective of whether his labour is worth it. The economic position of the Bantu will be impossible in the future; hedged in as it is by no legalised standard of pay in agriculture, mining and Government employment, and his ostracism in industry. What opportunity is left for him to eke out an honest living?

And yet we hear of the "black menace," and of South Africa becoming "the home of a yellow race" from Senator Smit. This wiseacre has stated that "Natives were steadily progressing morally while many Europeans were degenerating." The answer to this is provided in the statement itself, and this is that Natives will not degenerate so long as they steadily progress morally.

table progress must be further checked to save the poor white from sinking further into the quagmire. And so the evil continues in cycles, resulting in the fear that has distracted our short-sighted politicians.

Mr. A. O. B. Payn, M.P., recently stated in Cape Town that "unless we develop this desire for education (of the Native) along the right lives, and show the Natives that we are sympathetic and willing to provide some object in their lives on which to use their education, we are in serious danger of getting educated Natives who will eventually process completed, the inevi-

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As to what the relation of the black races of South Africa will be to the Europeans in the future is given varying, and in some cases, curious interpretations. Politicians are in the happy position of being taken seriously when, in their lunch hour or post-prandial speeches, they embark on adventurous excursions into the unknown. As law-makers one is compelled to respect their expressions, as instalments towards a policy destined to guide the evolution of the aboriginal races within certain channels. The difference between their theories however is so vast, as to make an observer despair that unanimity could ever be attained. Some of the speeches are notable for being vague, ludicrous, barren and impracticable.

The Minister of Labour (Mr. Fourie) for instance, intends to introduce legislation that will fix a minimum wage for unskilled labour in industries that have created establishments based on wages fixed by the Wage Board. Precisely this means that the European farming community, the Government and the gold mines, who, between them employ half a million Bantu labourers, are to be exempt from this pet legislation. It was stated recently in evidence submitted to the Tariff Commission that an increase in wages of 6d. a day to the Natives employed on the mines would involve an extra annual expenditure of £1,800,000, and that this would clearly upset the basis on which the industry is established.

If the basis of the huge mining industry is to pay its black labourers not in strict accordance to actual value of work done: but is to so regulate Natives' pay as to produce massive profits for investors, the sooner the scandal was ended the better. The same applies to agriculture and the State. Mr. Fourie's minimum wage singles out the urban centres, and one may easily be misled into assuming that it is intended to benefit Natives also. The outcome of its application, as has been experienced, will be the substitution of the black labourer by the poor white. For no white employer is likely to pay a Native unskilled workman 5/-, 6/- and 7/- per day, even if the latter has earned that wage. Sentiment will lean towards paying a white worker this sum irrespective of whether his labour is worth it. The economic position of the Bantu will be impossible in the future; hedged in as it is by no legalised standard of pay in agriculture, mining and Government employment, and his ostracism in industry. What opportunity is left for him to eke out an honest living?

And yet we hear of the "black menace," and of South Africa becoming "the home of a yellow race" from Senator Smit. This wiseacre has stated that "Natives were steadily progressing morally while many Europeans were degenerating." The answer to this is provided in the statement itself, and this is that Natives will not degenerate so long as they steadily progress morally. The system of spoon-feeding Europeans in the form of doles, old-age pensions, subsidies, remission of taxation, when the poorest Native is made to foot his bill, has the moral tendency of making a man of the Native and a pot-boiler of the European. This process completed, the inevitable progress must be further checked to save the poor white from sinking further into the quagmire. And so the evil continues in cycles, resulting in the fear complex that has distracted our short-sighted politicians.

Mr. A. O. B. Payn, M.P. recently stated in Cape Town that "unless we develop this desire for education (of the Native) along the right lines, and show the Natives that we are sympathetic and willing to provide some object in their lives on which to use their education, we are in serious danger of getting educated Natives who will eventually

turn on us."

Mr. Payn argues that Native education must be artificially controlled so as not to produce the results it bestows on Europeans; and that what sympathy the Bantu may expect from them was nothing more that the placing of a certain exclusive object as their goal. In other words this M.P.'s message is a confession of the whiteman's dread of open competition with the educated black man. Surely the European's culture is capable of holding its own against a man two thousand years behind him!

Opportunity On The Land

THE AGRICULTURAL UNION'S OFFER

APPEAL TO EARNEST YOUTH

(BY FOLA)

The solgan back-to-the-land is on the lips of everybody in this country but how few there are who realise the real import of this phrase? To many it is nothing but the wearing of clothes made of native cloth; how they sweep along the streets with caps aslant brightening up, at the greetings of friends and admirers —back-to-the-land! I appreciate the motive but what a pity it is if we cannot go further than this. It is necessary to pinch ourselves a little more and direct the current of money to the dry land whereby our wild forest may become smiling land with increased utility to the community. We have been told that we Nigerians are hungering in the face of plenty yet do we not open our eyes to find out how best we could satisfy ourselves in the circumstances. The end-of-the-month shillings still dazzle our eyes and the attention of the majority of us is still focussed on the desk rather than on the land. Let us incline more to tilling the soil than "sucking our sustenance through the quill."

True it is that farm product does not at present adequately pay itself but there are silver linings in the dark clouds which predict a future as prosperous as any we have ever known. With trade taking a good stand in Britain we may hope for the better at no distant date. In the Children's Newspaper of November 17th 1934 it was said of Portugal that "She has been less vulnerable than most nations to the increasing pressure of worldwide depression because she is essentially an agricultural country." If this is true of Portugal can it not be proved true of Nigeria? What is wanting is co-operation. Individual efforts by which everybody wants all for himself is a thing to be relegated to the past, to be displaced by more broad mindedness and confidence in one another. In this connection I may refer to the Agricultural Union of Nigeria, a Union which, in spite of all reverses financial or otherwise has, since its formation three years ago, spent £200 odd in cultivating their land and is still forging ahead hoping for a better future. It is this spirit of stick-to-it-iveness that we want among our youths of to-day. The Union has still, I understand, over 30 acres uncultivated land and is willing to accept any youth who is looking out for an avenue for a profitable investment of his money. There can be no grumbling that land is not available since we have this group of young men with arms outstretched to enfold their fellow countrymen so that they may toil together for their common good. The Secretary (c/o P.O. Box 275, Lagos) will give full particulars to any applicant.

It is to be hoped that within a short time co-operative societies will be recognised in the eyes of the law. Why should we not then rouse ourselves from our lethargic state, organise ourselves together

SOUTHERN PROVINCES REPORT

Organisation Tasks In Owerri Province

AMANYANABO OF BONNY

We continue our publication from the Southern Provinces Report for 1933 with the provincial reports of less advanced states where Political Officers are still busy collecting material for establishment or perfecting of organised Native Administration. We begin to-day the report by Mr H C Stevenson, Acting Resident.

Owerri Province

Changes were made in the area of the province during the year by the transfer to the Okigwi Division of the towns of Mbala and Atchara of the Isuochi clan and of the whole of the Umuchieze clan from the Awgu Division of the Onitsha Province. The small Benni clan situated astride the boundary between the Degema and Forcados Divisions was transferred to the latter Division of the Warri Province and the village of Arua belonging to the Trakiri clan also was transferred to the Forcados Division. The estimated population of the province is now 1,617,281 and the approximate area 10,567 square miles.

2. The year may be said to have been chiefly remarkable for the fact that the majority of the Native Administrations which had been approved began to function during the course of the year. Spectacular results were not achieved as the newly recognised clan councils have been finding their feet after a long period of obscurity and are learning to adapt themselves to modern conditions. The intensive survey of native manners and customs which has been carried out in the past few years has made it apparent that the indigenous organisation is essentially counciliar, both among the clans of Ijaw origin, who people the Degema Division, and among the Ibos of the other divisions of the province. It is on this basis that all Native Administrations have beem formed. All the time of the Administrative Staff which could be spared from routine duties was devoted to collecting further information regarding those clans, which have not yet been recognised and to guiding and advising the Native Administrations which have begun to function.

3. The Bonny Native Administration which was formed in the previous year did not make as much progress towards local self-government as was hoped. The Bonny people, who have had clan head acts of the Amanyanabo (nominal) prevented the harmonious working of the clan council, the advantage of many years contact with Europeans and who are great traders, should be well qualified to manage their own affairs, but, unfortunately, the antagonising attempts to restore harmony and thus at the end of the year the

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was essential when it co-operate in newly formed administration working smoothly. The District Officer made repeated attempts to restore harmony and at the end of the year the

Race Problem - 1935 IV
Africa.

question of the steps to be taken to improve matters was still under consideration.

4. In the other Native Administrations which have been formed throughout the province the council alone is recognised and it is left to the council members to make arrangements for conducting their meetings in the manner prescribed by custom. The people appreciate the efforts which are being made to assist them to administer their own areas in a manner conforming with native custom as far as is compatible with present day conditions. The councils have proved themselves eager to improve the lot of their fellow clansmen. Except in the more experienced trading communities near the coast the councillors' ideas of finance are rudimentary, but under the guidance of the District Officers progress has been made, notably in provision for the better administration of justice, for improved facilities for medical attention and in other ways governed by local requirements. The question as to how the Native Administrations can best help to satisfy the widespread desire for education has not been lost sight of, but no Native Administration has sufficient funds to finance any scheme which would provide for more than an inconsiderable fraction of the numbers, who are eager for schooling, but who cannot afford to pay even the lowest fees.

5. The part played during the year by the different clan councils has varied. In the majority of cases they have been gaining experience by helping to manage those services which were provided prior to the specific recognition of the council members as representatives of their clans.

6. Native custom does not provide for differentiation between the executive and the judicial authorities, in all the reorganised areas, therefore, the personnel of the Native Tribunals, composed of the clan or group council. So popular has the deference shown to native customs by allowing the councils to adjudicate in matters within their competence, proved that with few exceptions the Native Courts throughout the province have been reorganised on this basis, even in those areas which it has not yet been possible to cover by comprehensive reports and which, in consequence, have not been organised as complete Native Administrations.

7. The Native Courts, reformed on the lines described, have functioned well and have proved to be very much more satisfactory than the old Courts which were composed of four members arbitrarily appointed by Government. The fact that every litigant has one or more blood relations on the bench is not only an insurance against gross injustice but also tends to prevent deliberate lies, which are not even founded on fact, being told to the Court. The council members, any one of whom can voice his opinion and share in the decision in any case, are beginning to realise that they are no longer ignored and consequently, they are taking an interest not only in the administration of justice but also in the general welfare of their people.

8. All Native Courts have been adequately supervised by Administrative Officers. As far as possible each Court has been visited at least once a month, when the visiting officer reviewed cases in which one of the parties was dissatisfied with the judgment. Of the 45,264 cases heard in the course of the year application for review was made in 6,614 cases; the judgments in 2,806 of the cases reviewed were confirmed, the remainder were modified or the cases remitted for further evidence. An additional safeguard for litigants is provided by their liberty to appeal to the Resident from the District Officer's ruling in any case; the percentage of cases which came before the Resident in this manner was negligible.

9. The number of cases tried in the Native Courts, decreased from 53,249 in 1932 to 45,264 in the year under review. The decrease may be attributed entirely to the increasing shortage of money, which has prevented people from embarking on frivolous actions, a habit to which the Ibo, with his innate love of litigation, is addicted when his finances permit.

10. Throughout the province the Native Administrations have according to their means contributed towards the provision of medical attention for the people. There is no Native Administration in the Province sufficiently wealthy to build, equip and maintain a hospital, but the Native Administrations of Owerri and Okigwi have maintained, in the respective divisions, hospital buildings which were erected in previous years from Native Administration funds. The Okigwi hospital was extended during the year by the erection of a more suitable operating theatre and the establishment of an infant's ward for which two female African nurses have been engaged by the Native Administration. The Okigwi and Owerri hospitals are under the care of resident Government Medical Officers.

11. There are fourteen dispensaries in the province which are staffed and entirely maintained by the Native Administrations. These depensaries which are situated at convenient centres are visited periodically by the Government Medical Officer in charge of the area and have proved increasingly popular. With the exception of one, where the representatives of the people requested that a small fee should be charged for drugs and dressings, all the dispensaries provide free treatment. The attendants, local youths who have had a year's training in a Government hospital are qualified to treat only common ailments and to give first aid, but possibly the greatest value of these centres lies in the lesson in cleanliness in the care of sores and wounds which they provide. In any case the dispensaries are appreciated and well patronised by the people, who realise that they are paid for from Native Administration funds.

12. The Leper Settlement at Uzuakoli, which was built at the expense of the Native Administrations and which is entirely maintained by contributions from Native Administrations in the province, has developed during the year under the able care of Dr. J A K Brown the Medical Superintendent, who has organised the Settlement on modern lines and taken advantage of all the latest information available about the treatment of this terrible scourge. Unfortunately funds are not available to provide an asylum for all the lepers in the province, the Settlement has, therefore, been kept as far as possible as a curative centre for those in the early stages of the disease.

NEW IYALODE INSTALLED

Whole Town En Fete

OVER 16,000 WITNESS CEREMONY

(From our own Correspondent)

Ibadan, Jan. 25.

INSTALLATION CEREMONIES in Yorubaland are always marked with great festivities and the brilliant scenes attending them have always been noted for their picturesqueness and colourful splendour. For the last few weeks, all Ibadan have been on tip-toe to witness the eagerly expected installation of the new Iyalode of Ibadan, the announcement of whose election had given such widespread pleasure.

Early this morning the whole town was astir and hours before the appointed time huge crowds had been converging on the Bale's Square where about 16,000 assembled to witness the historic ceremony.

In spite of the practically all-night vigil of last night during which all sorts of dancing and merriment had been freely indulged in at the residences of the Iyalode-elect and two of her immediate juniors who were also to be installed this morning, the enthusiasm of the crowd was perfectly maintained, and at about 11 o'clock when the ceremony was to start the Bale's Square had been fully thronged by an immense crowd which overflowed some 100 yards on either side, thus effectively blocking the traffic.

Apart from the crowd there were also present some 60 chiefs and several notable personages in the community, the most prominent among the chiefs being the Otun, Osi, Ashipa, Ekerin, Ekarun and Abese Bale; and the Otun, Osi, Ashipa, Ekerin, Ekarun, and Abese Balogun.

At length the Bale's buglers announced the arrival of their august lord, who in a large gorgeous silk damask gown which did ample justice to his stately figure, emerged with impressive dignity and sat on his state chair in the portico facing the square—Oja-Iba-Isale Ijebu Road. Attending him was a little girl profusely bedecked with heavy gold ornaments.

Shortly after the Bale's arrival, Akande, son of the late Iyalode accompanied by a number of his friends, all on prancing steeds, galloped past the Bale's house towards Iba Market and reined up all of a sudden a little way up the hill. There were with these horsemen a number of drummers whose display recalled to the minds of those old enough to remember, the glorious war days of the Ibadans.

Then came the procession which was the centre of interest the Iyalode-elect, Madam Ruka resplendent in beautiful velvet cloth and silk head-dress to match, and attended in a car by Mesdames Humu Thompson Ajoo Sele, Bilewu, Selia Jawando and Nusi. There were also in the procession the two other junior Chiefs-elect—Madam Moradehun (Otun Iyalode) and Madam Ashimowu (Balogun Iyalode). They also were gorgeously dressed in velvet and damask.

On arrival the three went straightway to pay their obeisance to the Bale and then withdrew for a while, after which they were summoned before the Bale for the installation ceremony. Seated before the Bale, the Oluwo, whose duty it was to perform the ceremony came forward and having delivered the charge to the Iyalode-elect according to custom, blessed and conferred the title on her by means of beads placed on her head. The same procedure was also followed in the cases of the other two and after each conferment guns were fired to announce the fact to the thousands in the outskirts of the crowd who could not see the actual ceromony.

Then there were dancing, singing, firing of guns and general merriment, the horsemen, executing a sort of modernised war dance which was greatly admired by all present. Soon the square was deserted and the huge crowd dispersing found their way to one or other of the houses of the newly installed chiefs where merriment continued throughout the day and far into the night.

A feature of the festivities was the select shows of the Bale's children and his wives. The former, after dispersal of the general masses, came first to perform before the Bale to whom they paid their dutiful homage in the traditional manner, afterwards executing various kinds of dances. They were followed by the Bale's wives who also after making obeisance sang beautifully to the accompaniment of drums for a while, and the chiefs and others having withdrawn, came the official close of a truly auspicious day, the memory of which will linger long in the minds of all who witnessed

REVIVAL OF NATIVE ARTS AND CRAFTS

Government Commission Appointed.

A decree dated January 23 last announced the appointment of a commission at the Colonial Ministry for the protection of native arts and industries in the Belgian Congo. The objects of the commission are to study and enquire into every possible means whereby such arts and crafts may be kept alive if still in existence or resuscitated where they have been discontinued, and their future development assured and encouraged. The commission will submit its proposals to the Minister of Colonies, and will also advise the Minister on all questions relating to this matter which he may put before it.

The personnel of the commission for the protection of native arts and industries is as follows:—President, M. Jules Destrée former Minister of Science and Arts; Vice-President, M. H. Postiaux, Vice-Governor-General of the Congo; Secretary, M. G. D. Perier, Assistant Director at the Colonial Office; members, Mme. Dardenne, President of the Women's Colonial Union; Mme. E. Deladrier, of the Colonial Council; A. Hallet, painter; J.-M. Jadot, honorary adviser to the Appeal Court of Leopoldville; J. Maes, of the Belgian Congo Museum; A. Matton, sculptor; R. Schoentjes, architect; J. Thiriar, painter; J. Tanghe, professor at the Colonial University; L. Piérard, president of the Education Council; and Dom Neve.

I.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

THE IJEBU MUSLIM PALAVER

Nigerian Daily Times
1-4-35

All Charges Withdrawn

Lagos, Nigeria

MEETING AT THE AFIN

Settlement Effected

THE AWUJALE WISE MOVE

ANOTHER GREAT contribution by the Alaiyeluwa the Awujale Gbelegbuwa II towards perfect peace and understanding in and around the town of Ijebu Ode was the wise and prompt move the Awujale made to stem at once the onrush of what would otherwise have developed into a serious political unrest—a word whose import is quite beyond the conception of those who may unwittingly draw the trigger. To begin with, feelings of late have not been altogether happy among the Muslim community about the question whether or not the old Jamiu Mosque now dilapidated should be quitted for the other one at Awujale Street. In such a frame of mind anything is possible to bring about an altercation and so it happened that when on the Ramadan Festival day the Chief Imam led in prayer in his absence, Kadiri Deye, Mogaji of Balogun Kuku's people thought that he had a reasonable ground for complaint, which eventually culminated in the fracas that followed as reported in our Tuesday issue. Realising the situation, the first thing the Alaiyeluwa did was to cause to be withdrawn the charges preferred against those alleged to have taken part in the fracas and allow them to return to their homes. Meanwhile, important men in the town have been summoned, and as a result of their interview with the Alaiyeluwa a special meeting was arranged to take place at the Afin on Wednesday morning commencing from 10 o'clock a.m.

A Mass Meeting

There was such a general response to the call of the Awujale that the whole spacious yard was filled to its utmost and many had to content themselves with remaining in the open outside the Afin. The meeting was presided over by the Ogbeni Odi with his brother Odis—Ajayi Koya, Saji Onasanwo and S. D. Olushoga representing the Awujale. They were also supported by Messrs Bakare Ateko, Daddy Ajayi, Kadiri Kewushola and Sule Anibi. With the Chief Imam Bakare were present all the prominent members of the Muslim community among whom were Yesufu the Noibi, Alfa Salami Balogun, Lawani Omo-Iya, Sule Kole, Mogaji Kuku Sanusin, Hadji Jimo, Bokinni, Aregbe, Abassi, Messrs Abdu Aronmolate, Kadiri Ore-agba, Kadiri Olisa, Sanni Aramomi Amuludun, Kadiri Bawa-Allah and Mallam Bature, head of the Hausa community. The Ogbeni Odi in delivering the message of the Alaiyeluwa to the assembly said that it was his (Oba's) infinite pleasure to see that perfect peace reigned among them and to that effect he was willing that the present breach be closed for ever at that meeting.

Having been asked to state his case, Mr Kadiri Deye, the Mogaji of Kuku's House informed the meeting that he felt offended because the Chief Imam did not wait for him before he led the congregation in prayer at the praying grounds contrary to what he had been doing in the past, and added that his refusal to have hands in a past political move occasioned his non-popularity with the Otubu House. Alfa Balogun of the Otubu House strongly denied the suggestion of non-popularity and stated that there was a special ruling at the last Friday service, where it was announced to all the Ratibis that the prayer would commence at 8 o'clock in the morning prompt, and further that in spite of that announcement the congregation actually waited for the Mogaji till about 10 o'clock that day. After several other Muslims present had expressed themselves, the Ogbeni Odi observed that the action of Mogaji Kuku was extremely wrong in objecting to the prayer being said in his absence, granted even that it was at one time the custom to wait for him and that in a place of worship personality did not exist.

As regards the abusive songs indulged in by the Kuku people after the prayer, the Ogbeni Odi remarked that it was the duty of the Mogaji to prevent such nuisance, failing which he was guilty of gross negligence in that particular respect.

Mr. S. D. Olushoga and a few others spoke corroborating in effect the views of the Ogbeni, who thereafter appealed to the whole congregation on behalf of the Alaiyeluwa to please bury all their grievances, if any, and let bygone be bygone in the interest of peace, happiness and prosperity in Ijebu land. The assembly with evident sign of satisfaction then moved to the front of the Afin, where the Alaiyeluwa interviewed them and impressed upon them the importance of peace and harmony in the community. The Chief Imam Bakare, Alfa Balogun, Mogaji Kuku and other Muslim leaders expressed their gratefulness to the Alaiyeluwa for this wise intervention and promised to live as friendly as they were before.

The action of the Alaiyeluwa together with the few elders who co-operated with him to bring about such an amicable settlement has evoked favourable comments from all classes of people far and near.

HEALTH IN AFRICA

Nigerian Daily Times

Decrease in Mortality

TRIBUTES TO MEN OF SCIENCE

1-8-35

(Concluded from yesterday's issue.)

Sir Hector Duff writes:

The remarkable fall in the Nigerian death rate, which forms the subject of Sir William Nevill Geary's interesting letter in your

issue of the 14th instant, has been at least equally pronounced on the other side of Africa. In Nyasaland the mortality among Europeans towards the end of the last century exceeded even the appalling figures which Sir William Nevill Geary quotes for the same period in Nigeria.

It must be remembered, too, that such figures refer only to deaths actually occurring within the colony concerned, and do not include the numerous cases of disease contracted in Africa which ended fatally after the patients had been invalided out of that country. If these are taken into account, the European death-rate in Nyasaland prior to 1900 can hardly have been less than 15 per cent. over the whole Protectorate, while for particularly unhealthy districts it was often much more. Thus, in the case of one small station, in the year 1898, the deaths included not only every resident European but also some of those who were sent to fill their places, so that the total mortality for that station in that year actually exceeded 100 per cent. I believe the average death-rate in Nyasaland now is about 1 per cent.

This marvellous result may be due, in some degree, to the generally improved conditions under which white men live in tropical Africa to-day, and to the fact that officials are now encouraged to marry and to bring their wives out with them. The presence of white women means an end of dirty houses and bad cookery, and powerfully discourages hard drinking and other vices which played their part in swelling the mortality lists of the pioneers. But if any one thing has contributed more than another, nay, more than all others put together, to make the tropics safe for European settlement, it is the impeachment and conviction of the anopheline mosquito. One would have thought that no public reward could be too high for the man who conferred so great a benefit on his kind. And yet I remember reading in *The Times*, not very many years ago, an appeal for subscriptions to save the old age of Ronald Ross from poverty and neglect, who himself has been the saviour of millions.

I cannot keep my tongue in my head when I think of that, in an age when film actresses can earn a thousand pounds a week, and professional pugilists are paid such fortunes for a few rounds of padded fisticuffs as would have made Cribb and Molyneux stare. Truly the inequalities of this world's rewards are hard to understand. Yet, after all, what do they matter in the end, since Truth survives her martyrs?

RAMADAN FESTIVAL AT OSHOGBO

Nigerian Daily Times
1-15-35

An Object Lesson in Unity

(From our own Correspondent)

Lagos Nigeria

Oshogbo, Jan. 9.

This year the Moslems at Oshogbo were divided among themselves as to the right date of commencing the Ramadan Fast.

The Eko section (Lagos people occupying the Station area) commenced on Saturday, December 8th last and therefore expected to complete the round of thirty days by Sunday, January 6th. They followed the lunar almanack. The aboriginal Natives, however, occupying the town proper did not start to fast until Sunday, December 9th, and a day after they first saw the new moon. Each group were intensely anxious as to whose calculation Heaven would confirm by the appearance of the next new moon. On the night of Sunday 6th., the decision came. The Station area Moslems proved right, the aboriginal Natives being short of one count. But this being not very serious since the Koran itself gives allowance for possible mistake, reports of guns were soon heard from different parts of the town marking the end of the Fast Period, and reminding the people of the preparation for the Field Service the next day. Had the new moon not been visible on the night of Sunday, however, the Station Moslems would have deferred the Field Service to Tuesday to pray in one body with the aboriginal Natives as the Station Moslems are one body with the towns people under one Imam.

On the end of the Festival, i.e Sunday the 6th, there were merriments by different groups round the town, bands of men dancing to tom-toms parading and visiting from house to house to congratulate their friends and relations.

After eight o'clock, on the morning of Monday the 7th men in singles or groups of varying sizes, on foot or on horse back, and from different parts of the town made for the Praying Ground on the North-Eastern edge of the town. They met along Oke Bale Road and formed a huge stream.

This road was before a foot-path, and at that neglected, but the present Administration had seen it fit to construct a modern road its place. As the men passed along this road, especially the horsemen who could now give free play to their reins, they blessed the present Ataoja and his chiefs for the work. It may be noted that the road is not yet completed. Stopping some 150 yards to the Praying Ground which makes the old and the new contrast impressively to the advantage of the new.

The Praying Field is a grove with undergrowth cut down serving as carpet; and the foliage above as a canopy. The ground slopes slightly to the East.

There were two undesirable features at the Praying Ground. After the congregation had sat down in rows and before the Service began there were some groups or. individuals who danced round and round wending their ways between the openings formed by the rows of worshippers. The second was when the service ended and the Chief Iman was about to commence praying for blessing that the majority of men started to go away. They were reprimanded by Chief Jagun calling their attention to the example of the Christians in the Church Service—their decorum and seriousness, and warned the people that repetition of such a bad behaviour would not be tolerated. The Chief Iman before commencing the prayer commented well on the observation of the Chief Jagun and thanked him.

The Chief Iman prayed for the Chiefs beginning from the Ataoja, and for general prosperity of the towns.

Conspicuous among the worshippers were Sule Akanbi, the Jagun, accompanied by a retinue and drummers; Gbadamosi, the Baba Kekere; the Seriki; the Ekerin, M Raji; The Chief Imam, the Noibi, and the senior Koran Expositor; Sunmonu Shabi (Presdent of the Union of Strangers); the Kilas; the Oyopeju Society; Oshogbopeju Society; The Shamsi Deen Society, and the Oyolola (ladies). These last did not attend the Praying Ground, but went to meet their menfolk on the return journey.

The Balogun of Oshogbo who by the way is not a Moslem sat outside his house lying along the Oke Bale Road, surrounded by the members of his household; and as the people streamed past, important men would break a way from the main

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Africa

body to greet him; and he in return reciprocated, congratulated the people and gave presents

The men now made for the Afin, to greet the Ataoja.

Already the Ataoja was sitting at the verandah of his out house. Outside in front of him were his state-umbrellas pitched on each side and he was surrounded by his courtiers.

As each different group came up they prostrated themselves on the ground three times at intervals, a long distance from the Chief, some fifty yards away, the third obeisance being some five yards away from him. As their chests touched the ground, a set of trumpeters would, in chorus sound a long note of *Bide*. (Please rise). After the third homage, they offered prayer to the Ataoja, and he in turn congratulated them on the joy of the day and made them some presents. They then danced round the small enclosure made by the big throng of onlookers, one group moving away to be succeeded by another group. This continued until the group of *mulas* (priests) came up headed by the Chief Imam. They knelt down before the chief only one time, and in that posture offered prayer for the prosperity of the town, the Native Administration and the British Government. After presentation of gifts and congratulations from the Ataoja, the crowd dispersed, and thus the ceremony ended.

For the rest of the day, there were merriments all round the town.

Readers' Views

West Africa As A Health Resort

Nigerian Daily Times

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—I seldom write to the press but your editorial to-day with its quaint optimism about West Africa as a health resort aroused both my ire and mirth and I felt compelled to utter a protest. Because two people are reported to be taking a trip to West Africa you erect a fairy-like edifice on a solitary fact. Some people are blase enough or adventurous enough to go to hell for fun. — 18-35

In the first place, with regard to climate, the humidity of the greater part of West Africa will always be an effectual bar to its ever becoming a health resort. The only part of Nigeria which could possibly fulfil the requisites of a health resort is the Plateau, and it is nearly a thousand miles inland and even there malaria, dysentery, etc. are not unknown. I have yet to learn that Simla in India has become a health resort for European tourists. In the wet season no one would ever dream of coming to West Africa for pleasure and in the dry season the sun is so torrid as to render the greater part of the day uncomfortable for work, let alone pleasure. Only those compelled by necessity venture much into the sun between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

It is notorious, that outside a few townships, beyond the aegis of the sanitary inspector, West Africa remains, for the European at least, as deadly as ever. The European in the bush maintains his existence by an unrelaxing vigilance: one little omission, one slight careless act on the part of his servants and an attack of malaria or dysentery is the sequel. Even in townships where at great expense an efficient sanitary service is maintained malaria and dysentery are not unknown. Does the Editor not know that the European population in the Gambia has just been decimated by Yellow Fever and that Kano is now in quarantine because of the same deadly disease? Yet both of these places are supposed to have an adequate sanitary service. As a pertinent example of the health conditions in Nigeria at present you are perhaps not aware, Mr. Editor, that a certain ship after spending a few days in the pool at Lagos has been forced to return with 24 of her crew sick of malaria. A lady, who came a matter of two months on a pleasure trip to Nigeria, after less than a week spent under what seemed ideal conditions at Ikoyi had to go into hospital with malaria where she remained for nearly two weeks. When she got better she abandoned her intention of a trip throughout Nigeria and returned to England by the first available steamer with the prospect of a prolonged course of quinine taking in order to rid her of the infection she had picked up on her very short pleasure trip to Nigeria.

Do you not recall, Mr Editor, the experience of Mr Thomas who came with his wife and family to Takoradi for a very short spell and of a certain other "tourist" who visited Nigeria and whose son died of cerebral malaria on the voyage home?

The European worker in this country has been drilled into taking precautions which he now regards as part of the daily routine; but how many people are going to come to a country for pleasure where such irksome precautions are necessary?

There are no amenities in this country of any kind, outside of Lagos not a hotel decent enough for the average tourist to put up in; and what has West Africa to show a tourist? We have not the gorgeous temples or palaces of the East; no ruins of a great ancient extinct civilisation; only a restricted and costly amount of shooting which he can get much better and more economically elsewhere, *et praeterea nihil.*

The scientist and the adventurer may visit West Africa—the one for the love of investigation and the other for new thrills—but the average tourist never. I have been in this Colony many years. It has been kind to me and I am a lover of it, but that fact does not blind me to the impossibility of it ever becoming a health resort. Until vast sums, far beyond the range of practical politics at present, and as far as one can see for long enough to come, can be spent on the sanitation of this country, or until that slow mutation of the axis of the earth hope to be a health resort.

Yours etc.,
M.D.

Lagos, 16/1/35.

The Nigerian Institute
(For Boys and Girls)
Motto: Amor Patriae

A National Centre of Educational activities
School year commences 21st Jan. 1935.

Here is the problem of youth's education Solved: Send him or her to The Nigerian Institute:— Nigerian Daily Times

1. **Day Class** for **Infants** to **Middle IV**
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Africa

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Yours etc.,
M.D.

Lagos. 16/1/35.

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JULIUS OJO - COLE,
Principal.

Police Court News

Ebute Metta, Jan. 9.

Beating a small Boy

A young man, Kojo Gbenua, described as a public labourer, appeared before the Magistrate here to-day on a charge of disturbing the peace by quarrelling and fighting at Yaba Motor Halt on the evening of Tuesday, January 8.

Kojo pleaded guilty, and the prosecution explained that the trouble came on account of which Kojo wished to share with a younger public labourer named Jimoh Mustafa. It was further explained that Kojo was the assailant and that he beat the boy who tore his shirt in defence.

Kojo was fined 5/- or three days imprisonment in default, whilst Jimoh, a juvenile, was let off with a caution.

"Go And Tell Your Friends"

Kokobi Lawson, John Buin, Afuni Toro, Joko Thomas and Awawu Bisiriyu appeared before the magistrate charged with hawking at the Railway premises Apapa, on January 8 without permission from the Railway Authority.

The accused pleaded guilty and explained that they were merely passing through the Railway yard when the police arrested them.

The prosecution informed the court that the accused were warned thrice but they would not leave the place and had to be arrested in consequence. This, however, was denied.

Before passing a sentence of 2/6d or three days imprisonment in default on each of the prisoners, the Magistrate remarked that they must do whatever the Police told them to do. "You must always obey the Police. You must not do so again."

Other Tresspassers and Magistrate's Pronouncement

Abraham, a dealer in leather and Augustine Longe, fruit dealer, were each discharged with caution on being found guilty of wandering.

It was stated that when told to leave the place, the two men did not listen to the Police and were then arrested.

Longe: "The police man never warned me to leave the place."

Magistrate: "Oh don't deny now or evidence would be called against you."

The Magistrate remarked that the worst thing was the men's refusal to obey the Police. "The principal thing is this, whenever the Police ask you to do a thing, the sooner you do it, the better, or you will get yourself into trouble."

Nuisance

Abudu Karimu, described as a rural school boy was ordered to pay a fine of five shillings or three days imprisonment in default, when he pleaded guilty to a charge of committing nuisance.

The offence was stated to have been committed before the barracks at Harbour Road, Apapa on January 9, and after passing sentence as already stated, the Magistrate remarked that Karimu was wise in having pleaded guilty.

A Zigzag Run

That his motor vehicle was swerving left and right during a slightly increased speed, and that he failed to stop immediately he was told, were the allegations brought by the Police against a man named Karimu Imoru before the Magistrate to-day.

Imoru pleaded not guilty to dangerous driving, but admitted that he had neither driving licence nor horn.

The dangerous driving charge was proved by two Policemen who stated that pedestrians were scared at Moloney Bridge Street on the morning of January 9, by reason of Imoru's vehicle running at a high speed and swerving left and right.

Found guilty on all counts Imoru was fined 35/- on the three counts or 24 days in default. The Magistrate observed that the prisoner was rather lucky that the fine was so low.

NATIVE ADDRESS.

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER — ENGLAND, NOW IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Bishop,

In the name of the Bantu Congregation of St. Faith's Mission Mission Church, in Durban, we, the undersigned Church Wardens have the honour to extend to you a hearty welcome in our midst.

Your visit to our Bantu Congregation has given us the greatest joy and revealed the fatherly and spiritual love the head of the Mother Church of England has for his dependen's.

If you were to visit our Mission Churches dotted all over the outlying Districts in this Province, you would marvel to see the great good work done by the Missionary Pioneers among our raw and ignorant ancestors.

We pray that the Almighty God may safe-guard you to the end of your long and tiresome voyage.

We are, Bishop,

Your Lordship's respectful servants,

MDLETSHE,
MTHEMBU,
.....etc.

Durban,
Natal.

THE GOLDEN STOOL OF ASHANTI.

Brilliant Ceremony at Kumasi.

KUMASI, January 31.

At a brilliant ceremony here to-day Sir Arnold Hodson, the Governor, on behalf of His Majesty the King, restored the Golden Stool to the Ashanti people and designated Prempeh, nephew of Prempeh I, as the first Asantehene under the British Government.

As the Governor's party journeyed from Accra to Kumasi it was met at every station by cheering crowds showing the Union Jack, and "Welcome" was marked out with large white stones—manifestations which testify to the loyalty of the whole Colony to the King. At Kumasi 38 head chiefs and 350 sub-chiefs, under about 400 variegated umbrellas had assembled from dawn onward, taking up their position in the ancient Ashanti ceremonial horseshoe formation about an open space 400 yards by 300 yards, with Prempeh at the central point of the horseshoe and the Governor's stand at the open end. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the attendance, which was estimated at 50,000.

A company of the Royal West African Frontier Force, with Colours, were present, and a salute of 17 guns was fired as the Governor arrived. After inspecting the troops the Governor, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and others, and followed by a large blue and gold umbrella, visited the Chiefs round the horseshoe, drums meanwhile beating. The Chiefs returned the visit in procession before the Governor's stand, which lasted an hour and 20 minutes.

Governor's Advice to Asantehene.

After the Golden Stool, which is saddle-shaped and of dull reddish gold, had been carried round, Prempeh read an address to which the Governor replied, announcing that the King had designated Prempeh the first Asantehene under the British Government. The success of the Confederacy, the Governor said, depended on a willingness to work together. Monarchy was the most ancient and enduring system, and ensured the unity of the British Empire. "Do not let local quarrels weaken the Confederacy; do not listen to foolish agitators."

Then Prempeh II, having taken the oath of allegiance, passed in procession before the Governor, the Queen-Mother chanting according to ancient custom. Next Prempeh II danced a war dance, and the ceremony ended with the whole of the open space filled with wildly enthusiastic dancers shouting war cries and beating drums.—"The Times."

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Africa.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY AFRICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION 16TH. DECEMBER, 1935.

Native Opinion

"In the opinion of this National Convention of African Chiefs and other Leaders, the policy of political segregation of white and black races embodied in the Representation of Natives in Parliament Bill is not calculated to promote harmony and peace between the two races, for the logical outcome of its operation will be the creation of two nations in South Africa whose interests and aspirations must inevitably clash in the end and thus cause unnecessary bitterness and political strife. The political segregation of the two races can only be justly carried out by means of the creation of separate states, and this, besides being undesirable and impracticable, is not contemplated under the Land and Trust Bill.

South Africa

12 2 4 - 35

The denial to African people of the participation in the Government of the country of which they are an integral part on the basis of common citizenship is not only immoral and unjust but will inflame passions and fertilise the soil on which propagandists will sow the seeds of discontent and unrest. The danger of denying to a people the right to work through constitutional channels for the improvement of its conditions is supported by the history of European countries and particularly in the first half of the nineteenth century.

12-24-35

Another principle of these Native Bills is to set up the Whiteman as the Trustee of the Native people and to permanently relegate the Native people to the position of a child race. This ought to mean that the Europeans are exercising in the interests of the African a disinterested tutelage for as long as this population is itself unable to take care of its welfare. This principle further implies that the trusteee himself has no interest in the affairs he is administering beyond the welfare of the ward. But where the Whiteman forms part of the permanent population as is the case in South Africa the conflict of interests militates against the utmost good faith which a trustee ought to show in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities. Under such circumstances this convention is convinced that the only policy which will adequately safeguard the vital interests of both sections is one based on the principle of partnership. This principle of partnership should find expression in all the councils of the State.

The common assumption that the South African conception of trusteeship is identical with that evolved and pursued in her colonies by Great Britain we believe to be erroneous and misleading. The policy followed by Great Britain in her possessions and Protectorates is that of trusteeship to be eventually superseded by full partnership, namely, Responsible Government and Dominion Status as is instanced by the development of the relations between Great Britian and India. This is the direction in which British administration in Nigeria, Gold Coast, Uganda and Tanganyika has moved and is moving. In these Territories where Native interests are paramount in theory and very largely in practice, there are no rights, duties and obligations which are closed to Africans merely on the grounds of race or colour. The hope that the paramountcy of Native interests will be achieved in segregated areas dotted all over the country is diametrically opposed to the facts of the South African situation. In a country like South Africa where the interests of the racial groups are so inextricably interwoven the attempt to deal with them separately is bound to defeat its own objects, and the placing of the destinies of the underprivileged groups in the hands of one dominant group, however well intentioned, is fundamentally wrong and unjust.

In the light of the above considerations the convention is convinced that the only way in which the interests of the various races which constitute the South African Nation can be safeguarded is by the adoption of a policy of political identity. Such a policy will ensure the ultimate creation of a South African nation in which, while the various racial groups may develop on their own lines socially and culturally, they will be bound together by the pursuit of common political objectives.

The Convention contends that this object can only be achieved by the extension of the rights of citizenship to all the groups. The idea that the granting of full political rights to the African people would constitute a menace to the peaceful development of the Union of South Africa is disproved by the history of the Cape Colony prior to Union. In that Colony the wars and racial friction which prevailed between White and Black prior to the enfranchisement of the Non-Europeans may be contrasted with the harmonious and peaceful relations which have characterised the contact of the racial groups during the last 75 years.

We recognise that the exercise of political rights in a democratic state, demands the possession on the part of those who enjoy them, of a reasonable measure of education and material contribution to the economic welfare of the country. The Convention is therefore not opposed of the imposition of an educational, wage or property qualification as a condition for the acquirement of political privileges, and believes that such measures would adequately protect the interest of the White population in whose favour the dice is already heavily loaded in view of the extension of adult suffrage to White men and women. In short we believe a civilisation test such as was contemplated at the National Convention 1909-1910 is equitable, but that the criterion of race or colour which is implied in these Bills is contrary to democratic Government and is calculated to engender and promote feelings of hostilities and ill-will between White and Black.

This Convention is therefore opposed to the abolition of the Cape Native franchise, and reiterates its firm conviction that the Cape Native Franchise is a matter of such vital importance to all the Native people of South Africa that it cannot bargain or compromise with the political citizenship of the African people by sacrificing the Franchise as it is proposed in the Representation Bill. On the contrary the Convention believes that the time has arrived for the immediate granting of the individual franchise to Africans in the northern provinces.

Native Opinion

This Convention enjoins all African inhabitants of the Union to observe Sunday 19th January 1936 as a day of universal humiliation and intercession, in their places of worship, public gatherings and private abodes. Prayers must be offered for the Almighty's guidance and intervention in the dark cloud of the pending disfranchisement of the Cape Natives by the Parliament of South Africa.

South Africa

12-24-35

This Convention makes a direct appeal to the honourable members of the Senate of the Union Legislature, nominated by the Government for their special knowledge of the reasonable wants and wishes of the Native population, to make strenuous efforts in opposing the passage of the clause that disfranchises Cape Natives in the Representation of Natives in Parliament Bill, and otherwise to use their vote to defeat other objectionable features in the Native Bills. Furthermore, that the Governor-General as Supreme Chief of the Natives be requested to refrain from assenting to the passage of this clause if passed by the Joint Session of Parliament.

The Convention feels it is imperative to appeal to His Majesty King George V and the Parliament of Great Britain, as the present Native Franchise for an expression of such treasured gift being abrogated by His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, without reason.

The Convention commends the policy adumbrated in the present Native Bills to the close study of African inhabitants in the Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, particularly in regard to the proposed future incorporation of such Protectorates in the Union. This

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In the light of the above considerations the convention is of the opinion that the only way in which the interests of the various races embodied in the Representation of Natives in Parliament Bill can be safeguarded is to promote harmony and peace between the two races which constitute the South African Nation can be safeguarded is is not calculated to promote harmony and peace between the two races which constitute the South African Nation. Such a policy of a policy of political identity. Such a policy of a policy of political identity. Such a policy of a policy of political identity

Convention resolves:—

(1) That the resolution on the Repr. of Natives Bill and Native Land and Trust Bill be submitted to Parliament by a deputation of Africans during the next session of Parliament.

(2) The said deputation to present the viewpoint of the African National Convention held at Bloemfontain on 16/12/35 at the bar of the House of Assembly.

(3) That it be an instruction to the said deputation to submit to Parliament the contention that in the opinion of this Convention no permanent and peaceful solution of the franchise and land questions is possible unless it is the result of mutual agreement between representatives of the White and Black races, which is only possible by means of a round-table or similar conference.

(4) This Conference therefore respectfully requests the Government to consider the advisability of taking steps in the direction of calling together such a conference in terms of the Native Affairs Act 23 of 1920

As is generally known, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of South Africa eleven courses are prescribed, six of which have to be taken in two and not more than three subjects. The Major Subjects, as these are called, may include three or two courses. Three year courses have been taken by our students in English, Bantu Language, History and Mathematics. Two year courses have been taken in Psychology Ethics, Logic, Economics and Social Anthropology. As indicating the increase in variety of choice after matriculation it may be recorded that in 1934 thirty separate courses were studied by 60 candidates. A mere enumeration of the subjects that have been chosen is interesting. These include English, 3 courses; 3 courses; History, 3 courses; Bantu Languages, 3 courses; Latin, 2 courses; Afrikaans, 1 course; Social Authropology, 1 course; Economics, 2 courses; Economic History, 1 course; Politics, 2 courses; Ethics, 2 courses Psychology, 2 courses; Philosophy, 2 courses; Roman Law, 1 course; South African Criminal Law, 1 course; Native Law, 1 course; Mathematics, 3 courses; Physics, 1 course; Botany, 2 courses; Zoology, 3 courses

ASABA TEACHERS' UNION

Nigerian Daily Times
12-20-35

FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Lagos Africa

One of the most important events held at Asaba recently, and one which is calculated to have widespread beneficial effects was the celebration of the First Anniversary of the Asaba Branch of the Teachers' Union.

At 4 p.m. on Saturday, November 23rd, the Patron Dr. Leo H Taylor, V.A., opened the proceedings with an imposing religious service followed by a deeply significant address to the assembled Teachers. A first rate educationalist himself, His Lordship has the happy facility when addressing Teachers on matters educational of expressing his views with a power of direct and immediate presentation which leaves a lasting impression on his audience.

A photograph of the assembled guests, Teachers, with the V. Rev. Father J. A. O'Shea, A.M., Superior of the Seminary, and the Rev. Ibeneme the local C.M.S. Pastor, was then taken.

At 7 p.m. all assembled in the Government School where the Patron was formally introduced by the President, Mr J. I. G. Onyia, Headmaster of the Government School, Agbor.

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Mr Isichei proposed the health of the assembled guests in an suitably replied to by Mr Affam Igbodo.

The President next ordered the music supplied by two bands—the dance to commence and C M S Central School, Onitsha, and special mention must be made of Mr A W Brodrick's of Enugu. effective short speech and Both performed very creditably was indeed. The Assistant Secretary Mr H V Monu must also be specially

Convention resolves:—

(1) That the resolution on the Repr. of Natives Bill and Native Land and Trust Bill be submitted to Parliament by a deputation of Africans during the next session of Parliament.

(2) The said deputation to present the viewpoint of the African National Convention held at Bloemfontain on 16/12/35 at the bar of the House of Assembly.

(3) That it be an instruction to the said deputation to submit to Parliament the contention that in the opinion of this Convention no permanent and peaceful solution of the franchise and land questions is possible unless it is the result of mutual agreement between representatives of the White and Black races, which is only possible by means of a round-table or similar conference.

(4) This Conference therefore respectfully requests the Government to consider the advisability of taking steps in the direction of calling together such a conference in terms of the Native Affairs Act 23 of 1920

As is generally known, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of South Africa eleven courses are prescribed, six of which have to be taken in two and not more than three subjects. The Major Subjects, as these are called, may include three or two courses. Three year courses have been taken by our students in English, Bantu Language, History and Mathematics. Two year courses have been taken in Psychology, Ethics, Logic, Economics and Social Anthropology. As indicating the increase in variety of choice after matriculation it may be recorded that in 1934 thirty separate courses were studied by 60 candidates. A mere enumeration of the subjects that have been chosen is interesting. These include English, 3 courses; 3 courses; History, 3 courses; Bantu Languages, 3 courses; Latin, 2 courses; Afrikaans, 1 course; Social Authropology, 1 course; Economics, 2 courses; Economic History, 1 course; Politics, 2 courses; Ethics, 2 courses Psychology, 2 courses; Philosophy, 2 courses; Roman Law, 1 course; South African Criminal Law, 1 course; Native Law, 1 course; Mathematics, 3 courses; Physics, 1 course; Botany, 2 courses; Zoology, 3 courses

ASABA TEACHERS' UNION

Nigerian Daily Times 12-20-35

First Anniversary Celebration

Lagos Africa

One of the most important events held at Asaba recently, and one which is calculated to have widespread beneficial effects was the celebration of the First Anniversary of the Asaba Branch of the Teachers' Union.

At 4 p m. on Saturday, November 23rd, the Patron Dr. Leo H Taylor, V A., opened the proceedings with an imposing religious service followed by a deeply significant address to the assembled Teachers. A first rate educationalist himself, His Lordship has the happy facility when addressing Teachers on matters educational of expressing his views with a power of direct and immediate presentation which leaves a lasting impression on his audience.

A photograph of the assembled guests, Teachers, with the V. Rev. Father J. A. O'Shea, A.M., Superior of the Seminary, and the Rev. Ibeneme the local C.M.S. Pastor, was then taken.

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Race Problem - 1935 II -
Africa

Continued.

mentioned for his good work throughout the function. Nigerian Daily Times

The dance continued until midnight and was as orderly and successful as the preceding items. At the stroke of 12, all stood at respectful attention and sang the National Anthem to the accompaniment of the Bands.

Thus ended the first anniversary celebration of the Asaba Teachers' Union. So thoroughly successful was the entire function that we confidently look forward to even greater achievements and bigger numbers next year; and, judging by the competency of those responsible, we believe—in fact, we know—we shall not be disappointed.

12-12-35 Lagos African

SIERRA LEONIANS FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Nigerian Daily Times

Wednesday's Big Function

12-12-35 Lagos African

IN HONOUR OF MISS STELLA THOMAS

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS PRESENTED

AND MISS THOMAS' REPLY

As briefly reported in these columns yesterday, the reception arranged by the Sierra Leonians Friendly Society in honour of Miss Stella Thomas, Barrister-at-Law came off successfully at the Foresters' Centenary Hall, Odunlami Street, last Wednesday evening under the Chairmanship of the Hon Dr Henry Carr, C.B.E., etc.

There was a large attendance at the function which started at 5 45 p.m. when the Hon Dr C C Adeniyi-Jones, the master of ceremonies, introduced the distinguished Chairman to whose many achievements, both academic and otherwise, he made reference.

After a few interesting and instructive opening remarks, the Chairman called upon Mr Sam O Johnson, of His Majesty's Customs, Secretary of the Sierra Leonians Friendly Society to read the address of welcome, the text of which is given below.

THE ADDRESS

Lagos, 11/12/35

Miss Stella J. Thomas.
Barrister and Solicitor,
Lagos.

Dear Miss Thomas,

On behalf of the Sierra Leoneans Friendly Society in Nigeria we the undersigned take this opportunity to extend to you our cordial welcome and congratulations on your return to Lagos.

Leaving these shores in infancy for Freetown, Sierra Leone, you there entered, the Methodist (Formerly Wesleyan) Girls' High School, later the Reuben Johnson Memorial School, and lastly the historic Institution of the Annie Walsh Memorial School (Anglican), the *alma mater* of your devoted mother, where we are aware you made very good use of your opportunities. At this Institution you passed the Junior Cambridge External Examination, then the highest External examination taken by the School but which now happily prepares girls up to the standard of matriculation for entrance to British Universities. From the Annie Walsh Memorial School you proceeded in June, 1926, to Portway College, Reading which has earned a deservedly honoured name for its service to several of our West African young women. There again you won many laurels in class and External Examinations and were eventually admitted to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple in December, 1929, starting to read for the Bar in January, 1930. Nigerian Daily Times You successfully completed this course in December, 1932, and by being called to the degree of the Utter Bar on the 13th day of May, 1933 you achieved the coveted distinction of being the first West African lady to become thus qualified. 12-12-35 Lagos African

We are most happy of your safe return to West Africa. Arriving at Freetown on the 12th October last, you enrolled there on the 16th as a Solicitor of the Supreme and Protectorate Courts of that Colony. You landed on these shores once again on the 14th of November, to the joy of us all, and enrolled here on the 16th idem as a Solicitor of the Supreme and High Courts of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate.

We realise that the repeated references to your achievement as the first West African Lady Barrister must be getting a little embarrassing to you and we must accord due respect to your susceptibilities by refraining from dwelling unduly thereon. Perhaps, however, you would forgive us for referring to the many thorns and difficulties which strew the path of a pioneer, especially in the profession of your choice, and we pray that in that path you may receive divine guidance and strength, so that as the years pass by, both you and those who watch your career with sympathetic interest will feel just pride and gratification in the reputation which you build up, and that generally you will show yourself a true leader of African womanhood. May we also crave your indulgence in referring seriously to the special responsibility in a comparatively young country like West Africa—so far as modern civilisation is concerned—which rests upon those who have had the privilege of being trained abroad, having regard to the proneness of their less favoured sisters and brothers to follow their lead without much discrimination. In this matter, however, our knowledge of your own discriminations in your social and other activities in England outside your academic career fills us with the utmost confidence that your influence among us will be wholesome in every respect.

We would perhaps add that in deciding to arrange this function in your honour we have been actuated not only by the pride we feel in your own achievements but also by the fact that you are a worthy scion of our distinguished patron. Nigerian Daily Times

Once again we welcome and congratulate you and bespeak for you a long and successful career for the benefit of yourself and your family in particular and for Africa and mankind in general.

We remain,
Dear Miss Thomas,
Yours sincerely,

Joseph McEwen President

Jas C Scott	Vice President
G S Williams	Vice President
B A Beckley	Chairman Invt.
Sam O Johnson	Secretary.

After the reading, the address was presented by the Chairman to Miss Thomas who received it with a graceful bow.

Miss Thomas' Reply

In replying to the address presented to her, Miss Thomas who was greeted with prolonged cheers by the whole audience, thanked the Society and all present for the honour done her. In a lengthy but racy and, therefore delightful speech, which was punctuated with applause, Miss Thomas recalled her old habit of calling lawyers liars which she could not do now as she has become one of them.

When her father told her she should prepare to go for law she felt it too high for her, but as there was no disobeying she made up her mind and with constant prayer she plodded on to the successful end.

When she landed in Sierra Leone, she went on, she received every encouragement, not only from her brother lawyers but from the Judges and all.

She urged all parents who could to give their promising daughters professional education, not merely for their own sakes, but to help on the progress of the country. She exhorted all to labour and to pray believing, as she said, in the efficacy of prayer.

She ended the fine speech by thanking once again the Sierra Leoneans Society and all present in her honour.

Mr J R P McEwen, President of the Sierra Leoneans Friendly Society, in a nice little speech next thanked the chairman of the evening and the guests who had honoured their invitation.

Refreshments were then served round under the able management of Mrs C C Adeniyi-Jones assisted by a few ladies the other hostess of the evening Mrs McEwen, being absent owing to indisposition.

The function came to a close at about 6 30 p.m when the large assembly dispersed, Mr and Mrs P J C Thomas receiving congratulations from many present who wished brilliant Stella every success in the profession of her choice.

Among those present at the function, may be mentioned: The Hon Mr A Alakija, the Hon Mr E O Moore, Dr and Mrs A Oyejola Messrs J T Nelson Cole, Akin Doherty, G K Gomez, T B A Johnson, W H Bailey, S Walton Lumpkin, G S Williams, B A Beckley, J C Scott, Max Davies, J R Turton, Stephen Thomas; Mr and Mrs E A Franklin, Revd and Mrs P G A Jadesimi, Rev J C Lucas, Mr and Mrs A W Porter, Dr S O Phillips, Mr S H Baptist, Mr and Mrs T K E Phillips, Mrs A B Laotan and Miss A Laotan, Mr and Mrs W F Fowler, Mr and Mrs V Gouch Johnson, Mr and Mrs R A Williams; the Misses Adeniyi-Jones, Gertie Shyngle and many others.

THE ETHIOPIAN WARFARE

The Italo-Abyssinian conflict has entered upon a phase which fills all students of its progress with anxiety lest in the effort to find a peace formulae grave injustice is done to the sovereignty of Abyssinia. That Great Britain will not suffer any such injustice we are sure, but one wishes that adequate signs could be seen in other directions that the counsel tendered by her would not only be accepted and honestly explored, but we have arrived at a point in the dispute in which it is recognized that any further spilling of blood cannot be expected to achieve material gain. Every further booming of the guns in Ethiopia, every shot fired since the Powers have once again tendered counsel of moderation and settlement on equitable lines, is a blow directed not against Abyssinia but towards shattering of civilisation. Italy cannot afford an indefinite campaign in Africa. Abyssinia is hard pressed but not conquered; and we see no sign of a "lightning speed" victory for the invading army which sooner or later may have to fight not the Ethiopian hordes but the mightier forces of nature. The plea of expansion is only an excuse for lust for conquest. World opinion is definitely formed and Italy has little or no moral backing. Sanctions have begun to tell and it were better to put a stop to the sufferings on both sides in the name of humanity.

THE ETHIOPIAN WARFARE

The world still watch, wait and hope for a just settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, in regard to which much is happening in Geneva and in each of the world's great capitals. Uneasiness seems to pervade the atmosphere in some countries and crises in other places are not impossible following the ominous resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare the British Foreign Secretary. The adjournment of the Council of the League by the President might in quite different circumstances have been held as needless delay but it is recognised by all that the attempt to find a way out of the deadlock is not promoted by undue haste. Whether the Council met in private or open Session the one paramount interest for all over the world is the urgent need of bringing the field warfare to a close in order that both combatants may be left free to apply whatever energy they have towards the examination of a lasting peace proposal. So long as the war continues it is but natural that no counsel for peace can find the same fruitful soil as one would expect in an atmosphere devoid of intensive bitterness arising from the furious and death-dealing struggles on the battle fronts. Before the Council adjourned, says yesterday's report in wireless news, the Ethiopian Representative, Monsieur Wolde Maryan put his country's case before the League in the trust that it would settle the conflict in accordance with the principle and spirit of the Covenant. That certainly will be held even by the supporters of her enemy as the best and most sensible request that Abyssinia as a Sovereign State can make. It is hardly any use expecting a lasting peace from a settlement which aims at rewarding the aggressor against his victim. As we write developments are eagerly awaited and all eyes are on the Council of the League upon whose decision much that is to determine the future course of events depends.

NIGERIAN GIRL MEDICAL STUDENT

The Prospectus of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland—Schools of Surgery, including Carmichael and Cheadwick Schools—for 1935-1936 just issued contains the Prizes awarded in respect of Winter Session, 1935, in which the name of Miss E. A. Akerele appears as the winner for the Winter Session of First Prize and Medal in Medicine.

The Medal with the head of Richard Carmichael and on the reverse the names of the College, the Session and the Winner, in a beautiful leather case was presented to Miss Akerele three weeks ago and received by her father, Mr. D. E. Akerele of Bamgbose Street by the "Abosso" mail. Congratulations.

Race Problem - 1935. I

Africa

NATIONS' METHODS IN AFRICA SCRUTINIZED

France Would Assimilate Her Colonies, While Britain Tries Indirect Rule

By DOUGLAS WOODRUFF.

FRANCE has agreed to give to Italy portions of her territory in Africa. The areas are not large; indeed the whole of Italy's African possessions in Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland looks very small on the map beside the vast empires of England and France. But Italy cares intensely about her standing and repute in the African Continent. She is a late-comer who was not reckoned a great power at the time of the final partitioning of Africa in the Eighties and Nineties.

The French concessions to Italy are a gesture arising out of the new fear of Nazi Germany, and as such they are true to the diplomatic tradition of the last century which made African ambitions subsidiary pieces in the game of European rivalries.

The Italians under the leadership of the new Governor of Libya, the illustrious airman Balbo, are determined to make their presence felt, and it is even mooted that Italy too, must begin to consider the technique of tropical administration if her responsibilities in the difficult country bordering Abyssinia that solitary survivor of the old order, should even increase.

Two Vast Experiments.

The Italian, like the German, watches today a continent containing among its inhabitants some 80,000,000 of aboriginal Negroes, where two sharply contrasting imperial experiments, the French and the British, are being worked out side by side. Today Great Britain has withdrawn from Egypt, though she is still credited in that country with much more responsibility than she is really carrying because the presence of troops to guard the Suez Canal suggests, naturally enough, that the policy of the King of Egypt, even in home affairs, is under British control. The pre-occupation of Great Britain is with peoples further south, and France too is much more concerned with her new tropical colonies than with maintaining the well-established order that is Marshal Lyautey's legacy among the Arabs of Algiers and Morocco.

With not many exceptions the whole of tropical Africa, from the Sahara to the Cape, is now included in either the British or the French empires. The boundaries of their possessions are arbitrary enough, the results of the jealousies and compromises of the European powers at the end of the last century, when the scramble for spheres of influence led to rapid boundary-drawing which has left subsequent administrators with territories of the most incongruous and inconvenient shapes.

Early Days—And Now.

There is a profound divergence of views and methods between French and English rulers. In the early days of effective occupation by European governments this divergence was concealed by the common need to put down slave trading and intertribal wars and to establish the essentials of law and order. But today there is no unknown or darkest Africa. The tasks of law and order, except in a few back pockets like Somaliland, are easily achieved, and the government has no serious natural or human opposition to overcome in making itself obeyed.

Hence the question may now be fairly put to France and Britain: What are you trying to do? What do you envisage as the future of these African peoples for whom you have so often declared yourself to be the trustees?

The French are clear and self-confident in their reply. France would incorporate into itself its subject peoples. The Africans under the French flag are to become Frenchmen, sharing the rights no less than the duties of proud French citizens. There is no color or class barrier, but there are high tests to be fulfilled. Only the Africans who really fit themselves for citizenship can expect to enjoy it.

The assimilé is accorded social in clerical or minor administrative tasks, is the pivot of French policy. In a recent speech the Governor General of French West Africa stated: "Although we have renounced the out-of-date policy of all-embracing assimilation, we have left a door ajar to permit individual accessions to French citizenship. It is the fitting reward for successful efforts to raise themselves to our level."

"The assimilé is accorded social equality, and for social equality much in the way of administrative vexation and dictatorial centralization, slightly tempered by elective councils, is cheerfully borne.

The Essential Difference.

When Clemenceau toured British India after the World War, he expressed in a single sentence the root difference between French and English approaches to subject peoples. "You do not mix enough with these people," he said to his English friend, "but you pay far too much attention to what they say." The French attitude pays little enough regard to formal requests for more constitutional representation, and an autocracy, itself governed from Paris, rules the French colonies. But the large class of the assimilés, men vehemently French because French by adoption and as a proof of personal qualities, forms a cushion or buffer between the administration and the mass of its subjects.

It follows that the French have little enthusiasm for the idea of indirect rule through native chiefs. This method is an accepted pillar of the British system, cherished alike on grounds of economy and statesmanship. Its essence is to change as little as possible, to maintain the prestige and authority of native rulers, and to lead instead of driving them. It is the treaty principle, by which Indian rajahs and Malayan sultans are guaranteed in their possessions in return for accepting a British resident at their court and handing over their foreign relations and defense and other similar subjects to British direction.

In Africa this system was established in its classic form in Northern Nigeria, where Mohammedan emirs of considerable dignity and capacity were already ruling millions of native Africans when the British arrived. The arrangement with the emirs forbids Christian missionaries to enter their territory. Such an attitude horrifies Frenchmen, even when they are not only anti-clerical but atheistic themselves. It is an illustration of trepidity and lack of belief in European civilization, for which the French reproach the English.

The French Way.

In the French colonies, from Senegal and Dahomey to French Equatorial Africa, there is no desire to preserve native civilization; in the French view, to give large powers to native rulers, to let them enjoy revenues instead of salaries and encourage their people to look to them is to hinder the spread of European ways and beliefs. The most anti-religious French Cabinets have continued to make subventions to French missions abroad, from a realization that French missionaries, men and women of a very high stamp, are inevitably spreaders of the culture and prestige of France.

Senegal, as an old French settlement, sends a Deputy to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, but it is in that respect unique among the seventeen different units of administration which make up French Africa. To date, the native element in French colonial councils is very much a minority, generally a third, whereas two-thirds of such local councils are elected by those enjoying French citizenship; but it has been indicated already that such citizenship by no means represents pure European blood.

Military service, the training of the black regiments whose presence in occupied Germany proved such a provocative aggravation of the Treaty of Versailles, is another powerful link making France the real country of Senegalese and Dahomey and other Africans. The wireless, organized under a special company, Radio-Coloniale, sends out to French Africa programs very often above the heads of the listening public, but all designed to reiterate the pre-eminence of France in the arts and in knowledge.

British Doubts.

If the Frenchman is free from doubts and misgivings as to policy in Africa, doubts and troubled indecision are all too common in England today. Africa societies abound in London, at Oxford and Cambridge; grants are eagerly earmarked for anthropological research and field work, because the present generation of men responsible for policy has few clear ideas about education and civilization.

The Englishman's dilemma is that his own education is a glorification of political independence, a literary education in the old tradition which has already produced, in colonies like the Gold Coast and Southern Nigeria, natives who would be assimilés if they were in a French colony, but for whom there is neither niche nor welcome in an English one. The native rulers, precariously defending the old customary order against the disturbances of modern invention, hate the smart native lawyer, and the administration dislikes his loquacity and the uncomfortable fact that both his talents and the drawbacks of his position incline his mind toward political life. The young African, like the young Indian, catches from the Englishman on the scene his real beliefs. For all the French boast about assimilation, the English spread the contagion of their own ideals no less effectively if reluctantly.

Aspirations Aped.

It is embarrassing for the English, especially for the English settlers in the Kenya highlands, to find all their own aspirations toward control of their colony and free political institutions for Europeans, mimicked, as it were, both by the Indian element in East Africa and by the educated natives. These political ideals, these visions of sovereign legislative bodies carrying out the will of the people, may have little glamour in Europe today, but they burn very brightly in British colonies.

It is difficult for educationalists to make Africans understand that the curriculum in the best African schools ought not to follow English models. Talk about helping the African to make his own distinctive contribution, about avoiding the errors of the European literary education which only turns out redundant clerks, is met with the greatest suspicion. The African wants the best. He is unwilling to be given anything different from the English model, because he thinks there is a motive for the discrimination.

Yet there is a mass of strong reasoning in favor of such discrimination, based not only on the difference in future conditions between African and European children but still more on the difference of mental habits. As things are today, the African is asked, in field after field—law, medicine, public work—to learn to work English methods without an English mentality.

"Light Touch Needed."

Having little belief in the value of tribal life and custom, the French find it simple to apply civilized standards, but the Englishman, who is keen to preserve what he finds and to make it the structure on which something else will one day arise, must bring a light touch even to the dark sides of the native inheritance. He must do this because he is already faced with the problem of the detribalized native, an unhappy individualist who belongs nowhere and who derives all his inspiration from people much richer than himself. The isolated or town native has every temptation to drift into debt and to succumb to the salesmanship which sees in him a buyer for every kind of European merchandise, and in particular the bicycle and the phonograph.

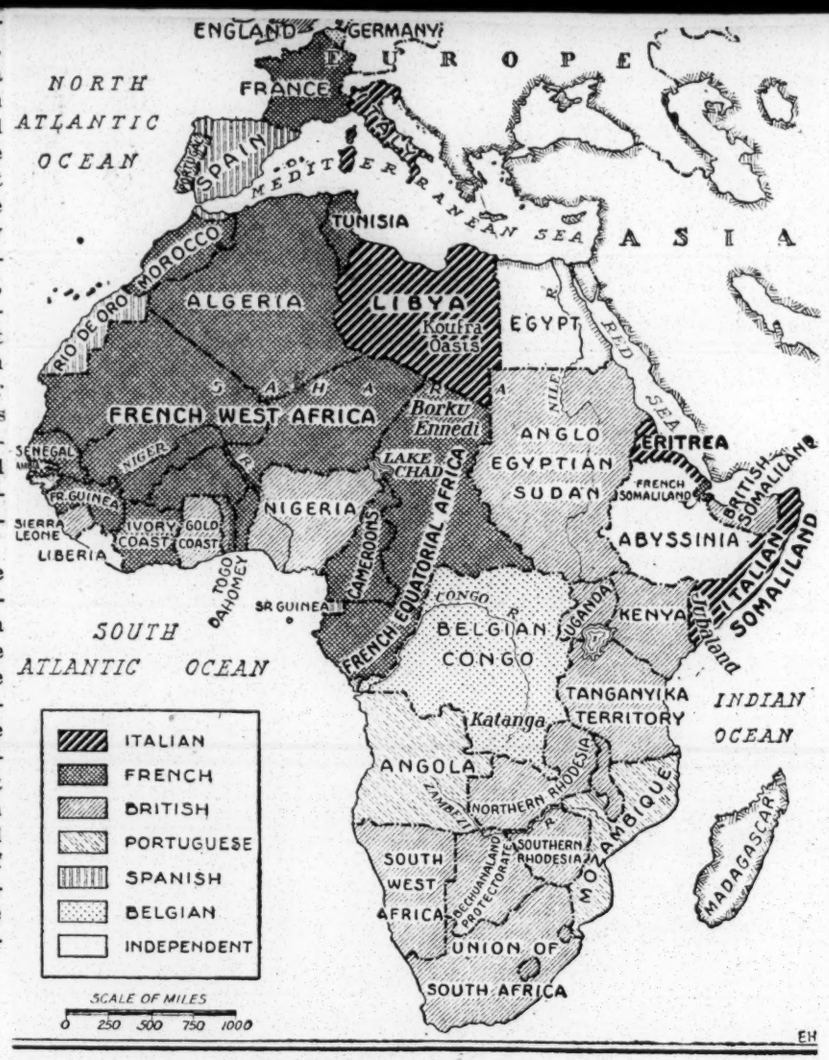
It is among the major misfortunes of African history that the collapse of world prices in the last five years should have hit the African native so hard. He has been taught to grow crops—cotton in Uganda, cocoa in the Gold Coast, palm oil in Nigeria, maize in East Africa—whose price has been outside his control. The catastrophic falls to less than half or a third have not only spread among natives grave suspicions about the business system into which they have been encouraged to enter, but have left governments with greatly shrunken resources, compelled to retrench and cut salaries and postpone improvements.

An Effect in Britain.

It is a bad introduction to the modern world, this sudden collapse of prices for causes quite inexplicable to native peoples, and it has strengthened the case of the advocates in Great Britain of closer economic relations with the colonies. They say that as natives have been encouraged to take up tropical agriculture, for marketing and not for subsistence, and to become regionally dependent on single crops, what matters to these colonies is regularity and fixity of income, which could be guaranteed within limits by large-scale undertakings to relieve a colony of its crop, year by year, in return for the purchase of goods from Great Britain.

What is reasonably certain is a change of policy in Great Britain toward the African colonies, based on a recognition that it is of little use to talk at length about what the African of the future should be like, and what government policy should be, if the governments responsible live in a state of penury, compelled to be self-sufficient, unlike the French colonies, and yet only able to derive revenue from the indirect taxation of very poor populations. If those populations are denuded of their income by being exposed bare and unprotected to the full wind of world competition, they will undergo violent fluctuations of fortune.

These primitive peoples must take their first steps in agricultural industry behind a wind-break. In proportion as it is found that there is little in the cultural inheritance of the Africans that they are deeply bound to, and that the solicitude from above to go slowly in changing modes of life and beliefs is not met with any similar conservatism from below, does it become vital that the economic foundations of the new Africa of peasant producers shall be firmly laid; because being civilized is an expensive affair.



Africa, the Continent of Colonies.

IMPRESSIONS OF WEST AFRICA

Contrast With East and South: Problems Still to be Solved

[This is the first of two articles in which Mr. C. R. Buxton states the conclusions to which he has been led by a recent visit to West Africa.]

By Charles Roden Buxton.

I had a somewhat singular experience during my recent journey to West Africa. Though my impressions were crowded, varied, absorbing, they had the effect of turning my thoughts again and again to other regions altogether—East Africa, which I visited two years ago, and South Africa, of which I had lately been hearing so much. This happy people, this prosperous peasant economy, this underlying contentedness in spite of repeated wars in quite recent years—this marvellous Civil Service, whose mind and heart can be devoted, wholly to the people's welfare without the pull of conflicting "white" interests—why are such things so little known in our African dependencies elsewhere? For I could not doubt that the sum of human happiness was far greater here than in Kenya—incomparably greater than in South Africa.

The smiling faces, the women pouring in with their own produce on their heads to the busy little markets which are to be seen wherever the tiniest group of houses is gathered together; the superior quality of the houses which I visited; the gay gatherings of the people when I was "received" by chiefs and councillors—all helped to remind me of the difference.

True, there was much lamenting over the slump in the export of palm oil; but I could see no signs of impoverishment, nor did the statistics reveal any decline of public health or of population. The people, it seemed, could still live tolerably, at any rate, on their little patches of land. The very grievances—for, of course, there are grievances—served only to point the contrast. It was vehemently claimed, for example, that England, in order to buy more palm oil, ought to prohibit the import of whale oil. A great problem, no doubt; but what is this to the rankling resentments which centre round land rights, labour conditions, and taxation only payable by wage labour in East and South Africa?

Land in East and West

Can it be, I asked myself, that these people in West Africa are so superior in social development and intelligence as to justify such a striking difference in our way of treating them? I could not see it. There is no reason to suppose that negro tribes like the Yoruba or Ibo differ so profoundly from the Kikuyu or the Kavirondo in these respects; and there are far less advanced tribes in South-east Nigeria, which I did not visit. Or is it that the land is more fertile? This, no doubt, would render possible a larger population, but that does not mean that the peoples of East or South Africa could not subsist by "native cultivation," though their numbers might be smaller. Moreover, the West has its vast areas of cattle country, not differing from that of the East and South.

I concluded that it was unnecessary to seek for far-fetched reasons; the explanation lies on the surface. It is to be found in the land question. East and South Africa contain large areas which are habitable by white people; consequently, large areas were taken from the native population, a large proportion of whom have become labourers or squatters, removed from their own tribes and their own homes, a drifting mass of landless people. In West Africa, on the other hand, where white settlement was not possible, the economic activities of the white immigrants have always consisted mainly in trade.

I found it much easier to sympathise with the activities of the trader than with those of the settler. Even the attacks on the great Lever combine, whose local firm is the United Africa Company and which is charged with threatening a monopoly, left me entirely cold. The traders are out for profits, naturally enough, but their

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primary interest is that the population shall be prosperous; whereas the primary interest of settlers is that labour shall be cheap.

Labour conditions in West Africa are directly affected by the land system. Everyone could go back to the land if he chose; if he does not go back to the land, or stay on it, it must be because he finds some conditions which are preferable. Consequently, wages in the Gold Coast mines are two and a half times those in the Kenya goldfield.

There is another difference between West and East Africa which is easier to feel than to describe. The attitude towards the native is different. There is more of respect in it. I noticed this in the attitude of the commercial men as well as the missionaries, but above all in the Civil Service. In every department—political, education, agriculture, forestry, public works, railways—I found, with hardly a single exception, a service of men who are working with enthusiasm for the people's welfare. The trouble they take, the genuine love which they freely express for the people among whom they work, are assets to the British Empire which it is impossible to exaggerate. The finest tradition is perhaps in Nigeria, but it is on a high level everywhere. I do not mean that the level is not high in Kenya, but the service there, for the reason I have given, works under much more difficult conditions.

The Educated African

I have written, as I feel, with enthusiasm about the government of our West African colonies—and especially of Nigeria,—but I do not by any means imply that it is faultless. My own chief criticism is that it does not take enough account of the educated African as opposed to the primitive African. The theory of "indirect rule," which at present dominates our administration, has no place in it for the educated African, who is looked on, by the less farseeing at any rate, as a kind of outsider, who must find his place as best he can. This, I think, is a disastrous misconception of the great problem which confronts us.

The primitive African is certainly by far the most important, if you count heads. But there are points of view from which those Africans who are now passing through rapid mental and material changes may be as worthy of study or even more worthy. All depends on the point of view.

If we are considering the future of the country the educated African is the person whom we most need to understand and to know, for policy has to take account of opinions, and he is a maker of opinions. Nor must we forget that his numbers are increasing every day; the "primitive" Africans are pouring into the ranks of the educated as education spreads.

This great community, mainly Christian and with a European culture, is something of which the Empire ought to be proud, while at the same time it presents us with a problem which we have to face and solve. We have done much for them: we have begun to give franchise, electoral representation, Government posts, much provision for cultural needs; above all, that magnificent institution, the finest thing yet done for the education of Africans, Achimota College. But we need to do a great deal more. Things are going rapidly ahead, especially in the Gold Coast, politically the most advanced of all our African dependencies. We cannot afford to stand still.

Cape African Congress

The organising committee of the Cape African Congress met at Cradock on the 19th December last, three centres being represented, viz Kimberley; Adelaide and Cradock. The poor attendance is due no doubt to general financial stringency caused by a regrettable lack of organisation of the various branches of the Cape African Congress. A serious effort is now being made by the organiser-in-chief (Rev J. A. Calata) to revive the former interest. The volume of correspondence read at the Cradock conference emanating from far and wide convincingly proved that the proletariat as well as the intelligent mass of the Bantu are keenly eager to be organised under the banner of the Congress if only the leaders were prepared to shoulder their responsibility and work in harmony. Letters from Tarkastad, De Aar, Port Alfred, Paarl, Beaufort West, King William's Town, Sandflats, Berlin, Port Elizabeth, Healdtown, Steytlerville, demonstrated the eagerness to collaborate in making this political organisation a genuine mouthpiece of the Bantu.

Resulting from the deliberations of the Cradock committee of the Cape African Congress, important conclusions were arrived at. It was decided that the reactionary or communistic type of leader or organiser was a real menace to the interests of this body, and that it was the duty of all branches to weed these men out forthwith, and afford them no recognition or support. It was openly admitted that the Bantu people were tired of listening to the doctrine of hatred of the Whiteman by agitators who traversed the country fleecing ignorant people, and filling their pockets with poor people's half-crowns. It was also strongly felt that until the Cape branch of the Congress embraced amongst its membership intelligent men and women who were recognised as leaders in their communities, its future was anything but optimistic. The object of the organisers of the Cape Congress is not the stifling of other existing organisations, so much as the formation of a nucleus whereon all could converge and speak with a united voice to the Government. The study of political affairs is being augmented by investigations into the social and moral aspects of the Black races, as it is realised that a cancer is insidiously gnawing at the moral standards of the aboriginal races unchecked.

A memorandum was finally drawn up which read as follows:—

WHEREAS.

1. "the African National Congress has allowed certain

divisions in the Cape Province to affiliate to the National Body as separate Provincial Congresses, this Committee strongly condemns this policy as having created the present state of confusion, disorganisation and disunion within the Cape African Congress. This Committee expresses as its considered opinion that the whole of the Cape Province should be organised under one Provincial Body;

2. "the Cape African Congress has twice failed within this year to hold its annual Convention through failure on the part of the various centres to send representatives, this Committee yet feels assured of the ultimate success of the work of organisation, as the letters received from the different centres prove that the people are in sympathy with the aims of the Cape African Congress; but it appears that the chief cause of the failure of the Convention is the fact that the date coincided with that of other equally important Conventions;

3. "in the past the Chiefs have been disregarded in the work of organisation, this Committee stresses the importance of enlisting the sympathy of our Chiefs to whom a special appeal is going to be made for the next Convention.

This Committee further reiterates its former declaration of adhering to strictly constitutional methods in seeking redress of grievances and still stands by its policy of moderation, and for this reason looks forward to the intelligent section of the people for support.

The Chief Organiser is given authority to appoint organisers throughout the Cape Province, who must be provided with written authority signed by the Chief Organiser, Rev. J. A. Calata.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

TO DAY the Governor-General will formally open the Parliament of the Union of South Africa. It will be the old yet a new Parliament Because of the adoption of Fusion the face of this year's Parliament will be different one Some of the members will have changed their seats and some who were with the governing Party will be the Opposition. The Union Parliament as existing at the present time is composed of three parties, so to speak, the Fusionists, the Dominion Party and the old Nationalist Party. The first is of course under the leadership of Goneral Hertzog while the second is under that of Col. Sturrock and the third under Dr. D. F. Malan. As is well-known the great majority of constituents are Europeans and Coloureds while a very small fraction is made up of a small and dwindling number of Cape Natives.

Naturally as Natives we must look to Parliament as our protectors and patrons and so the present session of Parliament is eagerly awaited by the Native population to see what it has in hand for the Native masses who have no direct representative in Parliament The new Fusion Party recently formed and whose constitution was formally adopted at Bloemfontein gave expression to the trite assertion that the Natives of this country will not be treated as slaves but that the interests of the Europeans will be supreme. This is capable of various interpretations all depending upon the individual. By its means a Repressionist may impose upon the Native any unbearable statutory burdens and under its direction an Assimilationist may consider it the right thing to do just the opposite. Why, the interests of the white man depend upon the character of the individual. One may interpret this to mean that he may rob and advocate laws to be imposed upon Natives which would be unthinkable for other sections of the population. It is obvious that words may be twisted to mean anything all depending upon one's character. As long as this state of affairs is allowed to exist and winked at by the legislature, there will always be various abuses of the prerogative of Parliament. Members before taking up their seats for the first time are sworn and each one gives the assurance that he will to the best of his power stand for such enactments as will be for the general good of the country irrespective of race or colour, but oftentimes, as in courts of law the common procedure is to plunge at once to advocate repressive laws for that section of the inhabitants of this country which is defenceless and has no vote to enable it to express its opinion approving or rejecting such unwelcome and repressive legislation.

In former times it may have been excusable for our European legislators to formulate such laws as they think will be for the good of the country since there was no opinion to be had from the Natives themselves. At present this cannot be claimed for there are now growing numbers of Natives in all provinces who intelligently follow the debates in Parliament and who can qualify for membership of any voter's association. Education had been eagerly received by the Natives in this country so that on that score again the Repressionist cannot justfy his attitude towards the Natives.

To be frank, something is being attempted by some in a small way to bring about a state of affairs which would give the Native a voice in his government. But according to the opinion of the majority among Europeans this will not be the usual vote as enjoyed by the European voter but just an inferior and ineffectual one which will not be capable of influencing legislation in favour of the Natives as against the European public opinion and that of European constituents.

We do not know what the present session of Parliament has in hand for us but we want to keep up a hopeful spirit that the deliberations will be such as to inspire us with the idea that we are considered as a people worthy of fair treatment, as assets and not as mere weights.

An Inhuman Employer

South African papers now to hand contain reports of yet another of those cases of the maltreatment of a native employee by a white employer which are so terrible a barrier to the establishment of confidence between the races. The victim this time was a lad of ten suspected of stealing cakes. His employer, a farmer named Jongbloed, had him bound hand and foot, gave him, according to witnesses, upwards of thirty lashes with an ox-whip, and then bound him tightly to a post, where he left him throughout the whole of a cold night. The boy was found on release to be too weak to work. He was taken away by his father and died some days later. His assailant was found guilty of "assault "with intent to do grievous bodily "harm" and was sentenced to six months' hard labour and to six strokes of the cat. It is some indication of the mentality behind such assaults that the accused should have explained in court that he only gave the boy "as much as "he thought he could stand and as "much as a native of his size needed." The judge took a very different view. He denounced Jongbloed's conduct as "inhuman" and described him as "a "disgrace to himself, to his family, "and to his nation." He added that the object of the sentence was not only to punish but "to show that the courts would not countenance such acts." The judgment and the sentence are a welcome sign that public opinion is becoming rapidly more enlightened in this matter. The South African press has of late given wide publicity to cases of the kind and demanded adequate punishment. When a white man who had flogged four natives was punished last August only with a fine of £15 both the Johannesburg "Star" and the "Cape Times" condemned the verdict, the latter describing it as "ludicrously lenient." There is a growing realisation that South Africa's native problem is vast and delicate and that it is intolerable that progress with it should be jeopardised by outbreaks of barbarism which in their repercussions on the native mind may nullify the wisest and most humane provisions for a solution.

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Committees of Inquiry.

The Government has embarked on an extensive programme of industrial development of the urban and rural Bantu populations throughout the Union. A committee consisting of Mr. J. M. Young, ex-Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories, as Chairman and Mr. A. E. Barrett, Chief Native Commissioner of the Witwatersrand and Director of Native Labour, Mr. F. Rodseth, Inspector of urban locations, Secretary has been appointed to enquire into and to report upon the question of the residence of Natives in urban areas and to recommend the form which legislation should take :—

(1) To enforce the principle of limiting the number of Natives in urban areas to the labour requirements of such urban areas; (2) To provide for controlling the entry of Natives into urban areas; and (3) To provide for the withdrawal of superfluous Natives from urban areas.

In making these enquiries the Committee will endeavour to gather, especially in regard to each of the more important urban areas of the Union, information on the following points :—

(1) The number of Natives. (2) What are the proportions of (a) urbanised, (b) semi-urbanised and (c) rural Natives? (3) The number of Natives in employment, with an estimate, as far as possible, of the numbers employed in various occupations. (4) The number of unemployed Natives. (5) The number of Natives which, in the opinion of the local authority, is necessary for the reasonable labour requirements of the area under its control. (6) The number of "foreign" Natives (not including those from Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland Protectorate), with an indication of their countries or origin and of the nature of their employment. (7) What steps, if any, are taken by the local urban authority to control the influx of Natives? (8) What are the conditions under which Natives reside in the urban area and what control is exercised by the local authority? The Committee will travel to each of the more important of the urban areas of the Union, as well as centres typical of the smaller towns, and will communicate separately with each of the authorities of the areas it wishes to visit. In the meantime, the Committee will welcome enquiries from any body or persons who may wish to give evidence before it.

Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, c/o Director of Native Labour, P.O. Box 1179, Johannesburg.

In investigations as to the possibilities of establishing industries in rural areas the Minister of Commerce and Industries has directed the Board of Trade to visit Port Elizabeth, East London, the Transkeian Territories and British Bechuanaland as from the 25th August onwards. The board is required in particular to report on :

(1) The economic possibilities of the following manufacturing industries in the Transkeian Territories : Meat processing, tanning, boot and shoe, soap and candle, rubber and paper-making; and in British Bechuanaland, carpet-making and the weaving of mats and other articles from sisal and other materials, the making of rugs, motor-car mats, and other articles from the skins of wild animals and sheepskins, pottery and carved woodwork.

(2) Other potential industrial activities in both territories.

(3) The facilities or support which might be given by the Government by setting aside industrial sites at nominal rentals, or by other means to encourage the establishment of industries.

(4) Such other matters as may come under the attention of the board in the course of inquiry.

In April, 1932, the United Transkeian General Council adopted a resolution requesting the Government to consider the encouragement of industries in which Natives could be employed. In submitting the request to the Government for favourable consideration the council further resolved : "This council respectively recommends that the matter be referred to the Board of Trade and Industries with a view to investigating the economic possibilities of the establishment of manufacturing industries in these territories and furnishing a report to the Department of Native Affairs ; and further, if the report is favourable, that the Government take into consideration the question of offering the industrial sites at suitable spots in the territories at a nominal rental in order to attract capital and lead to the establishment of factories that may offer further avenues for Native employment.

"Further, in submitting this proposal, the council respectfully suggests that the matter be investigated particularly in regard to the tannery, boot and shoe, soap and candle, rubber and paper manufacturing industries, and any other that may be regarded as feasible."

The resolutions of the Transkeian Council were endorsed by the Native Affairs Department and subsequently the Minister of Native Affairs intimated his desire that Bechuanaland (Vryburg, Mafeking, Taungs and Kuruman) should be included in the scope of the inquiry.

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Langa
Dec 1935 Natal

By IKHABELA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The important question of the proposed union of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches in South Africa was dealt with at the session in Pretoria last week by the District Synod of the Methodist Church of the Transvaal and Swaziland. The Chairman, the Rev. E. Bottrill, said that for several years the Conference had a committee sitting to deal with the question but had never committed itself to the principle of union with other Churches but now the time had come when the conference should say whether they were going on or not.

POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

That South Africa had the lowest income per head of population was a statement made by Mr. J Rheinallt Jones, Chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations at a Rotary Club in Pretoria last week. The Institute of Race Relations was working for the adjustment of new social conditions to the poor white and Native classes. In the greater part of South Africa there was danger of the Native losing his chief asset-- physique. Evidence of the deterioration of Native health was not lacking, and it was gratifying to see that the Department of Public Health was investigating the problem.

NATAL DISTURBANCES.

Colonel G. K. MacKenzie, Deputy---Commissioner of Police for Natal, is to visit Lady smith personally shortly to investigate the recent killings there. Every effort on the part of the Police to find the culprit or culprits responsible for the burning of a hut and the incineration of its occupants has so far failed. Sporadic outbreaks of violence among Natives in Natal have caused farmers and people in outlying villages some concern, but Colonel MacKenzie stated last Friday that this was nothing to be alarmed about.

URBAN AREAS COMMISSION.

The Commission which is investigating the position of Natives in urban Areas visited Dundee last week and inspected the Native and location Native plots of the farm Doctor. But evidence was not taken. Disappointment was expressed that no arrangements were made to enable the Natives themselves to be heard, none of them having been notified of the impending visit. Aspects of the local position will be explained in a written communication which will be forwarded to the commission at Johannesburg.

JAPAN.

The newspaper, "Jiji Shimpo", learns that Britain has proposed to Japan, through the Japanese Ambassador in London, that a conference be held in Tokio for the solution of pending issues in Eastern Asia.

JERICHO.

A well-known Archaeologist says that the object of his recent expedition to Jericho was the exploration of the lowest levels of the Bronze Age, pertaining to the millennium preceding the traditional age of the Patriarch Abraham, about 2,000 B. C. These investigations took the excavators down to twenty one feet below the surface, where they expected to find virgin soil, but found instead a deep level six feet thick, which proved to belong to the Chalcolithic period. These excavations shewed the whole sequence of Palestinian cultures in outline, and incidentally Jericho appears for the time being to mark the site of the oldest settlement in the country.

FLOOD DISASTER

Floods in north central Luzon have been responsible for the death of 180 persons and thousands are homeless. Extensive damage has been done to public works and incalculable havoc among crops. A new disaster was reported from Northern Luzon, where 50 Natives were buried by a landslide in the mountains

ABYSSINIA.

The conference on Abyssinia between Britain, France and Italy opened in Paris (yesterday) August 15. The Ethiopian Legation has declined applications from Britons for enlistment in the Abyssinian army as questions of nationality and expense are involved. Several thousand applications to join the Ethiopian army have been received by the Ethiopian Consulate in Berlin and are still arriving at the rate of 100 daily. In addition offers come from Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and other countries and a resident of the Gold Coast has offered to furnish 10, 000 men. All the applications are being refused.

EGYPT.

The Press in Alexandria examining the position of Egypt in the light of a possible conflict between Italy and Abyssinia, expresses the fear that Britain, profiting from the conflict, would annex Egypt to the colonial Empire and deprive her of her independence.

NAVAL TALKS.

It is understand that Captain Danckwerts is in Paris representing the British Admiralty, and is in touch with the French Ministry of Marine. His visit may lead within the next few weeks to a resumption of definite discussions between France and British naval experts on the naval programmes of the two countries.

TRUSTEESHIP

Ilanga Lase Natal 9-27-35

AT the assembly meeting of the Presbyterian Church at Cape Town last week Sir Clarkson Tredgold referred to the attitude of the Church towards the Natives as being much the same as that of the League of Nations who regarded them as wards of civilised people. But, he said, the Christian trusteeship should not be regarded as a perpetual tutelage.

In our opinion Sir Clarkson Tredgold could have gone on and said as much for the civilized Nations who have under them millions of people who were uncivilized when they were conquered and whose lands came under those civilized Powers. This is a vital point which will remain so until Doomsday. But the way the majority of these Powers seem to look at this and how they treat the undeveloped races proves that this trusteeship is considered of minor importance and that the Chief object and interest they have in their so-called wards is to get out of them as much wealth as is humanly possible. The treatment, administration and the legislation imposed upon them, all point to the dread fact that the trusteeship is partly or whole ignored or consigned to a back place. The chief object is exploitation and to make their places and those of their descendants secure in the land thus so easily acquired by reason of their superior intelligence. Much which should be done for their wards as thoughtlessly or purposely left undone and thus the time for the growth of those wards is maliciously and wrongfully retarded.

Recently there was tried by the courts in Pietermaritzburg the case of a man, a prominent man in his profession who had used the monies entrusted to him for his own purposes and benefit. When he was found out and prosecuted and found guilty the court viewed very seriously his lapse, for the great reason that he had abused a great trust. These great Nations who have this trusteeship over less civilized peoples may not think they are accountable to anybody on earth but "there is a divinity which shapes our ends" and as sure as the sun rises and sets there is accountability for their neglect of the duties of their trusteeship and a time will come when this accountability will be required of them by a Higher Power. It may come, not in the hands or instrumentality of those weak races but it would have connection with the attitude adopted towards them.

Even at the present time it seems such an anomaly that the allocation of land in many of these countries which were wrested from their original owners are now in the hands of a minority of Europeans and the majority of the Native peoples have only a comparatively small proportion. There is also the question of education for these wards. This is aslo proved to be in a sadly neglected state. The great majority of the Native children have no schooling facilities and are thus illiterate whereas thousands of pounds are spent by the Government for the education of the privileged children of Europeans out of general funds while the Natives have to be specially taxed to obtain just enough to educate a small proportion of their children.

The laws made for the Natives are mostly of a nature meant to keep them stationary and unprogressive in industry and economic competence. The same could be said on the administration of justice for Natives which is proved almost daily by cases where the Natives who come under the clutches of the law frequently receive but scant justice.

There is a great responsibility lying upon the civilized Nations which they should discharge towards the subjugated peoples to give them a voice in the making of the laws which govern them, to give them justice in the courts and to provide adequate educational facilities for them as well as allowing them ample scope for economic and industrial development.

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MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN KENYA

The Purchase of Wives

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—Some of your readers were interested in the letter you published from me in August on the subject of certain features of native marriage customs. I have just come from a visit to the kraal of the second woman mentioned in that letter, and it may interest further your readers to know her later history. (This young woman had been "married" by capture, with the consent of her father, but the man who had bought her ultimately agreed to let her go.)

After returning to her people's home, her forecast that they would force her back again to the man who had bought her sadly turned out to be correct. They refused to redeem her, and in this they were fortified by the decision of the Native Tribunal and haled her back to her purchaser. He told me this morning that he was able to detain her for six days, at the end of which time she again escaped, fled to the man of her choice, and with him left the reserve for the sanctuary of the settled area at Kericho. He also told me that he had paid thirteen cows, fourteen goats, and sixty-seven shillings for the girl and that the girl's guardians refuse to refund the purchase price, as it was his business to see that she did not escape—very much the attitude which would be taken up in England if a man sold a dog which later escaped from the control of the purchaser. If the dog returned to the home of the seller the purchaser could claim its return, but if it escaped elsewhere the purchaser would have to deal with the one who harboured it. So with some of the women in the reserves of Kenya.

Would you allow me to tell of another, and later, case? The father of one of our local Christian girls, himself a pagan untouched by civilisation, arranged, in spite of her deep protests, to "marry" her to a pagan. The girl was about sixteen years old. The purchaser (I cannot call him a bridegroom) arrived with a few friends, unannounced so far as the girl was concerned, captured her, and started to drag her, violently protesting, at times along the earth, to the Yala railway station, about sixteen miles away. Nearing Yala, a native Christian, attempting to rescue her, was able to hold them up long enough to cause them to miss the train. This was Wednesday, and there was no other train till Sunday.

On Wednesday night the girl was able to avoid the consummation of the "marriage," and next morning, by a stratagem, escaped. She fled, not knowing whither she was going, but by luck happened to appeal to the wife of one of our African padres. She gave her shelter, and the girl turned out to be a clan relation. Then the pursuers, in their efforts to trace the girl, asked our padre's wife if she had seen her. She lied nobly (lying is the only refuge of the defenceless) and was able to hold them off for a day. Next day they found out that she was sheltering the girl, and, fearing that unless I came to the rescue they would get her off by Sunday's train to Nairobi, the good woman tramped the eighteen miles to come to tell me about it. She arrived about eight at night after a most violent storm. To make a long story short, I got out my car, made a midnight rescue, and arrived back with the girl at 2 30 a.m. Perhaps your readers will forgive me if I add that in struggling to get my car out of a boggy part of the track I damaged my hand and had to spend the next ten days in hospital.

I could go on telling of cases. Enough to say that I think it is about time that we made our trusteeship, so far as African women are concerned, effective.

May I thank the readers of the "Manchester Guardian" who have written to me and offered their help? I am very grateful.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. Owen, Archdeacon of Kavirondo.

Ng'iya, P.O. Yala, Kisumu, Kenya, October 22.

Menace to Africa.

In the year 1929 the Prime Minister of the Union virtually won the election on the platform of the great menace of the "Kaffir states stretching from the Cape to the Sudan." The Nationalist Party manifesto signed by Gen. Hertzog, Dr. Malan and the late Mr. Tielman Roos strongly deprecated the alleged handing over of all British dominions in Africa to the "Kaffirs," as suggested by General Smuts, and an appeal was made to the electorate of both white races to stem the tide of black domination. The appeal, with whatever substance it contained, was successful.

The year 1935 has brought in its wake the Italo-Abyssinian war. The origin of strife is of quite a different nature to that envisaged by General Hertzog six years ago. To-day, in the words of the Prime Minister in his Oudtshoorn address to the circle conference of the United Party, we are warned of the "very serious time in which we live." "Most people," he proceeded, "take the Italo-Abyssinian dispute to be similar to many incidents which have occured before, (the "Kaffir" states gogga included we assume), "but it is not. There is a new spirit in the world to-day-not only in Europe, but also in Asia. It is the spirit of true Imperialism, the Imperialism that tries to spread out and to dominate the whole world." "When the head of Italy demands an overseas empire to-day he is not alone." "And there is only one continent where European Imperialism still has a chance and that is Africa."

The Premier concludes with a strong affirmation that he is not going to interfere in the quarrel between Italy and Abyssinia, as it is not for him to do that. One would have expected the Premier to do a little more than keep aloof from a struggle whose repercussions will certainly be experienced throughout Africa. As a prophet and saviour of the white man's civilisation in Africa, a civilisation that was seriously threatened only recently by the Native policy adumbrated in a pronouncement of the Governor of Tanganyika and the Hilton Young report, it is surprising that the head of the Union Government shirked from seizing the grand opportunity of influencing the League of Nations towards attaining his long cherished ideals.

It is evident that Gen. Hertzog acknowledges discretion to be the better part of valour. After a lapse of six years, since the Kaffir manifesto publication, European nations have transferred their greedy eyes to the comparatively sparsely populated continent of Africa. In that outstanding figure of the black millions of frantic efforts to gain colonial might and power over other articles of known and unknown expansion for their surplus nations, as could be relied upon exclusively by the Natives to their side, while he population, the primary objects of European countries is the dominions of the Common-and his colleagues of the Union conquest of the "Kaffir" wealth. Any action taken has covenants.

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Race Problem—1935

Africa

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN KENYA

The Purchase of Wives

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—Some of your readers were interested in the letter you published from me in August on the subject of certain features of native marriage customs. I have just come from a visit to the kraal of the second woman mentioned in that letter, and it may interest further your readers to know her later history. (This young woman had been "married" by capture, with the consent of her father, but the man who had bought her ultimately agreed to let her go.)

After returning to her people's home, her forecast that they would force her back again to the man who had bought her sadly turned out to be correct. They refused to redeem her, and in this they were fortified by the decision of the Native Tribunal and haled her back to her purchaser. He told me this morning that he was able to detain her for six days, at the end of which time she again escaped, fled to the man of her choice, and with him left the reserve for the sanctuary of the settled area at Kericho. He also told me that he had paid thirteen cows, fourteen goats, and sixty-seven shillings for the girl and that the girl's guardians refuse to refund the purchase price, as it was his business to see that she did not escape—very much the attitude which would be taken up in England if a man sold a dog which later escaped from the control of the purchaser. If the dog returned to the home of the seller the purchaser could claim its return, but if it escaped elsewhere the purchaser would have to deal with the one who harboured it. So with some of the women in the reserves of Kenya.

Would you allow me to tell of another, and later, case? The father of one of our local Christian girls, himself a pagan untouched by civilisation, arranged, in spite of her deep protests, to "marry" her to a pagan. The girl was about sixteen years old. The purchaser (I cannot call him a bridegroom) arrived with a few friends, unannounced so far as the girl was concerned, captured her, and started to drag her, violently protesting, at times along the earth, to the Yala railway station, about sixteen miles away. Nearing Yala, a native Christian, attempting to rescue her, was able to hold them up long enough to cause them to miss the train. This was Wednesday, and there was no other train till Sunday.

On Wednesday night the girl was able to avoid the consummation of the "marriage," and next morning, by a stratagem, escaped. She fled, not knowing whither she was going, but by luck happened to appeal to the wife of one of our African padres. She gave her shelter, and the girl turned out to be a clan relation. Then the pursuers, in their efforts to trace the girl, asked our padre's wife if she had seen her. She lied nobly (lying is the only refuge of the defenceless) and was able to hold them off for a day. Next day they found out that she was sheltering the girl, and, fearing that unless I came to the rescue they would get her off by Sunday's train to Nairobi, the good woman tramped the eighteen miles to come to tell me about it. She arrived about eight at night after a most violent storm. To make a long story short, I got out my car, made a midnight rescue, and arrived back with the girl at 2 30 a.m. Perhaps your readers will forgive me if I add that in struggling to get my car out of a boggy part of the track I damaged my hand and had to spend the next ten days in hospital.

I could go on telling of cases. Enough to say that I think it is about time that we made our trusteeship, so far as African women are concerned, effective.

May I thank the readers of the "Manchester Guardian" who have written to me and offered their help? I am very grateful.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. Owen, Archdeacon of Kavirondo.

Ng'iya, P.O. Yala, Kisumu, Kenya, October 22.

Menace to Africa.

Native Opinion

In the year 1929 the Prime Minister of the Union virtually won the election on the platform of the great menace of the "Kaffir states stretching from the Cape to the Sudan." The Nationalist Party manifesto signed by Gen. Hertzog, Dr. Malan and the late Mr. Tielman Roos strongly deprecated the alleged handing over of all British dominions in Africa to the "Kaffirs," as suggested by General Smuts, and an appeal was made to the electorate of both white races to stem the tide of black domination. **The appeal, with whatever substance it contained, was successful.**

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Shameful Ignorance.

We were not a little shocked at the ignorance displayed by a European correspondent to one of our contemporaries last week, who mercilessly attacked the Union Government for doing nothing for the Natives except "to neglect, repress, restrict and tax" them.

One of his damaging indictments read :

"The prosperity of King William's Town is intimately bound up with the well-being of these Natives. They have been left to themselves. Of no use to Government, except to neglect, repress, restrict and tax. No guidance as to the best use of, and conservation of their land. No limitation of the excessive numbers of scrub stock which are owned by a minority, the mass of the people owning but few. No help whatever in improving their scrub cattle, which produce neither marketable beef nor milk. It is quite possible to see 100 cattle at a dipping with not one milking udder showing. In parts their fuel has disappeared. A very old woman ventures to take a bundle of sticks from an adjacent bush. But it is Government forest, and she is fined 10s. or gaol. The Government's fatherly interest in them does not appear to extend beyond their being a source of revenue in taxes, fines and customs duties."

With due respect to this gentleman's endeavours for taking up the Bantu cause, we however feel that it must be disquieting to European readers to be told of the choas in Bantu bucolics and the Government's laissez faire in grossly exaggerated terms of condemnation, when in reality great strides are being made in the opposite direction.

To some extent the State has to accept much blame on the side of repressive legislation, and a policy dictated by prejudice in political affairs, but it would certainly be a source of encouragement to the Government and its hard-worked officials if due credit was given for "goods delivered."

For the information of the white correspondent concerned, and those whose imaginations have been over-strained by the gloomy and pessimistic picture painted by him, we tabulate a few of the benefits derived by our people from the State.

1. **The erection of sheep shearing sheds to be used for wool classification and sorting. To this end, a shed has been built at Whittlesea with encouraging financial results. Another will shortly be built in the King William's Town district under the auspices of the Local Council.**
2. Relief works have been subsidised by the Govt. in road and dam making; though the pay may yet be greatly improved.
3. Substantial sums of money have been paid out by the Govt. to assist in the combating of soil erosion in Herschel and other Native reserves
4. Funds have been provided by Bungas under the Native Affairs Department for the purchase and maintenance of thoroughbred stallions, bulls and rams to improve Native stock. Already a good number of rams have been bought by Natives at enhanced prices, and bulls are kept at several points of availability.
5. A very thorough system of cattle dipping is maintained that has resulted in Native herds being from ticks for years in succession. This is something many European leading farmers cannot claim to have achieved.
6. The relief from the payment of General Tax of £1, as well as the Local Tax of 10/- per annum of all Native taxpayers who have attained the age of sixty-five years. This comes under Act 49 of 1935.
7. Agricultural education through demonstrators, which is proving remunerative, and which incidentally inculcates the habit of self-dependence.
8. The construction of irrigation works and advanced afforestation in Native reserves for the improvement of the rural areas.
9. The establishment, development, and success of the local council system with a view to training Natives in specialised self-government.
10. Substantial grants voted to hospitals, and for the employment of itinerant nurses in rural locations by the General Councils. This is a valuable contribution to the general improvement of public health.

African Fearful Of White Armies

Uprising in Jungle Would Be Failure, Chief Says

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Africa (AP) Big Chief Kumale of Matabele, back home in his jungle hut after a visit to England, is convinced that a black uprising against the whites in Africa would be doomed to failure. The very idea alarms him.

"We must put far from our hearts any thought of war with the English," he said, in a voice of awe, recalling his visit to the British arsenal at Woolwich, England.

"How can any nation who has not the guns and war machines of the white man hope to conquer them?"

The giant black chieftain, who acted in a British film depicting the life of Cecil Rhodes, the "empire builder," shook his head at cabled reports which told of Lord Mottistone's prediction, in the house of lords, that the whites in Africa would be massacred if Italy lost the war in Ethiopia.

"Uncontrolled tribesmen would unite and we would have such a massacre as would beggar description and would be the end of every white man in Africa," Lord Mottistone was quoted as saying.

African National Convention.

MEET 16th Dec. 1935.

To the Chiefs, Headmen, Leaders of the African people in the Union of South Africa and to those of the Protectorates.

You are reminded that the above will be held in Bloemfontein as from the 16th. December 1935. I need not emphasis the necessity of urging all towns to be represented. The many problems under which our people are passing through, need the attention of every right minded person, particularly The Native Bills, which are of vital importance to us all.

Delegates who intend to attend are requested as soon as they can, to write to Mr. T. M. Mapikela, who will arrange about their boarding and lodging at a fee of 3s. per day.

I have already 68 names.

Delegates who have made private arrangements must inform the Chairman so that names of all the Delegates should be recorded. Delegates are requested to send in their names before the 30th. November 1935.

Should any replies be expected kindly enclose a stamped envelope.

With Greetings.

T. M. MAPIKELA.

Chairman Arrangement Committe

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

IBADAN HEALTH WEEK

Nigerian Daily

Dr Agbaje's Lecture

3-19-35

Ibadan, March 13.

Lagos, Nigeria

The lecture given by Dr A S Agbaje at 4.30 p.m yesterday on "Health and Disease" was listened to by an overcrowded hall.

Having been introduced by the M. O. H., Dr Clark, Dr Agbaje rose amidst deafening applause: and with a gravity befitting the august and memorable occasion thus began: "Health is valuable and simple: it is a habit. The taking of drugs is not necessary to maintain it. Good health is cheap, being obtainable from keeping hygienic habits about pure water, good diet, fresh air and cleanliness of the body, and proper sanitation of houses and town. Diseases may arise from some abnormal condition of the tissues of the body, but it is now known that many diseases are the result of the invasion of the body by microbes. These germs are ubiquitous, and only scrupulous cleanliness can protect one against them. Epidemic diseases are due to the communicable nature of the microbic diseases, from man to man, directly or through mosquitoes, insects, etc. Dissemination is assisted by crowding together of houses and people, by dirtiness, by lack of care, and by ignorance of public health measures against diseases. Certain erroneous beliefs that fevers, and some diseases come from evil spirit, juju or witchcraft, are without scientific support. These ideas come from superstition".

He then dealt with germs of all sorts which are said to be unicellular and each in size about 1/25000th inch in diameter. Microscope, he said, helped to detect germs as the cause of diseases, and it was invented in the 17th century by Galileo. Every infectious disease, it was pointed out, could be connected with its specific germ.

"Infection," he continued, "may be got in various ways:-

(1) By inhalation with air, e.g. Pneumonia, Influenza.

(2) By food e.g Dysentry

(3) By water e.g Typhoid

(4) By biting insects, e.g lice and typhus, fleas and plague, mosquitoes and Elephantiasis

(5) By personal contact, e.g Smallpox, Yaws.

"Smallpox," he said, "is caused by a germ which is too small to be visible under the microscope. It is therefore called Filterable Virus Disease." He also pointed out that the germ took about 12 days to develop, and also that strict isolation was very necessary in order to stamp out or prevent this very dangerous epidemic.

Deferential and grateful mention was made of Edward Jenner who in 1798 published his discovery of Vaccination, a means by which this epidemic of smallpox could be absolutely eradicated if only people would realise the great value thereof. This Edward Jenner, it was mentioned in passing, was regarded as a saviour in his time and his service to mankind was so highly regarded that he was awarded £30,000. Before his invention out of 1,000 deaths there were 100 due to smallpox; but after his invention the deaths per 1,000 were reduced to below 10. Vaccination, therefore, was not a thing to be slighted or abhorred in any way; and re-vaccination too should take place at the most, every seven years.

Plague is a disease of the rodents and its advent was generally signalled by death of rats. And the only way to forestall

IBADAN HEALTH WEEK

(Continued from page 5)

this disease is to destroy and annihilate rats from the houses.

Nigerian Daily Times

Rabies or Hydrophobia, he said, was another disease of the lower animal communicable to man through the bite of a dog. Whenever this happened Doctor's assistance was at once essential so that vaccination might be effected to counteract its effects.

3-19-35

Nigeria

Tetanus, he continued, was caused by the Baccillus Tetani an organism widely distributed in dust, air, dirt, earth, etc. "The dejecta of horses and cows teem with it."

"The horse fly" he went on, among the insects is a very active "carrier of diseases, like yaws, dysentry, typhoid, etc".

In dealing with water and water-borne diseases he pointed out at the outset that water was essential to life and he then went on to classify water into potable and dangerous; springs, deep wells, upland surface wells, he said, are potable; streams, rivers, shallow wells, dangerous. Rain water pure-looking and inviting as it was, he said, was suspicious, and should be taken with reserve. He then gave illustrations of protection of wells.

As to the diseases caused by drinking bad water he mentioned guinea worm the most prevalent in this town, goitre, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid, and in short worm diseases of all sorts. His description of the operation of guinea worm in human bodies was graphic and interesting and worthy of special mention. "The embryo" he said, "gets into a stream. When people take the water and drink it then the stomach digests the shrimp and sets free the guinea worm which again travels to the foot so as to be near water !"

Mosquito was another dangerous insect bred in water in any form of receptacle whatsoever. And the mosquito was noted for its exceptional capability to disseminate diseases; and great precaution must be taken so that no water is allowed to remain stagnant and unprotected for any long time. An earnest appeal was made to all present to wage incessant war against these dangerous insects.

Ventilation of houses is in Ibadan among things most neglected and one did not wonder that Dr. Agbaje expatiated so much on the point. He illustrated the evil effects of sleeping in an ill - or non-ventilated house, and showed what benefits were derivable from living in a well ventilated one. He also laid stress on construction and plan of house and pointed out *inter alia* that the walls of a house must be about 9 ft at least, and that the floor space of a room should be no less than 100 square feet. "Sanitation and cleanliness of house" he added, "prevent bed-bugs, lice, ticks, fleas, and mosquitoes."

"Food and food-borne diseases" received special emphasis. It was pointed out how great care should

be taken in eating meat, and food in general. "A balanced diet" he said, "contains proteins, carbohydrate, and fat in proportion". Excess of food generally led to accumulation of poisonous waste products in the liver and kidney which always caused constipation.

He strongly recommended the eating of vegetables which contain the vitamins which the body so naturally requires. This, he commented, had been the practice of our forefathers and we would be wise to follow it. "Mineral salts like Potash;, ordinary salt, Iodine," he added, "are also important to enable the chemical exchanges of the body to be carried out."

Most of food-borne diseases, he continued originated from slaughter houses which must be strictly governed to prevent these. "Tuberculosis is a disease of the cow," he said, "and is conveyed to man in the milk and flesh. Meat from diseased carcases may carry to man a deadly disease called Trictiniasis. Tapeworm is also carried by pigs." Clean food therefore, he urged, was very essential. But clean hands are also essential. "The fork and knife are still a useful invention."

The lecturer recommended the use of chewing stick as it tended to strengthen the teeth in the office of mastication.

Clothing must be thin, light, and clean.

Exercise of any good form was a necessity of life.

ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING OF THE WEST AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Proceedings of the first Annual District Meeting of the West African Methodist Church, held in Samaria Church, Waterloo Street, on Tuesday April 9, 1935, at 8.30 a.m.

Weekly News 13-4-35

BY THE PRESS REPORTER.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee the Hon. J. G. Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, opened the meeting by announcing the time honoured Methodist Hymn No. 693 "And are we yet Alive," after which the Ministerial District Secretary designate, Revd. G. O. Gabbidon read the Scripture Lesson taken from St. Paul's letter to the Romans 12th chapter, followed by Prayer offered by the General Superintendent designate the Revd. J. Brown Nichols. The Hymn No. 29 from the Special Hymn Sheet "He leads us on" was again sung followed by prayers offered by Bro. E. T. Faux and Sister Cornelia H. Taylor. Hymn No. 6 "Faith of our Fathers," was sung with much feeling as is customary with Free Methodists.

Constitution of the Meeting.—The names of Representatives from the several Circuits and Mission Stations were read by the District Secretary. The representatives present responded to their names. Some were absent and would join at a later stage of our sessions. Others who could not attend were substituted by provisionals from their respective Churches. The meeting was then constituted as follows:—Ex-Officios: Revds. J. Brown Nichols, General Superintendent Designate, G. O. Gabbidon, Ministerial District Meeting Secretary Designate, E. A. E. Cole, T. A. Rose, Brethren J. G. Hyde, C. D. Williams, G. G. Thomas, J. A. D. Case, F. M. B. Smith, J. T. Nottidge, D. A. Williams, E. T. Macfoy, B. T. During.

Freetown North Circuit:—Brethren M. H. Leigh, D. H. Shears, W. A. P. Campbell, C. A. Innis, D. N. K. Brown, J. A. Thomas, J. C. Thomas, G. B. D. Campbell, J. B. Ellis, S. T. O. Wilson, U. J. Mends, A. B. Taylor, I. S. O Coker.

Freetown South Circuit:—J. Jones Taylor, N. I. Johnson, A. S. Macfoy, B. R. K. Sawyerr, A. A. Thompson, R. Hartley, John G. Taylor, J. P. Nottidge, J. C. Johnson, R. I. A. Aubee, M. S. Browne, I. G Shepherds, A. E. Freeman, Manfred Hooke.

Wilberforce Circuit:—Judea: Brethren James A. Cole, G. T. Allen, A. B. Faulkner; Jordan:—Brethren J. O. Lewis, G. W. Davies, A. P. Hyde, W. E. Taylor A. K. Fraser.

St. Peter's:—Brethren D. W. Spain, H. E. Turner, J. A. Turner, E. A. Fisher.

York Circuit:—Ebenezer: Brethren O. J. T. Pratt D. S. Turner, E. T. Faux, I. E. Johnson.

Mawson, Kent:—Bro. Josiah R. Williams and Sister Marian Crowther. Bushel Place, Waterloo:—Brother S. M. Graham, Sarian J. Williams, Elizabeth Beckley Bureh Town:—Bro. J. R. Williams. Ricketts: Bro. Z. E. Cole, Moyamba and Levuma: Brother I. S. C. Fewry.

Women's District Auxiliary:—Sister Iris A. Nichols, Rachel Williams, Tabitha Macauley, Machal Coomber, Dolly Nottidge, Annie M. Johnson, Cassandra Campbell, Emelia Taylor, Dorcas P. Hunter, Marian Wright, Sarian Macauley, Cornelia H. Taylor, Maggie Thomas.

The Chairman expressed words of welcome to the delegates as also to the visitors whose appearance was a sure index of the freedom they felt in their souls.

The Standing Orders and Rules of Debate were read by the Ministerial District Secretary Designate.

Election of District Officers:—General Superintendent: Bro. J. G. Hyde moved this resolution in a way most fitting which was seconded by the Revd. G. O. Gabbidon, with this speech: "In rising to second the resolution of the appointment of our dear Revd. J. Brown Nichols as General Superintendent of this West African Methodist Church in Sierra Leone, you can understand when I say that at times when overwhelmed with emotions words become altogether inadequate to express one's feelings. At last, the 9th day of April has dawned upon us, when we, as West African Methodists, representing the diff rent sections of our historic church, are gathered here this morning in our First District Meeting to honour one of ourselves. Our dear Brother Nichols has seen service—he has weathered the storm and is very conversant with the shoals and sand banks of the boisterous waves of life in all its various shapes and forms. The great honour therefore that comes to him this morning is certainly not only the outward expression of the very deep and indescribable confidence his people have in him, but it demonstrates that Heaven approves of the move we have taken to follow in the foot-steps of our illustrious forebears, also that God himself has approved of his toils in the Sacred Ministry for fully forty-five years, and the unwavering decision he gave to the promoters of the church of his birth fifty years ago (in the year 1885), not omitting the Rev. Thomas Truscott, of Blessed Memory, the then General Superintendent who was saintly in every respect and had great faith in the future of the African. Brother Nichols prepared to suffer and endure affliction with his people and stand by them at all times rather than continue to enjoy a lucrative appointment at the then Messrs. Fisher and Randall. Has he not fulfilled his promise? Has he not demonstrated his intellectual fitness and capability not only as the acknowledged Prince of Preachers in this Dependency, but by his deep consciousness of responsibility when from 1903-1933, fully thirty years, he has filled with becoming dignity the high office in the Ex-U.M F.C. and Ex-U.M.C., either as Acting General Superintendent or in his substantive appointment for seven years as Assistant General Superintenden?

Because we are making history from to-day for our children to emulate, let us begin to honour, respect and reveal our own kith and kin—let us cease not to pray for him, whom we are appointing to-day to this high and sacred office as General Superintendent or Bishop of our Church. Let us pray that abundant grace and patience may be vouchsafed him from above as also that a long lease of life may be his thereby to enable him to use the fruits of his prayers and arduous toils. I therefore second this Resolution this morning fully conscious of my great responsibity as his amour-bearer—I second this Resolution to-day because I believe that we, the once down trodden sons and daughters of Africa, must rise and we cannot be servants for ever. And if this our great Continent must rise on right lines, it must be through the consecrated and unselfish services of every one of us, and who can tell, who knows but that through the Rev. J. Browne Nichols, General Superintendent of the West African Methodist Church in Sierra Leone, that glorious morn is here?

Boosting Bantu Crafts.

Imvo Zabantsundu 8-6-35

We observe with hopeful satisfaction that the local Industrial Development Association is taking a keen interest in establishing a sound trade in the collection, exhibition and disposal of Bantu made crafts and curios. A start has been made by the opening of a depot in King William's Town for the display of such articles, to make them easily available for tourist inspection and other interested visitors. The old capital of British Kaffraria could not be surpassed as the uniquely apposite mecca for the trade. Its command of Native merchandise for the reserves on both sides of the Kei River is traditional. Inversely, all articles of Bantu origin should be stored in commercial quantities and attractive variety as would bespeak the importance of this predominantly Native town. The Hon. Secretary of the Industrial Development Association (P.O. Box 104, King William's Town) is in charge of the depot, and a window has been secured for display purposes in Maclean Street. Anyone interested in the Ciskei, Transkei, or other parts of the Union would do well to communicate as above directed. The project has received official sanction, and the Native Commissioners of all magisterial districts in the scheduled Native areas have been requested to put the depot in touch with any sources known from which supplies could be obtained. Anyone who has the welfare of the Bantu races at heart will agree that the best service he can render towards their upliftment is the improvement of their economic position. Natives in their millions were essentially consumers of the white man's products of industry. A reciprocal market created, whereby the Native could dispose of his skilful handicrafts in paying quantities, was so much cash put into the consumer's pocket to the enhancement of the European's turnover. A higher income to the black man would automatically settle the problem of unfair competition against the white worker in industry. It would help to check the influx of rural Natives into the towns—there to disorganise the labour conditions of his already economically oppressed urban brother. The encouragement of industries in Native reserves would tend to increase the value of land per acre according to the sources of revenue created therein; and the acuteness of land hunger would be considerably minimised without additional grants of land that may remain unproductive for all it is worth.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa.

IBADAN HEALTH AND BABY WEEK

Campaign Actively Begun

VILLAGERS POURING IN

Daily Times

(Daily Times Special Telegram)

3-12-35

Ibadan, Monday.

Campaign in connection with the Health Week in Ibadan has actively begun the main object being to gain the people's confidence to show them that the Medical Service exists solely to help and benefit them and is even ready and willing to do its best to extirpate diseases and to ensure the people's health, progress and happiness.

The objective is also to show them the risks attending disregard of trained doctors.

The widest publicity possible desired is being given to attract the people and the initial success already gained is encouraging.

The elaborate preparations made for general talks portend a big success. All classes of people, especially mothers, teachers, and pupils eagerly expect the occasion to prove unprecedented. Villagers are arriving to participate in the Baby Show with the hope of winning prizes. Excellent exhibits are arranged by some European firms and a great number of specimens of dangerous insects have been collected. A model town, model houses, urinals, Salagas etc. are on show and the medical ground is a veritable centre of attraction and interest.

The brilliance and educative value of the whole programme show that a new era dawns in Ibadan this evening.

Dr W H Peacock, C.B.E., Deputy Director of Health Service, Nigeria, having been introduced, began a relatively brief but eloquent and impressive address by expressing his joy in having the opportunity of being present at the function. He like the District Officer, also paid tributes to Dr E J Clark and his associates for bringing about a "Health Week" in Ibadan, the first of which was held in Lagos in 1932, and had since been held biennially. "The Oyo Province has now made a start", he said, "and it is hoped this will be a regular event in this large Province."

He told them of the purpose of Health and Baby Week" which was to make people realise the importance of simple and practical measures for the prevention of diseases and for the preservation of health; and also to bring into prominence the great importance attached to the health and welfare of infants. "Here" he added with grave and continued the Doctor, "about the question of Infant mortality which is one of the most difficult problems with which we are confronted in every part of Nigeria. Infant mortality rate everywhere in this country is high. I do not know the Infant mortality rate in Ibadan as there is no registration of births," but, however, it was gratifying to note that on the whole the high rate prevalent at one time had been reduced somewhat. Infant mortality was a problem which could be solved when properly tackled in the way of making the full use of medical services available at places like Adeoyo Hospital which served as a centre for Infant Welfare Work. Further on, it was suggested that the Ibadan Native Administration would be doing immensely good service for the health of the people if it could employ Health Visitors whose duty would be to advise women about babies. "The system is successful in Lagos" he said emphatically, "and I am sure it will be successful here."

"A good deal of infant mortality" he said, "is due to lack of care at birth." It was therefore very advisable to employ midwives to control this. In the Oyo Province there was a good centre for the training of midwives and that was the Methodist Hospital, Ilesha. "And our aim should be to make the women realise that as soon as they are aware of pregnancy they should seek medical advice. The result in Lagos has been extremely satisfactory."

Doctor Peacock then turned to the question of smallpox of which he said there were 600 cases reported in the previous year which were attended with many deaths. "Here" he added with grave and solemn emphasis, "we have to deal with an epidemic disease—a disease which takes heavy toll of the lives of children and adults as well". It was therefore quite safe to cause to be vaccinated any child above 6 months old.

After this reference was made in glowing and eulogistic terms to the Ibadan Training Centre for African Sanitary Inspectors which started about two years ago with the aid of the Colonial Development Fund. "There are twenty-five students in training, and eight of them will shortly complete their training. They have had a very good and practical training, and there is hope they will do good work wherever they go. The idea that a Sanitary Inspector is a policeman is erroneous," he added somewhat dramatically.

It was a pity that the scheme for Water Supply for Ibadan failed owing to financial reasons; he hoped that before very long something might be done with respect to that scheme; but in the meanwhile, he urged, it would be the duty of the Sanitary Inspectors to protect and improve the present sources of water supply for the peple. "Ibadan is a centre of Yellow Fever, and to counteract this proper water supply is essential in order to get rid of the streams which breed mosquitoes of Yellow Fever."

He then referred to Mr Sellers' Travelling Cinema which was very instructive as it showed what might be done to improve housing condition and extension, and whatever tended to this end was to be regarded as of great importance.

"I wish" he said in conclusion, "every success to Ibadan Health Week."

Thirst for Education.

(Imo Chronicle)

Native Opinion

A few decades ago a Bantu parent in South Africa who desired to give his son the highest European education in the country found all avenues closed against him. White colleges and universities scouted the idea of placing side by side South Africa students of European and Bantu extraction, as if their mixing together would result in social degradation. The psychology that close contact would inevitably result in undesirable fraternising between the races had a strong hold of the European com-

munity. It was education, and not social equality however that our people were eager to get, and the solid barriers of ostracism led them to embark on the costly programme of sending their sons overseas. Once that opening was made available, the dusky sons of Africa were transported in scores to England and America to seek that which was forbidden them in the country of their birth. The hardened hearts of our White neighbours showed gradual signs of repentance when it became evident that the tide could not be stemmed. Opportunities of obtaining higher education for the Bantu in Southern Africa were made possible by public patronage and eventually Government aid, and to-day we can boast of a Black university, equal in status to any European high school of learning, except in few minor details. That the solitary Bantu university has fulfilled a long-felt want is proved by the numerous successes gained yearly. This in turn has had the effect of creating an unquenchable thirst for secondary education. Bantu and Eurafrican teachers and civil servants in service far afield begin to feel that their educational attainments are not a safe investment against competition for higher honours. It has become palpable that permanent employment will depend on one's qualifications standing high above the average product of the conventional training institutions. The results of last year's university examinations show a formidable number of students who have passed by private study; and we are in a position to know that during the current year, a yet larger number will sit for examination in specialised subjects. A near-by example is to be found in King William's Town where, at present a good number of Bantu teachers, civil servants and even ministers of the Gospel are feverishly improving their mental capacity by studies in the newly-opened Technical Institute here. Our European neighbours locally, by virtue of knowing the "Native" better, have overcome that embarrassing evil of racial prejudice, and have thrown open the doors of culture to Bantu students. The spectacle of European and Bantu students sitting together in classes in King William's Town is a unique achievement in the mastery over human passions that bigger cities of the Union can scarcely claim, Pretoria included. We have reason to feel optimistic regarding future race relations, knowing that the mental capabilities of our students will compel the respect of their White associates in the classroom. Typical of the spirit which characterised the proceedings of the Technical Institute opening is the thought-inspiring address of the Mayor of the town (Mr. A. S. Weir). He spoke of the Native class as follows :—

"I was very pleased indeed to learn that the Committee had decided to branch out on a new line and were making arrangements for a Native Matriculation Class, and it is gratifying to learn that the Native youth is showing appreciation of this opportunity by the numbers attending this class. These are mostly, I understand, teachers and civil servants, who are anxious to qualify themselves for better positions, which object is the aim and intention of Technical Colleges and should be the attitude of all European students who attend. Many people in this country do not approve of the Natives being educated at all, but that they should be kept in subjection, by maintaining them in ignorance. But the Natives will have education and the more they are suppressed, so much the more will they strive to attain their object, and by their struggles they will gain strength, even as the seed of a plant will germinate in the crevice of a rock, and in its growth will split the rock to provide itself with the necessary requirements for that growth. If the white race in South Africa is to maintain the position which it holds at present, it cannot do so by suppressive means. It can only be done by acquiring a superior education. To accomplish this it is essential that every European youth should take every possible opportunity of qualifying himself to the utmost."

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

"We, in this part, have been brought more closer into touch with Native education than have those in any other part of South Africa, as we have in our vicinity some of the largest Native institutions in the country—Fort Hare, Lovedale. St. Matthew's and Healdtown—and so are more sympathetic than others are. We do not perhaps realise what an asset that understanding and sympathy is to us, but it was brought home to me recently when I was told that one of the leading personalities in the gold mining industry said that they preferred to get boys from King Williams Town and Dale College as they understood the Natives better, and so got more work out of them. So I would say to the youth in this College, who thought they will not sit side by side with the Natives in this Matric. Class, as I did during a portion of my school career, and my father did during the whole of his school career, take every opportunity of studying these men, and you will learn to appreciate them. The knowledge thus gained may prove of inestimable value not only to yourselves but also you may thereby be enabled to help in the settlement of the biggest problem which faces South Africa, that is, the Native question. Some of the leading authorities on Native questions and Native administration, such as the Solomon's and Mr. W. T. Welsh, for a time sat in the same classes with Natives at Lovedale, and I feel confident that those experiences were responsible for their successs in the high positions which they held in the country."

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

THE ATTITUDE OF THE BANTU MINISTRY TOWARDS OLD BANTU CUSTOMS AND USAGES

Address by Rev. E. M. S. at Ministers' Meeting on December 1934. 3-1-35

Introduction:

Apology for introducing a wide and commonplace subject.

Reasons for doing it:

It is one of the subjects of the Association. Others outside the circle of Ministers tackle it. Their interpretation and valuation may be deleterious to the Ministers' course, The great course.

The writer assumes that he is expected to throw out a few suggestions.

The Ministry should compromise but be firm. Combine the old good customs and the new good.

The Ministry should sublimate them. Decry the past and take the trouble to show that it is better further on.

The Ministry should be Tolerant. It is very difficult to persuade people to give up their old customs and usages.

There is danger of some pastors giving up the job simply because the people won't take hold especially if the change for the new is not perfect.

Examples of this sublimation.

Take Lobolisa, Ukubuyisa, Ukuthakatha, Isithembu and Ukusoma only.

Appeal.

United Action

A select committee to collect good customs or changes already tried and report next year.

SANE VIEWS ON NATIVE EMPLOYMENT.

As we do not often meet with comments which fairly deal with any subject affecting the Native race and its future we rubbed our eyes when we came across a speech made by Mr. Hands before the Zululand Chamber of Commerce on proposed legislation to debar Natives from any employment which is deemed suitable for Europeans and that they should be only allowed to be servants of the European and be employed only as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their European masters. It is even proposed to take from them their present jobs if they are considered suitable for Europeans and this in a Christian land of Church goers. Mr. Hands' speech is so good that we produce it here as a draught of water in a thirsty land. 3-1-35

"Mr. Hands went on to refer the proposed legislation to be introduced into Parliament affecting employment of Natives. There was a tendency, he said, on the part of Parliament to put the Native back to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Native problem was a big one and must be dealt with in a broad minded manner. The progressive Native would not always be prepared to sit down and take legislation affecting his welfare without having something to say. Today they had aspirations and ambitions, and every opportunity should be given them of making good. The Occupational Act it is proposed to introduce aims at preventing Natives from doing skilled work, which many of them had been engaged in for many years. He could not regard as a sound principle that Native who had been engaged in useful skilled occupations being told that they must go back to their kraals and make way for Europeans. By work, environment and study, many Natives had learned to do many useful jobs, and to be debarred from continuing their useful occupations was a retrograde step and was not justice. The proposed legislation empowered the Governor-General (which was really the Cabinet) to use discretionary powers in these matters; but although the present Government in some instances be sympathetic in the application of this legislation, it did not follow that successive Governments would interpret the legislation in the same way. He was of opinion that the proposed legislation should be resisted by all means in their power. For 46 years he had lived in various parts of the country, through its ups and downs, and his experience was if they wanted to secure peace and happiness in South Africa they must treat the Native fairly. By the Chamber expressing its views it may be able to influence the legislation about to be introduced.

Mr. Morrison associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Hands.

The chairman said they had all been stirred with the speech of Mr. hands; and made them feel that any hasty legislation that would close avenues of employment to Natives was unjust. It would not be class legislation, but racial legislation, and we must see that Natives get a square deal. The Chamber represented the commercial side of the community, a section vitally interested in the employment of Natives, and their opinions on this important legislation should have consideration.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN IBADAN

Enthusiasm Everywhere

LECTURES, CINEMA AND MUSEUM

(*Daily Times Special Report*).

Ibadan, March 12

Daily Times

The attractive placards displayed in almost every nook and corner of the town announcing "HEALTH WEEK" has most effectively prepared the way for what was to follow. Long before the time for the official opening yesterday which was 5.30 p.m., streams of people from every direction of the town had been converging on the Medical Department grounds at Onireke, so that in due course the whole grounds and immediate surroundings were most densely crowded. In fact, Inspector I O Emeter and other members of the Police Force on duty at the place were hard put to it to regulate traffic and keep order. 3-15-35

It is very significant and most gratifying to note that the crowds which gathered to witness the ceremony consisted of people from practically all walks of life. The European community mustered strongly, the Ministers of religion attended in good number; teachers, and pupils of all Schools in

Ibadan were almost all present. Clerks, traders—African and Syrian — Mothers, literate and illiterate, and in fact the majority of folks in town and villages in the Ibadan District were most of them present. Distinguished among th se may be mentioned The Bale and suite; Mr J D E Abiola Chief oLejoka of Ilesha, representing the Owa of Ilesha, The Commissioner of Police Mr Irving; The Director of Forests, Revd M A Clarke, B.D., of Wesley College Ibadan, Revds. D A Williams and Alalade, Canons J A Ok seinde and S V Latunde, Mrs Bisi Agbebi (a member of the Committee); Mrs E A P Ajai-Ajagbe, Misses Brown and Day of the Girls' School, and Messrs G O Somoye and O H Adetoun.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN IBADAN

It is most gratifying to record and as will be observed from the particulars furnished elsewhere in today's issue, that the great effort made recently in Lagos to demonstrate all that is most desirable to do in combating or preventing illness is to be reproduced, in part or on a lower scale but in as vigorous and convincing way, in Ibadan during the coming week. As one of the biggest centres of population in the South and one whose needs are as great as any other in the dissemination of knowledge which should be valuable insurance against the dangers of living in congested areas in towns, those in whose hands rest the destiny of Ibadan could not have rendered it a better service. The programme is as comprehensive as it can be. It lacks nothing of the details which gave us in Lagos recently a week of marvellous display of energy and treasure of knowledge which usually characterize health campaigns—Lectures and Baby Show. As propaganda, the main object of Health Week is to influence school children and everything is being done to make the Ibadan campaign appeal to them especially whilst Adeoyo Hospital, where the Baby Show is to be held will stimulate the interest of mothers in the Maternity and Child Welfare Work which has been the constant aim of that Hospital. A glance at the names of the gentlemen who form the Committee is enough to assure any one who knows Ibadan and its leading men that they are a guarantee of success. Ibadan is to be congratulated in that the very interesting novelty introduced into the programme of the 1935 Health Campaign in Lagos, namely, the Travelling Cinema, under Mr Sellers' leadership, is to be made available at Ibadan during the coming week. It ought to do its own share of making the show a great and a most successful one as it did in Lagos less than a fortnight ago.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

A SIERRA LEONE PROBLEM

It does not infrequently happen that the average Sierra Leonean in general conversation reveals a mentality which is incapable of appreciating any good in his countryman. He often stresses the point, that it is impossible for the black man and particularly so, the Sierra Leonean to be a leader, to combine and take any corporate action successfully.

This obsession takes in the principle that not only can the white man combine and naturally be a leader of any other people, but it takes in other West African natives, for you may hear in tones of high praise what the people of the Gold Coast or Nigeria can do. In short, it is the Sierra Leonean who can do no good in which self-interest does not predominate.

This opinion, it is alleged, can be justified from past experience in relation to the failure of companies for trading purposes, clubs, and similar organizations. The spasmodic nature and for that matter the short-lived existence of many such, are taken as proofs positive that the Sierra Leonean can never prosper in the sphere of corporate action.

Another reason advanced for this state of mind of the average Sierra Leonean, is the nature of the training and nurture he received from his white benefactors in the early days of the Settlement. It is said, that he was taught to venerate every thing that emanated from his white benefactors, especially the Christian Missionaries. He slavishly copied their manners, customs and dress, and in matters religious, he came to believe that,

"If you don't wear a collar and a tie,
You won't go to heaven when you die."

Hence he has developed the idea that he can do nothing successfully without the supervision of a white man. Again, it is argued that the Sierra Leonean can do nothing unitedly, because he is a combination of tribes and tongues which makes it impossible for him to cohere as one people with identical aims and aspirations.

Within the past week a number of gentlemen of this city met in a casual company and the usual conversation drifted from one topic to another until the prospects of the West African Methodist Church came in for discussion. One of the company declared his conviction that nothing could make the movement prosper inasmuch as there is no white man in it. No one, he said, could convince him otherwise. Some one asked him whether he had not been reading the correspondence in the local news papers. Like a bolt from the blue he stated, I don't read any of the local papers. I read my English papers only. The company sat aghast in silence. As the speaker was then about to leave everyone cheerfully bade him good-bye, with relief. He is not an exception. There are many educated men of consequence in this city, whose faith in themselves and in their fellow man, has waxed cold, if not dead.

In other matters the average Sierra Leonean is ready to boast of his knowledge, of his prestige among other Africans and of his Ancient and Loyal Colony. As an individual he feels somewhat comfortable, but he has no faith in a local organised body without a whiteman.

Is this really so? We do not agree with the average Sierra Leonean that the situation is hopeless. If we look around us we can see many examples which give the lie to this worn out but loved story.

The reasons so often advanced by our self-detractors do not sufficiently account for their conclusions.

We are inclined to believe that this mentality is a psychological one: "Sow a deed and you reap a habit, sow a habit and you reap a character, sow a character and you reap a destiny." There is a law which needs no lecture in physics to demonstrate, namely that actions and re-actions are equal. One of the greatest fiats in Holy Scripture is to be found in the words: "Behold I will bring evil upon this people even the fruit of their thoughts."

"As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Anthropologists of all shades to-day recognise the basic principle that there are no inherently superior or inferior races of mankind. There is no unmixed or pure race of mankind, in the same way as there is no unmixed language. The inferiority complex of the average Sierra Leonean is therefore a fallacy of mental conception.

We are pointing this out, not in a spirit of despondency, but with the object of awakening a sense of race consciousness, to stir up the slumbering embers of inherent capacity and to remove the phlegm of inferiority complex which appears to obscure the vision of the average Sierra Leonean.

Native Franchise.

Sir,—I would like to voice my opinion regarding the Native Franchise, of which you wrote a few weeks ago. It seems the Native vote is not wanted by the parties which are uniting, and that Coalition is boycotting the Native. We Natives see no hope at all in this Coalition business, and it is difficult for us to know in whom to believe.

Whatever happens, however, we shall be loyal to our Native Voters Association, and I would therefore like to appeal to all Natives in these parts to obey the resolutions of the Association, and to those Europeans who are sympathetic with us to help us.—Yours faithfully,

R. M. TUNZI,

Kokstad 3/1/35.

"In the Kokstad Advertiser."

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

TO-DAY'S HEALTH CAMPAIGN

LAGOS HEALTH AND BABY WEEK

Daily Times 2-18-35
Lagos, Nigeria.

His Exellency To Open The Exhibition

ATTRACTIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

TWO YEARS AGO the Committee of the Lagos Health and Baby Week gave dwellers on the Island and environs much to think of in the way of hints and demonstrations on how to keep well and prevent much of those ailments that usually bring the Doctor too often to the gates. The lessons of two years ago which were given on an elaborate plan and have hardly been forgotten by the populace are to be supplemented to-day with a series of fresh demonstrations indoor and outdoor by Doctor O Sapara's indefatigable Committee the personnel of which are well known in Lagos and throughout the Colony.

The Programme and Handbook which has been made available since Saturday is in itself a treasury of Health talks whilst the size as well as its attractive binding and price (of 6d) make it a most valuable acquisition and should be in the hands of adults as well as children for its use will long outlive (as still does the 1933 programme and handbook) the Health and Baby Week. Many new ideas and helpful things are in its pages and some of the special articles are well worthy of reproduction for the larger public of Nigeria, for what the Committee are doing for the Lagos Municipal Area ought to be repeatedly done in all large and enlightened centres of population throughout the country.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

His Excellency the Governor opens the Exhibition at 5.30 p.m to-day at the Race Course Grand Stand to which only ticket holders are admitted.

The General Health Exhibition will be opened to the general public at the conclusion of the opening ceremony as follows:-

At 6 to 6.30 p.m Display of Pioneering work by the 3rd Lagos Patrol Leaders' Training Troop.

6 to 7 p.m Selection of Music by the Police Band.

7 to 7.45 p.m Cinema Display of local Health Activities by Mr W Sellers, Sanitary Superintendent.

8 to 9 p.m Camp fire singing by the Lagos Boy Scouts.

The Infant Welfare Maternity Exhibits will be at Glover Hall and be open for inspection to the public at the time specified in the programme.

The marvel of the whole organization is the team spirit at the back of it and when the time comes it will receive the tributes which justly belongs to that aspect of the Committee's work as well as to the officers of the Health Department. Indeed:-

Better Health has come to stay
To sweep the "ills" and germs away,
To put "Bad Health" in lasting fear,
And give us joy of life this year.

JUJU AND THE AFRICAN

Leper Rings

LETTER FROM SIR WILLIAM GEARY

Daily Times
3-1-35

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—The Ijebu Ode accused have appealed, and therefore the case is still *sub judice*, and any comment thereon, more especially from me, would be inappropriate. But a curious piece of evidence was given by the prosecution in the preliminary investigation though not at the trial. One of the accused, I forget who, but not my client, was alleged to have in his possession "leper rings." 3-1-35

Two witnesses who said they were experts in juju gave evidence. The first said "These are bad rings. They are used to give people leprosy. If one of these rings is on a man's finger and he touches another person with that finger, that person will get leprosy." The second said "These are juju rings. If a man wears these rings on his hand and rub another man's body, the other man's body will swell up and he will get leprosy" This struck me as peculiar evidence, and if true would make one loathe to shake hands with anyone who wore a ring, even a wedding ring, if such could become leprous. A jealous husband by making her wedding ring leprous might rid himself of his wife's lover. But for greater certainly I wrote to the leper hospital at Itu and the following is the reply:

"In reply to your letter I wish to say that the mode of entrance into the body of the leprosy bacillus has never been found, and that it has never been possible to infect animals artificially with it. Many such attempts have been made by leprologists in different parts of the world in the past."

"I have never heard of the Ijebu Ode case, but the statements quoted are just sheer nonesense."

"If the gentlemen concerned would however continue their researches, and prove their contention, they would add considerably to our knowledge of the cause and transmission of

leprosy, and confer a great benefit on the medical world, which has up till now been baffled by this problem."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
William Nevill M. Geary.

Lagos, 27/2/35.

LAGOS HEALTH AND BABY WEEK, 1935

Daily Times

The Organising Secretary wishes it to be known that the fruit and certain other exhibits in the Agricultural Section may be purchased by the general public from 12 noon Saturday 23rd instant. 2-22-35

Intending purchasers are advised to submit their requirements to the representative of the Agricultural Department in-charge of the Exhibits as soon as possible so as to avoid delay. Lagos, Nigeria

There are still a number of crotons available at 1/- each. Will you please submit your requirements to the Organising Secretary who will arrange delivery of crotons as soon as possible?

The Musical Entertainment on Saturday evening will be held in the paddock of the Race Club, under the direction of Mr. W. Sellers.

As the proceeds of the foregoing are to be donated to the Lagos Health and Baby Week Fund it is hoped that the general public will show their appreciation by a generous support.

Bantu and Coloured Blind School.

Native Opinion

It is not generally known that at Faure, Cape Province there exists what is termed "The Athlone School and Workshops for the Blind," established for the sole object of educating Coloured, Indian and Bantu-speaking children. The present number of inmates in residence at this school is 68, their home languages being Afrikaans, English, siXosa, Zulu, seSuto, seChuana, Saventa and sePedi. The life patron of this seminary is the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone; and its trustee His Grace the Archbishop of Cape Town.

The State aid to this work is a grant of two-thirds of the teachers' salaries, a grant of £12 per annum for the maintenance of children, and a £1 for £1 grant on recognised equipment. In addition the Hostels are subsidised under the provision of Ordinance 4, 1919, in respect of children from the Cape Province. This leaves a considerable sum to be raised from the general public. During the year, representations were made to the Minister of Education, the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, that (a) the State should pay the whole of the teachers' salaries, (b) that the maintenance grant was inadequate especially in view of the fact that very few parents are able to pay railway fares to see their children once a year at Christmas, and (c) that a rent grant was a fair duty of the State. Subsequently the Minister visited the School and inspected all departments of work, with a result that a rent grant of £51 per annum was approved, and the maintenance grant was increased to £15 per annum, but no relief was given in the matter of teachers' salaries.

Rev. A. W. Blaxall, superintendent of this school, will be on tour of the Eastern Province during April and May next and his entourage, will consist of six blind lads who will give concerts in various centres. The purpose of the tour is to raise funds for the building programme of the school, and also to stimulate interest. We have not the slightest doubt that the public of all races will give this laudable venture the warmest moral and financial support at the centres visited. Their itinerary is as follows:—

April 23—26 Graaff Reinet
" 26—28 to mid-day, Cradock.
" 28 evening to 30 morning Queenstown
" 30 afternoon to 2nd May noon. East London.
2nd. May afternoon to 3rd May noon. King Williams Town.
3rd. May afternoon to 4th May noon, St. Matthews.
4th. May afternoon to 6th May noon and 7th May morning Alice & Lovedale.
6th or 7th May to 9th morning, Grahamstown.
8th. May afternoon to 9th morning Somerset East.

SAVE THE BABIES!

Daily Times 2-20-35 Lagos, Nigeria

Winning Babies at last Exhibition

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

.....

By IKHABELA

WAR AT THE TIME OF WRITING.

MASSAWA: Stories of the misery and hardships are being related. The sun is so fierce that tins of fruit and meat periodically explode. Italian troops are experienoing hardships. Lagos Lase

ABYSSINIAN GARRISONS: It is related by a few survivors that small Abyssinian garrisons at Shelabo and Taferekatama in Ogaden fought desperately against an overwhelming attack. Strong forces supported by ten bombing planes heavily bombed the trenches which were also swept by rifle and machine gun fire. The Abyssinians held out the whole day and the survivors withdrew under cover of darkness. 11-1-35

RAS SEYOUM: An Abyssinian attack led by Ras Seyoum, designed to turn the Italian right wing on the Adowa front, was repulsed. Ray Seyoum was reported to have withdrawn his forces to the River Ghera. Olusoshlanen

NEGUS'S THRONE: A damper was put on Italy's territorial ambitions in Abyssinia by a high authority who told Reuter's correspondent that so long as the Italians occupy a square inch of territory in the Tigre region there is not the slightest chance of peace. He added that if the Emperor agreed to cede the Tigre to the Italians, even if financial compensation or an outlet to the sea were offered, he would lose his throne within 24 hours.

PEACE HOPES: The optimism expressed in the last few days having brought no denials from any source. It is apparent that hopes continue to rise that an early cessation of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia is possible.

MAKALE: From Makale and the Temblen region groups of Ras Seyoum's troops continue to make raids upon the Italian patrols and keep up guerilla tactics on the border of occupied territory.

leprosy, and confer a great benefit on the medical world, which has up till now been baffled by this problem."

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Daily Times 2-20-35 Lagos, Nigeria

mates in residence at this school is 68, their home languages being Afrikaans, English, siXosa, Zulu, se Suto, seChuana, Saventa and sePedi. The life patron of this seminary is the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone; and its trustee His Grace the Archbishop of Cape Town.

The State aid to this work is a grant of two-thirds of the teachers' salaries, a grant of £12 per annum for the maintenance of children, and a £1 for £1 grant on recognised equipment. In addition the Hostels are subsidised under the provision of Ordinance 4, 1919, in respect of children from the Cape Province. This leaves a considerable sum to be raised from the general public. During the year, representations were made to the Minister of Education, the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, that (a) the State should pay the whole of the teachers' salaries, (b) that the maintenance grant was inadequate especially in view of the fact that very few parents are able to pay railway fares to see their children once a year at Christmas, and (c) that a rent grant was a fair duty of the State. Subsequently the Minister visited the School and inspected all departments of work, with a result that a rent grant of £51 per annum was approved, and the maintenance grant was increased to £15 per annum, but no relief was given in the matter of teachers' salaries.

Rev. A. W. Blaxall, superintendent of this school, will be on tour of the Eastern Province during April and May next and his entourage, will consist of six blind lads who will give concerts in various centres. The purpose of the tour is to raise funds for the building programme of the school, and also to stimulate interest. We have not the slightest doubt that the public of all races will give this laudable venture the warmest moral and financial support at the centres visited. Their itinerary is as follows:—

April 23—26 Graaff Reinet
„ 26—28 to mid-day, Cradock.
„ 28 evening to 30 morning Queenstown
„ 30 afternoon to 2nd May noon. East London.
2nd. May afternoon to 3rd May noon. King Williams Town.
3rd. May afternoon to 4th May noon, St. Matthews.
4th. May afternoon to 6th May noon and 7th May morning Alice & Lovedale.
6th or 7th May to 9th morning, Grahamstown.
8th. May afternoon to 9th morning Somerset East.

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

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By IKHABELA

WAR AT THE TIME OF WRITING.

MASSAWA: Stories of the misery and hardships are being related. The sun is so fierce that tins of fruit and meat periodically explode. Italian troops are experienoing hardships. Lagos Lase

ABYSSINIAN GARRISONS: It is related by a few survivors that small Abyssinian garrisons at Shelabo and Taferekatama in Ogaden fought desperately against an overwhelming attack. Strong forces supported by ten bombing planes heavily bombed the trenches which were also swept by rifle and machine gun fire. The Abyssinians held out the whole day and the survivors withdrew under cover of darkness. 11-1-35

RAS SEYOUM: An Abyssinian attack led by Ras Seyoum, designed to turn the Italian right wing on the Adowa front, was repulsed. Ray Seyoum was reported to have withdrawn his forces to the River Ghera.

NEGUS'S THRONE: A damper was put on Italy's territorial ambitions in Abyssinia by a high authority who told Reuter's correspondent that so long as the Italians occupy a square inch of territory in the Tigre region there is not the slightest chance of peace. He added that if the Emperor agreed to cede the Tigre to the Italians, even if financial compensation or an outlet to the sea were offered, he would lose his throne within 24 hours.

PEACE HOPES: The optimism expressed in the last few days having brought no denials from any source. It is apparent that hopes continue to rise that an early cessation of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia is possible.

MAKALE: From Makale and the Temblen region groups of Ras Seyoum's troops continue to make raids upon the Italian patrols and keep up guerilla tactics on the border of occupied territory.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

AN IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL MISSION

Daily Times 3-12-35

World Muslim University for Jerusalem

Lagos, Nigeria

NIGERIAN-BORN SYRIAN SUBJECT RE-VISITS OLD COUNTRY

An Interview with Professor Gharib and Major Tariq Bey

BEARING HIS distinctive tribal facial marks as an old son of Sokoto, brown-skinned and as courteous as any man of culture similarly placed Hage Mohamed Tariq Bey (Al-Nigeri) entered the offices of the "Daily Times" yesterday morning with Professor Mohammad Fahmi Gharib, Chief Inspector of the Muslim Schools in Palestine.

Mr R A Naja, Principal of the Ansar-Ud-Deen (Alakoro) School kindly introduced these distinguished persons to our Editor in his office. These gentlemen had arrived the previous day (Sunday) by the Italian Steamship s.s *Anfora* and are here on an important Mission which was soon explained in the course of our Editor's conversation with the distinguished strangers one of whom, notwithstanding his new status may be pardonably called, a Nigerian.

In answer to enquiry as to what was their Mission, Major Tariq the Sokoto-born and a relation of the Sultan of Sokoto (which fact came out in course of the interview) said:-

Neither the grandeur of victory nor the bitterness of defeat has ever been able to obliterate my love for my country and my race. Never had I lost sight of the fact that to Africa my duty is too great to be forgotten and too sacred to be neglected. Every success I achieved, every honour I won, was meant for the glory of the Black race. As a child in the Tripoli Preparatory School, I was the only black boy among hundreds of Arab and Turkish boys. It was then that the feeling was born in me, though I was not yet conscious of it, that my success would mean respect to every Blackman in the vicinity of Tripoli and my failure would just be interpreted to mean that the mental capacity of the Negro is below that of other races. So hard did I work that for six successive years I was first among my class-mates. That brought me to the notice of the Governor of Tripoli, Field Marshal Rjab Pasha, and as a result of his recommendations I was offered a scholarship by the Ottoman Government which I very gladly accepted. I was sent to Constantinople, which was then the Capital of the Osmanly (Ottoman) Empire. I was there admitted in the Military School where I spent four years and finally graduated with distinction in several subjects connected with the military art. My colleagues and I, who numbered about three hundred officers, served our period of probation. Only 30 of us passed the tests and were admitted in the Staff Military College, the highest military institution in the Osmanly Empire. From there I was graduated staff Officer and immediately afterwards was appointed A D C to H R H the Crown Prince. A short time later I was sent with some other officers to Saxony, Germany, to pursue my military education. During the war I saw active service in the Dardanelles, in the Eastern (Russian) Front, and in Palestine and Syria, I was decorated on twelve occasions. At present I am A D C to H H Prince Abdullah Emir of Transjordania.

In all I spent 34 years out of my country. Nigeria is different today from what it had been before I left. Africans now hold such high posts both in the Government and mercantile service. It was not like this before. Of course it would be too hasty on my part to express an opinion on the needs of the country at the moment. But, the needs of every undeveloped country could only be hard work not for selfish ends on the part of every African but for the development of the country and the progress of the race.

Daily Times

In December 1931 I attended the All Muslim Conference held in Jerusalem, as a representative of Nigeria. A unanimous resolution was adopted in the course of its sittings to the effect that a Muslim University should be established in Jerusalem with funds to be raised from the entire Muslim world. The object is that every Muslim community should have a proprietary right in it and a representative on its Board of Governors. When I saw that every Muslim country is responding to the call of their delegates I persuaded his eminence the Grand Mufti of Palestine to send a deputation to Nigeria to raise funds for that purpose. I did not wish that Nigeria should be left out of that mighty project. And here I am now with my respected colleague Prof. Mohamed Fahmy Garib, the Chief Inspector of the Muslim Schools in Palestine and the President of the Astronomical Association there. I should like it to be clearly understood that our mission here is absolutely educational and has nothing whatsoever to do with politics.

3-12-35

Lagos, Nigeria

Mohamed Tariq (also known as Sanni) Bey added that the fine trait in the conduct of those with whom he had had to deal in the last 35 years out of his native home is exemplified in his present status in Transjordania. There was no colour prejudice, no irksome condition, so that one of his colour and origin was able to rise to be an officer of the Army of the old Turkish regime.

Hage Mohamed speaks six languages, French, Arabic, Turkish, German, English and Italian.

He and his colleague have with them a letter of introduction from the High Commissioner of Palestine to His Excellency the Governor of Nigeria and it is expected that His Excellency's Deputy will accord them an interview in a day or two. The duration of their stay in Nigeria may extend to some months and in the course of it the Delegates are likely to visit Sokoto and other centres.

THE SPIRIT OF AGGREY

THOSE WHO were privileged to witness the reception given by the Members of Ogbomosho Auxiliary Society of Lagos and Ebute Metta to the Hon. Professor N. D. Oyerinde at Forester's Hall on Thursday last week, and all who read in yesterday's *Daily Times* the main text of the Honourable gentleman's speech in reply to the address presented to him at that gathering, must have recalled with a feeling akin to a holy joy the lines of Thomas Gray:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

We have all, or nearly all, heard of Professor Oyerinde as a scholar and teacher but very few, particularly in Lagos, knew before that a patriot of the right type has all these years lain hidden in the college bowers at Ogbomosho. Those political students who have ever felt strongly the wasted time and energy and the great sufferings and miseries caused by misguided patriotism or unbalanced leadership must also have rejoiced to see at last from the least expected quarters—a man, a leader imbued with the spirit of Aggrey.

We hear so much of "New Africa" and the "Youth's Day" unaccompanied by deeds which truly mark a new era and the coming of Youth that we are becoming cynical. Youth has shouted so loudly of the weakness and mismanagement of Age—all sorts of sins of omission and of commission, and has promised over and over again the millenium which is to follow and has yet to follow; but all have been vapourings, mere gas—in fact, froth. Youth, as usual, has made light of experience and so has failed. But as a mere dreamer he has not seen that he is the cause of his own failure, which proves the truism of the French saying "If only Age could and Youth knew!" Believing in his strength—whether physical or of learning—Youth regards age as useless and there spells the ruin of his own hopes and dreams of a millenium.

It is refreshing then to hear a comparatively young man with the wisdom of age bringing us all back to solid earth, reminding us of the power of unity, the value of co-operation; co-operation between individuals; co-operation between towns and towns; co-operation between provinces to ensure unity and harmonious progress.

We are all inter-dependent; as Mr Oyerinde well reminds us. So did Aggrey teach and no students worthy of their salt can deny that fact. We sometimes get stunned by incidents which in their very starkness seem sheer wickedness or oppressiveness and in a moment of frenzy we vow a vendetta in the carrying out of which we naturally wage war against a whole group or a whole nation—even an empire. That there is no wisdom in such a futile effort goes without saying, but how many would-be reformers or leaders see it before it is too late?

The case of the young South African from the United States of America cited by the Hon. Mr Oyerinde will perhaps be an eye-opener to many a youth carried away by similar ultra-patriotic or national feelings. The type of that South African reformer is not rare in Nigeria or West Africa. That young man doomed his life to impotence and an early extinction because he lacked balance and, as the Professor correctly put it, Divine Wisdom. And lack of proportion, like that of responsibility, has wrecked many a once promising career in West Africa.

Enthusiasm, unselfish service and caution—patience with commonsense—are really essential to successful work in the cause of our national uplift, in collaboration with others, and even with other nationals in our country.

When Aggrey preached incessantly collaboration between White and Black and, in the spirit of his political doctrine he stomacked many an insult and affront, some young students in England and fresh from England thought him effeminate, losing sight of the tremendous moral success gained by Aggrey by his patience and forbearance; by not wasting his energy in complaining or pining but turning each insult, each affront into a thing to laugh at and thus turning the table against his tempters, in so much that after many humiliating treatments even a typical negrophobist had to exclaim "The man is a saint, damn his colour." And Aggrey was an effective corrector as all who ever heard him would testify. He knew how to drive bitter truths home without creating enmity, and he was sincerity itself!

If zealous reformers and leaders can only think of the higher interests and the common good, and avoid violence and extremes, our march to progress will be steady and ever forward!

THE NATIVE TEACHER'S JOURNAL.

This welcome quarterly has come out once more and as usual is replete with good matter from the first to the last page. Excellent and educative articles in Zulu and English are herein published for the edification of the Teachers. We have no doubt but that the Teachers for whom this Journal is published prize their periodical as it should be prized and that they read all the articles and instructions there given.

An article on Prayer by Mr. Norman Bhengu is of a high class and somewhat of a surprise as coming from a layman and he a Native. As usual the Rev. F. Suter has given a translation of the Psalms in excellent Zulu and in the new Zulu Orthography.

Mr. Et. Burnet contributes a very illuminating article on the League of Nations and Leprosy. There is also a Zulu poem entitled "Ukuthwasa kwehlobo" by "Cathul." An artcle in Basuto customs comes from the pen of Mr. Zeph. E. L. Mgabhi and, we suppose a Zulu, who must have lived near the Basuto. Mr. T. M. Dlamini tactfully tackles the thorny subject of Young Peoples' Difficulties with its delicate points.

There is an important announcement on the Zulu orthography by Mr. Malcolm reporting agreement with the Swaziland Administration re the adoption of the new method of writing Zulu and Swazi.

The Journal contains many other articles all of a high order.

Race Problem – 1935

THE WORD "BANTU"

(By Josiah Maphumulo)

The word 'Bantu" is unphilosophical and perfectly meaningless, as it signifies merely men, or people. The Zulus being a distinct nation, should go by the name Zulus, like Indians, and by no other. Every traveller ambitious of being comprehended among the scientific, adds his testimony and influence to perpetuate this most unscientific term. We are therefore asked seriously to accept it as a solemn fact, upon scientific authority that the various tribes of Central and South Africa are men.

In North America we see today Esquimaux, English, Irish, Germany, French, Dutch, Italian and Spanish Americans, and Indians, and, after the scientific manner, we should call them Bantu. Interest in the various human families is not roused by comprehending them under such unphilosophical terms.

State Training for Nurses

The announcement made by the Administrator of the Cape (Mr. J. H. Conradie) to a Coloured audience at Worcester recently, on the training of non-European nurses is received with deep satisfaction. "I am hoping," he said, "as soon as the Groote Schuur Hospital is finished, to turn the New Somerset Hospital into a Training Centre for non-European nurses for work amongst their own people. I have with considerable difficulty persuaded my Executive to vote money for the training of Coloured social workers for educative social work among the Coloured community."

When the Administrator speaks of non-European nurses we assume that the institution will be available to Coloured as well as Bantu nurses, inasmuch that the hospitals that provide this training at present have a personnel of both races without discrimination. It may appear strange to a certain section that we hail the advent of a State training school for nurses with feelings of felicitation, in view of the fact that quite a number of such hospitals already exists which, more or less amply provide the necessary training.

The majority of the latter are either controlled or owned by local authorities and missionary bodies. Although financially supported by grants from the provincial administration, and by funds raised by local effort, the administration of the bulk of privately-owned hospitals is yet far from satisfactory. It seems well nigh impossible for instance to divest the authorities of missionary hospitals of bureaucratic domination whose origin is rooted in sectarianism. Experiments in the training of Bantu nurses, we must admit, have been made throughout the Union with considerable success up to a certain stage. Beyond that stage, the rapid development created by a keen popularity of the nursing profession is abruptly held up. A new situation is created, and one analogous to the glut in the teaching profession among Natives. The privately-owned hospitals begin to show signs of inability to cope with the heavy demand. It is here we feel that a State-owned hospital would be in an infinitely better position to provide for any number of nurses who wish to avail themselves of such training. With a Government hospital it would be possible to keep pace with the times; and above all, the publ c would thereby have an opportunity of formulating the policy and criticising the methods adopted in the training of their children. The present position is that Bantu parents send their children to private hospitals, as they do to training colleges. Keen competition among the scholastic institutions has had the whole-some result of setting a high standard of training, as passes in the first grade have proved. Similar competition among hospitals however does not exist; and the outcome is a state of leisurely independence that gives preference to the wishes of the hospital authorities, than a resolve to assure the future careers of the pupils in the profession. It may be true that hospitals are universally run by regulations framed under the provisions of provincial ordinances—to wit, Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 in the Cape Province. After close scrutiny one discovers that many of the regulations betray their origin of being framed by those who govern, for their own aims, objects and convenience. Beyond the enforcement of strict discipline, nothing was ever contemplated for the protection of the nurses in training when victimisation (a very common incident in an establishment worked with several heads of departments) raised its ugly head. The regulations framed under the Natives' (Urban Areas) Act 1923 carry the same stigma but happily in this case the Location Advisory Boards are empowered by the Act to recommend amendments to Councils in the case of all regulations that operate harshly in the administration.

The provisions of the Hospital Ordinance are unparalleled in all Government departments for their autocratic nature. For instance, there are the clauses (43 and 56) that give full powers to the matron to suspend a nurse "for what she may deem sufficient cause," and only the concurrence of the Medical Superintendent suffices to send the nurse home. There is no procedure whereby the nurse may appeal to a superior body like the Hospital Board or an opportunity to state her side of the story. It is absurd to expect the Medical Superintendent ever to veto a decision of the matron. They are one and the same in function; but the Board, if given the final decision, could be expected to give an unbiassed verdict, as the case would merit. As the Ordinance stands, the expulsion of a nurse may be reported to the monthly meeting of the Board weeks after the nurse was sent home. A system of

that sort is nothing short of disgraceful in a profession generally regarded as honourable and dignified. We are in a position to know that expulsion of Bantu nurses in training hospitals for trivial reasons like "unsuitable" etc. occur at the rate of fifty per cent each year of the number on the roll; These figures are alarming, to say the least of them, when it is taken into account that for each nurse expelled, a life's career has been relegated to the scrap-heap without trial. If the Bantu must have the highest respect for the medical profession, or confidence in the practitioners, such flaws in administration should be expunged at the earliest possible convenience. We trust that Hospital Boards in the Union will consider the amendments that are urgently necessary, and recommend to the Administrator on similar lines.

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Natal Witness 4-5-35

By IKHABELA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The most notable amalgamation of the Christian Churches in the history of South Africa is at present under consideration. It is proposed to combine the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Congregational Churches of South Africa. A conference has been held at Bloemfontein. Representatives of the three churches have passed a resolution in favour of the proposed union "after the mind of the people has been obtained and is positively favourable", and now a basis of union is being drawn up to be put to the congregations. On their decision will depend whether the proposal will go through or not.

NDONGENI AND HIS RACE.

Natal Witness 4-5-35

THERE is just now running in the correspondence columns of Durban's morning daily a controversy raised a fortnight ago as to whether it is true that Dick King the defatigable rider of the early days of Natal who rode one hundred miles from Durban to Grahamstown, was accompanied during part of his journey by a Native named Ndongeni or did he travel all alone. The controversy was raised by a correspondant who was led to doubt the story by reason of the fact that Dick King himself did not mention the fact in his book and that a missionary writer the Rev. Mr. F. Holden did not record the incident. One wonders, Why raise the question now after several Europeans of good repute and standing personally saw Ndongeni in his kraal at the Umzimkhulu and the then Natal Government had after duly satisfying itself of the authenticity of the story had gone to the extent of giving him a farm where he lived without paying rent till he died an old man. Those who went to interview him were fully satisfied that he was actually there and did acccompany his master. His story was clearly told as by a person who was actually there and he could not have invented the story as did one Parkins who wanted to take advantage of the fact that Dick King had become famous by reason of his heroic deed and was himself desirous of sharing the fame. But his story did not impress any especially as at that time there were many still alive who had seen Dick King and who knew of all what happened at that critical time in Natal's history.

Ndongeni and his race in this country are an inferior race and are not supposed to be in any place where they will be recognised as having qualities of merit and outstanding ability above the commonalty of their people. To us it is by no means a wonder that Ndongeni's name was omitted even by the Rev. F. Holden, a Wesleyan Missionary because in those days and to some extent even nowadays a Native does not count even if he was there. The European regards himself as being alone for record when travelling on horseback with a Native.

But there have been many brave deeds, some of greater interest than this small deed of Ndongeni for he was only accompanying his master and giving him assistance in the ordinary course of his duties. Of course we may be sure he did not know that he was helping to make history but it is most unfair to take advantage of his illiterateness to deny him his true share in the epic.

We wonder how many great deeds could beat that of the faithful servants of Dr. Livingstone who, without any assistance or instruction from any white man and in those dark days resolved to carry for 800 miles the body of their genial master through forests and across flooded rivers and through hostile Natives down to the sea in order to have his body buried by his people! We could give many others of lives sacrificed in face of ferocious beasts in the defence of their European masters. We very much regret the fact that some Europeans are most ungrateful and show a spirit which is without doubt unChristian. In some Dutch Reformed Churches notices are said to have been posted outside the church, "Kaffirs and dogs not to be admitted". Only these days we read that there is a dispute in Johannesburg where some Europeans in name Christians are worrying Church Trustees that a condition for building a church in their midst in the district of Orange Grove should be stipulated that no non-Europeans should ever be allowed to worship in that church. One is forced to ask, "What is Christianity after all?" This is one of the reasons why the Christian religion has not so far succeeded in Asia and other countries who had advanced in civilization because professing Christians live, act and administer justice in a decidedly unChristian manner. Their race seems to be uppermost in their minds more than charity for all even if some be "Samaritans, Negroes or Native boys.

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

The Minority Platitude.

In the course of his Transkeian tour last week, Genera Smuts maintained his reputation of feeding Native voters on a haystack of promises. At Idutywa and Butterworth the Bantu spokesmen told the Minister of Justice in all seriousness that in these dark days they valued their franchise as much as life itself. "We are opposed to the replacement of the individual vote by the methods (Native Bills) proposed, for we regard such as a retrogressive step. We wish to emphasise that by granting to us Native representative councils, such a course will not compensate us for the abolition of the Cape Native franchise," read a passage of Councillor C. K. Sakwe's address at Idutywa. Chief H. B. Bikitsha, on behalf of the Butterworth Bantu community went further. He exposed the collusion between the leaders of the political parties Generals Smuts and Hertzog that resulted in the sacrifice of the Cape Native vote, at the altar of Fusion. "Our confusion can easily be appreciated" said Chief Bikitsha, "when, with the avowed and adumbrated reasons for the Coalition Government and the extinction of party government, we find one of the first tasks the Government undertakes is the consideration of the Premier's Native Bills. These proposed measures leave a distinct disturbing effect on the minds of the Native people, not only of the Union Government but of the whole of South Africa, particularly that Bill which affects the Native franchise. Could not the Government stay the consideration of this matter until the Native economic and land questions have been solved? Otherwise the Native cannot resist the temptation to suspect that Fusion has been ushered in for the express purpose of eliminating his influence in the Government of the country."

Gen. Smuts' replies added together, do not amount to anything more than a request that Natives must continue to trust him. On the 16th December 1933 at King William's Town, the Acting Prime Minister told the Bantu representatives in an interview, that the Native vote was their (Natives') heritage, that they must exercise patience, and that THE MATTER OF THE CAPE NATIVE VOTE WAS MORE HOPEFUL NOW THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME BEFORE. Early in the following year the Status Act was passed, and in a letter to Mr. A. O. B. Payn, M.P. Tembuland General Smuts pointed out that the reservation of any Bill for the King's pleasure (the principal safeguard of the Native vote) had ceased to be effective since the Imperial Conference of 1926. Bang! went the promise of hopefulness in the Bantu franchise situation.

Since then the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament has issued a report recommending the abolition of the same franchise. The Minister of Justice is a member of that committee, but in his reply to the Idutywa Natives' address he observed: "The Natives in the other three provinces were entirely without (franchise) rights, and the time would come when, for them too, something should be done." According to this submission, the northern provinces Natives are to be granted a mediocre representation and given more land only when the Cape Natives are robbed of the franchise granted on an equal basis with the European. Why?

In conclusion the General stated that he would consider it a great pity if the franchise was taken away, because it had not been abused by the Natives. He had always stood by the franchise, BUT HE BELONGED TO A MINORITY.

General Smuts entered Coalition and Fusion as a minority. He knew that. The terms of agreement, among other things, included the immediate disposal of General Hertzog's Native Bills, and the Nationalist party were out for abolishing that vote. The minority platitude therefore carries us nowhere.

NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

Natal

It has been known for a long time that the Native in the towns is unwanted and is only there in the position of a labourer for a European master. Formerly town life was not hankered after by the Natives in those days when his wants were few but all this has now been changed. Natives have stayed in towns from year to year so that there have been reared families of a class of Natives who never lived in a kraal and who never wore the lion-skin. Their life in the towns has become a major problem and recent legislation has not improved matters as far as the Natives are concerned. In South Africa, though hard to believe, the Natives are allowed to live on sufferance. Legislation which is contemplated for him is mostly not for his good or that of the European. The Native's Land Act was not as its title purports meant to provide Natives with land but to restrict them from buying land where they would be in the way of the European. Its immediate cause was that the Natives had begun to combine in buying land in considerable areas and so this legislation was put forward to curb this tendency. The law-makers determined to allow no escape in that they proposed to tax the European farmer the sum of £5 for each Native adult whom he allowed to squat in his land without giving his labour. Working in human nature they were sure no European farmer would for a moment tolerate that state of affairs.

Another piece of legislation is that requiring a husband to pay a wife-tax for all of his subsequent wives, after the first. The Native Welfare Officer, Mr. S. M. B. Shepstone, has very strongly laid the position before the Durban City Council that these two measures are the source of the evil of Natives flocking into the towns. They have no land to live in the conditions on private farms are unbearable. People with families cannot help to live by rations from the farmer who does not give them ample time to make gardens of their own. It is well-known how many families a few years back went about the country seeking for places to live with their families, and they thus suffered considerably as they gave up their cattle for a fraction of their worth to the farmer, or whoever would give a little for them. They eventually drifted to the nearest town where they had some hope of obtaining at least something to ease their hunger.

Mr. Shepstone ably proved how most of the Native children were born and the unsavoury environments under which they life all leading to a life of misery, squalor, and crime.

What is to be done? If any good is to come these two pieces of legislation have to be repealed.

Dr. Gunn, the City Officer of Health, also has his remedy to give to this sad state of affairs. The housing for Natives in the City of Durban is without doubt inadequate and thou-

sands live under conditions which loudly call for the attention of the City Fathers. He put his finger on the cause of this dire poverty of the Urban Natives as the inadequate wages paid to Native labourers. It is strange that this inadequacy which has been admitted on all sides is still untouched by those who have the power to right it. The Chambers of Commerce have admitted that the wages paid to the Natives in towns should be raised but so far it has been raised in the resolution but not in actuality.

Well, the truth has been laid before the City Council and the public, and it remains now for them to do the right with their wards, the Natives.

The Protectorates And The Union of South Africa

The Comet

What Great Minds Think.

9-4-35

Extracts From The Black Man.

(Moochoochouna)

By M. BURENG LENGOLO MONYAKE.

For sometime now we have been watching the English Press, The South African Press in the incorporation of the Protectorates with the Union of South Africa with great interest.

All the section of humanity have almost expressed their like and dislike in the matter The Bantu people have unitedly expressed their unwillingness while most of the Europeans in the Protectorates support General Hertzog in this matter.

After reading all the articles dealing with this subject none has so driven the fact home than this one appearing in the Black Man, a monthly journal, edited by Marcus Garvey, D.C.L. from London The article headed "A Good Rebuff" (By the Spider).

These are the Extracts:—

"Mr Thomas, the Dominions Secretary of the British Government, has turned down the plea of General Hertzog, the Boer Nationalist of South Africa, for the cession of the Bechuanaland and Swaziland Protectorates and the Basutoland Crown Colony to the Government of South Africa.

The brazen request of General Hertzog is enough to mistify any lover of humanity South Africa under Smuts and Hertzog, has earned the reputation of being the most un-British of all the Dominions. The black man is almost treated as a brute by the laws of the Union of South Africa, yet General Hertzog, representing that Government, though that the British Imperial authorities could be so derelict in the performance of their duties as to forego their protection of the millions of the blacks in Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland by passing them to the Boer haters of the black blood.

Mr Thomas has upheld the tr dition of true British statesmanship in refusing the request of General Hertzog. Hertzog came to England to get these concession than r ally to attend the Jubille We cannot forget the past performance of General Hertzog in South Africa. Between him and the Natives, the British Government has done well in deciding on behalf of the Natives, because Natives can always be depended on while it is very doubtful to tell where General Hertzog will be later on judging his future from the performances of the past.

South Africa has absolutely no right to control any other Natives than those who in accidentally, and unfortunately, now fall under the Government. The brutal treatment of the Natives of South Africa is enough evidence of the inhumanity of the South African Government under Hertzog as to make it impossible for any thoughtful statesman to concede any further authority over Natives to these perculiar African administrators. The South African Government has not yet learned to treat Negroes as human beings. Until they can do so, the Negroes will have no voluntary desire of having anything to do with them A country that is capable of seeking through the limitation of the franchise and the expulsion from lands and the perculiar adaptation of a Native policy, so as to curb the growth of the black, can at no time be fit to govern anyone but themselves.

Let General Hertzog think over his Colour Bar Act, (Native Bills), the Pass Law, the Master and Servants Act, and all such initiated by his Government, aimed at placing the Negro at a disadvantage in his own country and when he can justify these in the light of human justice, then let him come again and ask for what he failed to get from Mr Thomas.

The heart of England is not dead, even though men like Hertzog may be in the ascendency in the government of outposts of Empire. England cannot afford to be part with any method that is brutal and inhumane. Let General Hertzog, therefore clean his South African skirts before he comes to England in disguise of being well dressed. asking for the consideration of a gentleman. Let South Africa fully realise that whether men be white or black they are human beings and that they are fully entitled to life, liberty and persuit of happiness- Any attitude to the contrary such as now exists in South Africa is the rule of mob violence and brute force. Is this the rule that General Hertzog desires to extend beyond the borders of South Africa? Mr Thomas seems to realize this to be so, hence his refusal, and General Hertzog will go back to South Africa a disappointed man, but the blacks will again enjoy another lease of freedom which would have been denied them if Hertzog had succeeded, Unfortunately after the acceptance and placing of this article, Mr Thomas, for reasons best known to himself and General Hertzog, has changed his attitude toward the South African Boer leader and has made promises to the Negro-hating General calculated to completely satisfy him in all his requests. If Parliament allows this to go through millions of black Natives will pass into the slavery of South African prejudice and injustice."

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

The African National Congress.

Native Opinion 2-12-35

(Contributed)

It is true that the 23rd General Annual Conference of the African National Congress which met at Bloemfontein in January last will be remembered for many years to come as the great Peace Conference. The unity which the leaders of all sections of the community have achieved through this general conference is most encouraging and should enable our leaders to start building up something tangible, something that will live and help to develop the African nation. Dr P. Ka. I. Seme as leader of the conference, has tried to inspire all sections to face the future with one desire to turn over a new leaf and to forget all their useless squabbles of the past wherein like chickens they always were fighting and even killing one another for nothing.

Health of the Bantu.

Native Opinion

The State has at last appreciated the urgent necessity of providing technical medical services for the benighted thousands of Natives living in the reserves. Aggravated by poverty, the death rate among these people has increased year after year with appalling rapidity. It has been beyond the bound of possibility financially to requisition the services of a physician from the urban centres to minister to the sick and dying far out in the rural areas, and the inevitable has had to take its course—the patients lay prostrate awaiting the fatal hour. Indeed, the angel of death has visited each Bantu homestead so often within comparatively short intervals, as to create a belief among them that it is futile to pay for costly medical services against God's will. As with the scourge of locusts, our people inveterately believe that measures to exterminate them are a form of high treason against celestial authority. The mentality of despair and peaceful resignation to the unavoidable is therefore responsible for the loss of a great number of lives that would otherwise have been saved.

The Department of Health of the Union has inaugurated a course at Fort Hare College for the training of Bantu medical aids to meet the needs of impecunious Natives; but the services of the succcessful young men will only be available five years hence.

Meantime a great and wonderful work is being done by health centres in a few of the Native districts. Their success and popularity are conclusive proof of the need for such services. The work is established under the auspices of religious denominations, financed by special grants from the State, Chamber of Mines, local councils and donations from sympathisers and the Natives themselves. In the particular case of the Mount Coke Native Hospital, King William's Town, the developmenat has been so phenomenal as to outstrip the funds in hand by a disquieting margin. The financial position is such as to demand further sacrifices from the liberal donors and the public at large. Any relaxation of activities through lack of funds would be calamitous to the health as well as spiritual welfare of the Bantu. The isolated hospital of Mount Coke stands as a lighthouse in the surrounding black sea of heathenism. Its requirements cannot be over-emphasised.

A glance at the annual report for 1934 of the Mount Coke Native Hospital will give the reader an interesting picture of what is being done. It reveals that in addition to the main hospital at Mount Coke, staffed by a qualified doctor, matron and nine probationer nurses, there are seven main centres in the crown locations that are visited weekly in rotation; extending over a radius of 30 miles. The average attendance at these centres for the year was 73. Several times more than a hundred patients have been medically attended during a visit; and on two occasions the number has actually exceeded 150! In addition to the routine visitation, 163 individuals were attended to in their homes. The in-patients at the main hospital for the year have numbered 254, of whom 161 were discharged cured, 62 relieved, 20 unrelieved and 19 died. In the out-patient department (dispensary) there were 6,678 attendances by 4,812 patients. The object of the hospital authorities is, in due course, to station some of these nurses when trained, in the main centres periodically visited by the doctor, so that district nursing may be carried out under his supervision.

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HOLDS GENERAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Ilanga Lase Natal 2-8-35

The spiritual services rendered by the Archbishop Alexander of the African Orthodox Church when he preached the official sermon to the delegates will long be rememberad by the hundreds who heard him preach at the Community Hall on the 30th Dec. The Archbishop took his text from:

"Fear God, honour the King and respect the brotherhood". We hope to get a copy of this wonderful sermon for publication later.

Last Sunday the Rev Elijah Mdolomba, the president of the Cape African National Congress preaching before the General Committee and to an overflowing audience in the Community Hall took his text from Exodus 4: 2-3. "And the Lord said unto him, what is that in thine hand? And he said, a Rod. And he said cast it on the ground and he cast it on the ground".

The preacher emphasised the point that Moses obeyed God and the simple Rod in his hand was changed into an instrument of great power. With that

Rod he divided the Red Sea and was able to lead God's chosen people to the promised land.

Then turning to his audience he asked the leaders not to fear but to do as Moses had done, put down before the Lord all what they have in their hand, it may be education, business or any talent which you may have. God can bless it and make you a great leader of your people and help to lead them into the promised land. Today you have unity in your hands, consecrate this unity by placing it before the Almighty God and He can make it into the powerful Rod of Moses and help to lead your people into the promised land.

It is hoped that the resolutions which have been carried by this General Conference will help to rebuild the old African National Congress to regain its former power and become the National Assembly for all Africans in this country. It is hoped that the members of the Advisory Boards in all cities and towns throughout South Africa will follow the example taken by Bloemfontein and resolve to operate with this National Organisation in all matters of national importance. The Native residents of Urban areas have a great opportunity if they will join the African National Congress and support the Native Advisory Boards which are the new statutory power in the hands of the Urban Natives today. Through these Advisory Boards Dr. Seme pointed out that Urban Natives can solve all their grievances just as the Europeans have to do through their Town Councils. The Native must to a great extent be taught to appreciate what he already has got and how to use it to the best of his advantage.

One of the best measures which have been proposed by the General Annual Conference was that the National Executive Committee shall open Head Offices in all leading cities namely:- Bloemfontein, Capetown, Johaanesburg, Durban, Kimberley and Pretoria for the purpose of attending to the nationel affairs of the Congress and its proper administration in every Province. A start has thus been made in Bloemfontein and the following members of the General Select Committee have been entrusted with the duties of managing the Head Office :-

Mr. C. R. Moikangoa, convenor;
Headman T. M. Maphikela,
Mr. Sam. Aug. Leshoai,
Mr. A. Dilape,
Mr. J. B. Sesing and Mr. J. D. Mogaecho,
Mr. John Mancoe as Secretary.

The Women's Section will be organised under their own Chair Lady, Mrs. Manoni and others to represent the whole Province. Special care will be taken so as to put into this Committee those women who carry a wide interest throughout this Province.

Race Relations Institute.

A Regional conference of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, embracing the Eastern Province and Transkei is convened to meet at Wesley Hall, East London on Saturday, 6th April next, at 9.30 a.m. 3-19-35

The Conference, which is convened by the South African Institute of Race Relations in conjuction with the Consultative Committee of Joint Councils, will be concerned with important questions of racial policy and with the extension and co-ordination of Welfare Work among the Non-European communities in the Eastern Province and the Transkei.

All organisations interested in Race Relations and in social welfare work among Non Europeans (Bantu Coloured or Indian) are invited to send TWO representatives to the Conference.

Delegates (or their organisations) will pay their expenses and make their own arrangements for accommodation.

A One Day Conference of *Women's Organisations* interested in Social Welfare work among Non-Europeans (Bantu Coloured or Indian) in the Eastern Province and the Transkei will also be held in the *Y.W.C.A East London* on *FRIDAY APRIL 5th 1935 at 9.30 a.m.* The Conference is convened by the National Council of Women, East London, and the Women's Work Section of the South African Institute of Race Relations. Each organisation concerned is invited to send two representatives to the Conference. These representatives will also be members of the General Conference to be held in the Wesley Hall, East London on Saturday, April 6th.

The provisional agenda for the Women's Organisations Conference is as follows :—

1. Organisation of Child Welfare and Health Societies among Non-European communities.
2. Nursing Training and Employment for Non-Europeans.
3. Domestic Training for Non-European girls.
4. Organisation of Hostels in urban areas. It is worthy of note that the Honorary Organiser of the South African Institute of Race Relations' Section on Women's Work and Non-European Health (Mrs. Rheinallt Jones) will be in attendance at the Conference, as well as Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, Adviser to the Institute.

The Programme set out below has been arranged, but other matters may be dealt with as decided by the Conference.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5th : *All Day*—Women's Conference.
Evening—Public Meeting in St. George's Church Hall.

SATURDAY APRIL 6th : *All Day*—Conference in Wesley Hall.
Morning: Opening by His Worship, the Mayor of East London.
Discussion on
I. *The South African Institute of Race Relations*—What it is and What it does.
II. *The Joint Council Movement*—Its work, its relation with other Organisations, its future, etc.
Afternoon: *Discussion on*
III. *The Economic Position of the Non European*, with special reference to (a) The Poor White Problem (b) Civilised Labour Policy (c) Skilled Trades (d) Wages on Railways, etc. (e) Native Trading Rights (f) Native Taxation.
IV. *Medical Needs of Non-Europeans*, with special reference to (a) Rural Areas (Government Scheme, etc) (b) Urban Areas.

EVENING :
Public Meeting in the Location.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7th.
Addresses on Race Relations in the Churches.

Communications regarding the Conference should be addressed to:—

Mr. W. R. Caley,
Campbell Street,
Fort Beaufort, C.P.

On behalf of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

W. R. Caley Eastern Province
H. C. Peacock East London

SOUTH AFRICA.

After long discussion, the Methodist Church Conference unanimously approved of the principle of the union of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches and resolved to remit the suggestion to unite to the Circuit quarterly meetings together with a synopsis of the Union Conference Committee's proposals for information and report to the next Methodist Church Conference through the Synods.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

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PRESIDENTAL ADDRESS BY DR. P. ka I. SEME.

Ilanga Lase Natal

Chief, delegates. ladies and gentlemen,---

This is the 23rd Annual General Conference of the African National Congress and it is my honour to greet you in the name of the Congress this morning and to wish you all a happy New Year. You have come together from every Province to represent the African people. That alone is a sure demonstration of the fact that the seed of unity which was planted twenty three years ago here in Bloemfontein is growing in the hearts of our people and that this Congress is taking shape and strength every year so as to become the most responsible and representative organisation of our people in South Africa.

It is your duty as members of the African National Congress to keep the standard of the Congress high in every Province so as to win the support and goodwill of the general public of this country as well as that of the whole civilised world. If you are earnestly trying to develop yourselves you will find friends even where you had expected to find enemies.

This country is now ruled by a United Party Government. We have a right to expect that such a strong Government will find less need to continue the policy of repression and that it will find itself in a better pisition to give justice and fairplay to all the people of this country irrespective of colour or Race. The Statute Books of the Union of South Africa must be purged of all the unhealthy imputations of slavery and injustice toward the African Natives. No race can legitimately claim the right to enslave another race under the new Christian dispensation and within the British Empire. But here in the Union of South Africa the Master and Servant Act, the Native Contracts of Service Act have been imposed with the view of still keeping alive the old system of quasi slavery. Let us build up this country and its great industries upon the higher traditions of freedom and equal rights for all men and women.

SEGREGATION.

When the Government enacted that segregation was to be the policy of this country it thereby committed itself to the obligation to provide enough good land for both sections of the population to live upon and develop themselves properly. The Native Urban Areas Act extended the Principle of segregation to the Native urban population just as the Native Lands Act had done for the rural population. The obligation therefore is there to create separate spheres of land for the ownership and the occupation of both races. This Conference is going to be asked to consider what suitable representations should be made to the Government and to local authorities urging them to provide the land which is required for proper settlement and development of the African Natives in the rural as well as in the urban areas today.

TRADING RIGHTS.

The right of the African Natives to develop themselves along their own lines is really a definite concession giving us absolute freedom. We ask the Statute Books of the Union to guarantee to us those rights. It is the right of every African child, woman or man, in this country to get at least some education while still under the age of, say sixteen. He needs such protection from the Laws of the country in order to enable him to enjoy his rights to develop himself. We pay taxes for our education and therefore it is only fair that the Government should give us what we pay for. The Government should consider that Native Labour is an asset and a contribution by the Native African population into the great wealth and for the development of the industries of this country, in order to make this country a better and a happier place for both the white man and the black man to live in.

The farming industry, the gold industry which are the backbone of the progress and prosperity of this country are being given a very generous lift up by our Native labour and this fact should be properly appreciated by the communities concerned, and they should help to destroy the teachings that the Natives are a curse and only a curse to this country. The Government should lead the way and establish a fair and honest Native policy for the proper development of the African Natives of this country and recognise the principle that we too are entitled to claim a fair and square deal from the Government of the country.

The resolutions which you delegates have brought with you from various Provinces and Territories which you have the honour to represent in this Annual General Conference and from other representative organisations, clearly show thal all the African people in South Africa, now fully and properly realise that their interests and their destiny are one and inseparable, in the Union as well as in the great Protectorates outside the Union. It is our duty, and the duty of the Head Organising Committee of the African National Congress to throw all doors wide open and now to urge all African Organisations to come and enrol themselves under the membership of this National Organisation.

UNITED LEADERSHIP.

This Annual Conference has again achieved a great and remarkable victory. It has made the representatives of all sections of our people in Bloemfontein to acknowledge and to publicly declare before this Conference that from now on they intend to work and to pull together in all their efforts and to consider the best interests of their people and to be loyal to the National Executive of this Congress and to do their very best to urge upon the leaders of the other Provinces to do the same. It is only God who can make a Nation like ourselves united. Therefore I believe that this desire for unity which you have so strongly evinced in this Conference is intended for our inspiration in order to help us to properly develop this National Organisation. We cannot live as a nation unless we have a National Organisation of our own.

I hope that delegates will carry back home with them this remakable spirit and desire for unity and co-operation which the leaders of all organisations have resolved to maintain with the National Executive of the African National Congress. The wonderful words with which the representative of the Town Council of Bloemfontein Mr. Lionel Nathan opened this Conference and welcomed the members of this Conference to this great duty of Conferences, which words were most ably supported by the Manager and Superintendant of Locations, Mr. R. J. Cooper and by Major Wills of the Salvation Army. May those words never be forgotten.

In conclusion, I desire to impress upon you the fact that mere words and mere promises to work together peacefully in the future cannot carry us much futher than where we are today. These words and these promises must be translated into action and the best time to begin is now and here today In Bloemfontein. We must establish Head Offices of the African National Congress in all the leading cities in the Union. We cannot properly leave the important work and all the responsibilities of the National Organisation in the hands of local officers alone.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you,

P. KA I. SEME (President A.N.C.)

FACTION FIGHTS.

Ilanga Lase Natal

THE last few years have more or less been noted for the number of faction fights which have occurred among certain Native tribes especially in Natal. There are localities where these petty escapades are getting to be regular perennial affairs so that it now causes no alarm to learn that another such fight has taken place. There is the Mcunu-Mtembu and Majozi - Mangwenu groups who seem to be always at logger-heads and ever looking for a chance to run at each other's throats or to knob-kerry each other to right some old wrong or recent squabble over some supposed pretext considered sufficient cause for depleting their stock in cattle and money over fines and incarceration in goal and giving labour to the administration without any remuneration. Towards the end of last year the Native Affairs did all that they could which was humanly possible to warn the Abambo against indulging in such unquestionably culpable activities. It was then hoped that the last of these petty fights had been seen as far as the Abambo were concerned. But then there has been reported more serious cases of homicide.

The position has been so distinctly disquieting that a question on this subject has been asked in Parliament. The Minister of Justice, Gen. J.C. Smuts, admitted that the general position with regard to unrest among Natives which had culminated in faction fights in the Weenen and Muden areas was somewhat unsatisfactory but the police report that all is quiet at the moment and no further disturbances are anticipated. The local police and Native Affairs Officials are in constant consultation and have the situation well in hand".

The question arises, Does the public and the Administration view these occurrences as seriously as they are in the life of the country and upon the Native people? Is everything possible done to probe to the bottom all causes for these breaches of the peace among the tribesmen and if found to remove it? Are the Native Chiefs made to realise their responsibility over their people and that their appointments connote that they are to see to it that no such occurrences are allowed to disturb the life of their communities?

Are they (the chiefs) taken into the confidence of the authorities in this matter more than any other part of their duties? These and other questions must present themselves to any who are wondering where all this will end if not nipped in the bud and be considered as well as treated as an evil which is to be eradicated amongst the people just as any other evil. We have some suspicion that in these faction fights some people suffer and are punished whilst the real originators and instigators are left untouched. We think the chief is responsible for the well-being of his particular tribe. We do not see how a commoner could engineer a campaign without the izinduna and Chief knowing anything about such unlawful movements of their wards. The evil is not yet at an end and would seem to be growing worse and worse. We believe something should and can be done to bring to the chiefs and people that it is expected of them to live peacefully with their neighbours and not to impoverish themselves in paying for lawyers to defend themselves as well as paying for those heavy fines in courts of law. We believe if the Administration views these altercations as the evil which they are, all efforts should be made to bring to their senses all who deem it a mere sport for the braves to engage in with impunity to the disturbance of the peace of the community and their neighbours. white and black.

Bantu Self-Help.

"Education within the group for brain would rule the world, and ignorance will have little chance in the new world order" said Bishop Sims at the A.P.O. Conference, Capetown this month. In our last week's issue we endeavoured to expose the shameful neglect by the Union Government of Native educational facilities. We feel however, that if the State is unsympathetic in its attitude in this respect, it is no reason why the Bantu themselves, like all civilised races of the world, should not organise and collect funds from among themselves for self-improvement. A great opportunity may be allowed to pass by, if the inspiration provided by Bantu national memorials is not utilised to consolidate funds for Bantu self-improvement in education. An example of this should be the Mendi Memorial anniversary which falls on the 21st February next. Rev. R. N. Mashaba, an ex-President of the Inter-denominational African Ministers' Association and Supernumerary of the Methodist Church (Transvaal) writes with a strong appeal in urging the Bantu races to stand up like one man for self-help. He says:—

"May I crave the indulgence of a space in your valuable paper to appeal to my fellow clergymen of whatever denomination, teachers and African leaders in connection with the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund. After the Great War, I was constantly worried about thousands of Africans who volunteered for the front, among whom were the men who went down with the Mendi on the 21st February, 1917. Through the Interdenominational African Ministers' Association and after commemorating the Mendi Day in our association for some time, an invitation was made to some of our leaders to take up the movement as we felt that it was a national cause and should be made a public and national occasion. In consequence we appointed the present secretary and organiser who has worked energetically in the interest of both the fund and the anniversary. We decided upon the establishment of a memorial in the form of a Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund through which we hoped the fund could assist our young men and women to obtain the highest education and to establish schools of crafts and arts. To do this the fund must reach some thousands of pounds each year. That seems a very high ambition. But I have never doubted the ability of my people, especially the Church people, to raise sufficient, even more than sufficient, to cover the educational needs of our people. We have more than 500,000 Christian Africans within the Union and if all these could contribute just one shilling each a year towards the scholarship fund, there would be an amount of £25,000. This money can be raised if my fellow ministers, teachers and African leaders will take the movement up in their circuits and districts and awaken public opinion. No reasonable person can afford to be blind to the fact that until and unless we on our own will take the question of education into our own hands we shall never improve the standard of education for our people. The Mendi Memorial movement sends out a message of self-help. It is the duty of every minister to preach and to urge our people to help themselves. He can do it from the pulpit and by encouraging the teachers to inculcate the ideas of the Mendi Memorial into the minds of the children who are bound to interest their parents.

I appeal to every intelligent African to make this year's anniversary a truly national occasion and a demonstration of our desire to advance the education of our children by seeing to it that every man and woman of our race makes a contribution on the 21st February towards the Scholarship Fund. Fellow ministers, may I ask you in my old age to see to it that the Fund is made a real success. And I implore the African press to assist us by spreading the knowledge of the movement."

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Ilanga Lase Natal

It is true that the 23rd General Annual Conference of the African National Congress will be remembered for many years to come as the Great Peace Conference here in Bloemfontein. The Unity which the leaders of all sections of the community have achieved through this general Conference is most encouraging and should enable our leaders to start building up something tangible, something that can live and help to develop the African Nation. Dr. P. Ka I. Seme as leader of the Congress has tried to inspire all sections to face the future with one desire, namely, to turn over a new leaf and to forget all their useless squabbles of the past wherein like chickens they always were fighting and even "killing" one another for nothing.

The President General pointed out to the great audience in the overflowing public meeting that all the Nations of the world today were looking upon this Continent of ours, Africa, as their Eldorado and were in fact making themselves and their Nations great and prosperous through the natural resources of Africa. But the sons and daughters of Africa some of whom are today qualifying and taking honours in the colleges and Universities all over the world and otherwise qualifying as business men and women in the greater university of experience.——What are we doing for them? What are we doing for the present and the future of our African people? Shall we too become a nation on this continent?...We can do nothing if we remain divided, but if we begin to unite and work together as members of one Nation there is every good hope for us. The fact that the leaders here representing 30,000 African residents in the locations of Bloemfontein have come forward to publicly sign this Memorandum and Agreement must mean that the African Nation at Bloemfontein has firmly resolved to stand together as one people and build up their future upon one firm foundation. It is a sight which must always remain for your inspiration in the great work now before you."

The following is the text of the Memorandum which the leaders came forward to sign at that public meeting:——

The Draft Memorandum of Agreement to be submitted and ratified by all leaders of organised African Bodies which may be found in existence within all or any urban or Municipal area, all of the said organised African Bodies being represented directly or by the African National Congress on the one hand herein and by the members of the Native Advisory Board in each and every Urban or Municipal Area on the other hand.

This Memorandum signifies the Agreement to co-operate as leaders and as representatives of the Africans in all matters of National interest affecting the progress and welfare of the African people throughout South Africa.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

1. That this meeting of the members of the Native Advisory Board of Bloemfontein sitting in a round table Conference with the members of the Central Committee of the said Board together with the members of the local executive committee of the African National Congress sitting in a Joint Conference with the members of the Select Committee of the 23rd General Annual Conference of the African National Conference here assembled in Bloemfontein on this the 18th day of January, 1935 acting herein with the approval of and in pursuance of the recommendations and instructions of the last 23rd General Annual Conference aforesaid which sat here in Bloemfontein from 29th December, 1934 to the 23rd January 1935, do hereby agree among themselves and do hereby solemnly express their firm conviction and desire that all the leaders of Native thought and all African organisations which now exist within the Municipal Area of Bloemfontein should henceforth adopt the policy of closer co operation and constant consultation in connection with the furtherance of all the interests of the resident of the locations of Bloemfontein. "Een dragt maakt maag."

2. The members of the Native Advisory Board and the members of the Central Committee thereof hereby acknowledge the necessity of giving their full support to the African National Congress and hereby agree to help to organise the said Congress here in Bloemfontein under the control of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress and its own Constitution as members of the said Native Advisory Board and members of the Central Committee hereof, we, each and all agree to become active members and supporters of the African National Congress and to contest all elections as such members in the future and each to do his very best to make the local authorities to respect and to recognise the African National Congress as being the senior National organisation for all Africans in Bloemfontein therewith to work in harmony and in close co-operation in all its efforts to seek to improve the economic and social conditions of the residents of the Native locations of Bloemfontein.

3. The members of the Excutive of the local branch of the African National Congress and the members of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress do hereby agree to support the Native Advisory Board members of Bloemfontein as constituted under the Natives (Urban) Areas Act No. 21 of 1923 and its amending Acts. The National Executive Committee will do their very best to help develop all the statutory rights and privileges of the Board, to urge all the Africans to recognise and respect the Board as representatives of the Native African tax payers within the Municipal area of Bloemfontein and as such to give them their full and loyal support

4. All the parties to this agreement hereby agree and undertake to keep the membership in their respective organisations opened to all parties hereto, who may desire to join said organisation and to keep the policy of their said respective organisations, always free from all revolutionary political propaganda which may likely lead to the defiance of law and order, but rather to adopt and obey the constitutional appeals and the supreme authority of the General Annual Conference of the African National Congress.

Thus done at Bloemfontein this 19th day January, 1935, before members of the public and in a public meeting of Native Urban residents of Bloemfontein.

Signed:— 1. P. Ka I. Seme.
2. Elijah Mdolomba.
3. Sam Aug. Leshoai
4. C. R. Moikangoo.

for and on behalf of the African National Congress, and by the following on behalf of the Native Advisory Board of Bloemfontein namely

1. Headman T. M. Mapikela.
2. J. B. Sesing.
3. J. Mpinda.
4. J. D. Mogaecho.

THE "COLOURED" OF SOUTH AFRICA

(From our South African Correspondent.)

The news that the capable and liberal Minister of the Interior in the Fusion Government (Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr) has appointed a commission to investigate the social, educational, and economic needs of the Cape coloured community came as a great encouragement to South Africans interested in questions of race and colour. The composition of the commission is in itself striking. Its chairman, Professor du Plessis, of the University of Stellenbosch, the centre of the recent "heresy" trial in the Dutch Reformed Church, is vice-chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, the body which interceded with Mr. Hofmeyr for the appointment of such a commission, and the influence of which on South African thought is a very real one. Among the members is a Cape coloured man, Dr. Abdurrahman, the only non-European to hold a seat in the South African Legislature. (He is a member of the Cape Provincial Council.) It is noteworthy that Mr. Hofmeyr has already made a similar innovation in the field of Indian affairs, for which he is also responsible, an Indian, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, having been a member of the Committee on Indian Colonisation. These are daring innovations in South African public life.

As is well known, the term "coloured" in South Africa is applied not only popularly but in legislative enactment to all persons of mixed descent. It is a widespread belief that such persons are the product of miscegenation between Europeans and Bantu, but this is a fallacy. The "Euro-Bantu" population, as it is sometimes called, forms a negligible percentage of the coloured community. Other minor groups come from St. Helena and Mauritius. But the overwhelming majority come under the designation "Cape Coloured," the composition and historical origin of which is explained later.

In towns like Durban, where the coloured community is a small, submerged, and half-forgotten one, rivalries between these various sections are bitter; and all are united only in resenting anything that would assimilate their position to that of the native. In the western section of the Cape Province, where four-fifths of the coloured population live, the divisions are more between the "passed" (men of colour who appear to be, and are often in ignorance treated as, white), the almost-white, and the dark brown. Their jealousy of the Bantu is a more recent factor, arising largely from economic competition between coloured artisans and poorly paid Bantu labourers imported from the native territories.

A series of South African Governments have accentuated these jealousies by legislative differentiation. In three provinces natives must carry passes; no coloured man need do so. Many of the legal restrictions on land purchase applying to natives do not apply to coloured men. The educational grant for each coloured child is twice as great as that for each native child. The Hertzog proposals to take Cape native voters out of the common roll and give them separate representation left the coloured man on the European side of the dividing line.

Many of the leaders of the coloured community are prepared to accept a policy which, while it leaves them in a definitely inferior position in relation to the European, compensates them by offering a legal superiority over the native. Others believe in a united non-European front. But all unite in deploring the depressed condition of so many members of their community, alike in town and country.

The Cape coloured people are the product of admixture between various strains of white and non-white. Before the British annexation of 1806 (by which time the coloured people were an established and recognised community) the European population of the Cape was drawn not only from Holland, Germany, and France, but also from Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Italy, and Belgium. On the non-European side, one of the basic elements was the Hottentot race, an unenslaved people, supposed by some to be ultimately of Egyptian origin. Negro slaves from Angola and the Guinea Coast formed another section; some slaves also came from Madagascar. An interesting strand, still partly separate, is that of the Malays—some domestic slaves, some convicted persons, and largely political prisoners of a high type of Malayan civilisation. With its usual persistence, Islam has survived among these, in the midst of an overwhelmingly Christian community.

It is often popularly supposed that the admixture between white and black in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was on the basis of extra-marital cohabitation between white master and black slave. But this is by no means the whole truth. There were many legal marriages. Even as late as 1780, Europeans and non-Europeans were being married openly by clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church. In the earlier days there was a great shortage of European women at the Cape. For example, there were only seventeen in 1663—a fact which speaks for itself. Moreover, after the annexation of 1806, and as long as British artisans, ex-soldiers, and ex-sailors were entering the Cape as settlers, intermarriage went on. The coloured community has thus an origin by no means wholly dishonourable. In language and (with the exception of the Malays) in religion it is identical with the whites. The constant "passing" of the light-coloured into the European community fights against the tendency to an artificial race-consciousness which legislative and social restrictions encourage. On the whole the racial heritage of the coloured community is a good one, and, but for prejudice, they should be easily assimilable with the Europeans.

But economic pressure and bad environment have produced effects which hasty and superficial thinkers sometimes attribute to biological causes. In Capetown, the coloured man has been largely a slum dweller. The coloured death-rate is 2.4 times as great as the white, and the coloured rate of infantile mortality 2.7 times as great as the white. A recent investigation in Capetown showed the European tuberculosis death-rate as 0.68 per 1,000 and the non-European (nine-tenths of which category are coloured) 4.69 per 1,000. The Union Secretary for Public Health, Sir Edward Thornton, has publicly stated that the non-Europeans' susceptibility to tuberculosis is due to three causes: bad housing, insufficient food, and bad industrial conditions and consequent social degradation. Bishop Lavis of Capetown, whose name should be written in letters of gold if the Union honoured those of its citizens who really deserved honour, in one of his many pleas for the coloured people said recently:

> Thousands are daily being degraded and dehumanised by inhuman housing conditions. Childbirth becomes almost a public affair. The ingenuity of maternity nurses who draw a curtain of sacking with string across a corner of the room to veil the mother from the rest of the occupants prevents the horror reaching its full possibilities. There is no retreat for a tired mother or for the father returning from a hard day's toil. . . . A recent case of incest brought to light the fact that five persons were sharing one bed in a slum room.

In the wine-farming districts of the Western Cape, the already depressed condition of the coloured community is made worse by the iniquitous "tot system," by which a portion of the coloured man's very low wages is paid in cheap brandy. The objections to this, economic, social, and physical, are obvious; but protest after protest has failed to induce the Government to introduce legislation restricting the system. On many farms, the coloured worker obtains a ramshackle cottage, some food, a few cast-off clothes, a regular daily allowance of wine, and a *monthly* wage of from ten to fifteen shillings. Although most children get some sort of schooling, anything approaching a decent education is impossible for the great majority.

Behind the brilliant façade of South African life, the artificial civilisation based on an impossibly high wage-rate for European workers and on the unknown future of the gold of the Witwatersrand, the real South Africa is to be found—poor, tubercular, syphilitic, underfed, and ill-educated. The Gospel reference to a "whited sepulchre" is not inapt as a description of South Africa to-day. The appointment of the Coloured Commission of Inquiry is one of the indications that thoughtful South Africans are becoming more and more uneasy at the unhappy features to be found in their social and economic life.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PROTECTORATES

Guardian Weekly 6-7-35

Home Government's Past Neglect

[In this second article (the first was published last week) Lord Lugard summarises the conditions under which the transfer of the native protectorates to the Union Government should ultimately be made, and explains why the date of transfer must be postponed.]

By Lord Lugard.

From the reports of Sir Alan Pim, Mr. Tagart, and other sources it is manifest that both on the administrative and on the economic side the responsibility of the Imperial Government has not been adequately discharged in the past. On the one hand, there appears to have been a lack of "that control over the native chiefs which does not weaken self-respect and the stimulus which does not sap initiative" and little guidance and supervision over the native tribunals. On the other, the territories are reported to be so overstocked with half-starved cattle, which eat the very roots of the grass, and goats, which destroy all the young trees, that the grazing lands are subjected to erosion and are drifting towards desert conditions. The danger is imminent of having to provide for a famine-stricken population. The economic crisis, drought, and locusts have added to the distress. There has been inadequate financial assistance to undertake water-boring, irrigation works, and dams, while the poverty-stricken people are overtaxed. Such is the picture presented to Parliament.

Efforts are now being made to atone for past neglect. Before leaving his post the High Commissioner (Sir H. Stanley) enacted two proclamations dealing with the powers and functions of the native chiefs and of the native tribunals of Bechuanaland with useful explanatory memoranda. In the three years 1933-6 a sum of £496,000 is being spent. A geological survey and an extensive programme of works for increasing the water supply, terracing and bunding the hillsides, and reconditioning the land are needed at an estimated cost of some £200,000 per annum for the next ten years, and a further sum will be needed for the administrative reforms.

The assistance required by Swaziland will be small, for a third only of the country is in native occupation. In Basutoland, where the overcrowded population is driven to cultivate ever higher mountain slopes with no precautions against erosion, a larger expenditure is called for, but the bulk of the money is required for Bechuanaland. The cost should be met by a loan the interest on which would be provided for a term of years by the British Government, as has been done in other British African protectorates. In the event of transfer the expenditure of these sums on remunerative works would be justified by the permanent assets it had created. The cost of the administrative reforms would fall on the Home Government.

General Smuts has suggested that the transfer should be effected by means of a treaty which would embody the terms of the schedule. This would impose upon the British Government the obligation of seeing that the terms of the treaty were fully carried out, and would encourage the submission of protests and grievances, which are inevitable, however conscientiously the Union might endeavour to fulfil her obligations. It would imply distrust, and the British Government would, in effect, be in the position of supervising an Administration which was under the sovereignty of the Union—a condition derogatory to her prestige and an inevitable source of friction. The transfer, when made, must carry with it complete responsibility and be devoid of any appearance of dictation or distrust.

This should not preclude the negotiation of a separate "gentleman's agreement," entered into by the exchange of informal Notes, which would embody, as General Smuts suggests, the principles set out in the schedule—allowing for changed conditions since 1908 and changes which the passage of time will bring. In particular it should stipulate that the system and the personnel in operation at the time of transfer should be maintained.

Let me summarise the conclusions at which I arrive:

1. The intention of the British Government to carry out the transfer implied in the Act of Union and schedule, subject in the case of Bechuanaland to further examination of the constitutional and legal position and to the claims (if any) of Rhodesia, should be unequivocally recognised.

2. The date of transfer should be postponed (a) because neither the system of administration nor the economic condition of the territories is at present such that they could be transferred with credit as a "going concern"; (b) because the pledge to consult the natives would at the present time assuredly result in a strong protest against transfer, while the prior approval of both Houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom (which is a prerequisite of transfer), even if obtained, would probably disclose a strong opposition to the transfer against the will of the people. This would find an echo in the press, and in both cases would give rise to criticisms and counter-charges, based on the divergence of the policy set out in the schedule and that embodied in the legislation of the Union, 1926-34, which would be prejudicial to good feeling between the two countries; and (c) because there is good reason to hope that the improvement of the Administration, if undertaken with the cordial co-operation of the Union Government, would, together with the betterment of economic conditions, go far to convert the native opposition into a less unwilling acquiescence and to secure the approval of the British Parliament.

3. The transfer, when the time is ripe, should, I suggest, be effected by a tripartite treaty or agreement which, while giving assurance to the natives against unilateral change, would associate them in the transaction, thus recognising them as human beings and not as transferable chattels. The signatories on their behalf would, under the reformed system, be really representatives of the people and not merely the hereditary and generally reactionary chiefs who at present form the Kgotlas. The treaty would be accompanied by a "gentleman's agreement" embodying the principles of the schedule to the Act of Union.

4. The British Government would undertake to appoint an experienced staff for the education, agriculture, veterinary, and administrative departments and to carry out such public works as are urgently needed to restore the economic conditions. It would guarantee the interest on a loan for such works for a term of years. During this period of reconstruction the Union Government would be kept fully informed of the progress made, and its collaboration would be sought, possibly by the appointment of a few "Rhodes Scholars" from the Union to posts in the Government service.

The Union Government would consent during this period to facilitate access to the Union markets for the cattle and produce of the territories, while the British Government, on its part, would facilitate compliance with reasonable demands for native labour and would promote the import of Union goods, for which there should be an increased demand by the population (numbering nearly a million) of the territories, owing to the expenditure on the capital works referred to. The means of giving effect to these reciprocal benefits would be the subject of periodical friendly discussions between the appropriate departments of the Union and the High Commissioner and administrators of the territories.

Brussels's World's Fair Gives a Clear Picture of Exploitation of the Congo

Afro-American 6-22-35

Natives Appearing There Are Forbidden Ever to Return Home; No Poor Whites Allowed in Congo, Where Africans Are Told That All Whites Are Divine; Camerun Performers Compelled to Dance for Eight Hours.

By NANCY CUNARD

Belgium, a little patch on the map of Europe, owns the Congo, and the Congo is eighty times the size of Belgium.

This fact comes to mind again as soon as one steps into this country and visits the huge Brussels World Exhibition of 1935.

Remarks overheard here and there in the mixed crowd of Walloons, Flemish, Brussellese and country folk from the different provinces, all of whom detest each other considerably, show that the big public is by no means of the same mind as the authorities.

One word dominates—"Exploitation."

It is precisely the right one. Let us, however, confine ourselves here to how it affects Africans, not only in the exhibition but in Belgium itself.

Nothing Congolese Shown

Among a perfect town of various buildings, run up in grandiose styles, only to be hewn down again in October (an existence of five months), rises the not unpleasing melon-colored shell of the "Congo Belge."

Shell is correct—for in contradiction to the fine entrance, lined entirely, to a height of thirty-four metres, with imitations of the Kasai Congo "velvets" (grass weaving) made especially in a Belgian factory, and huge tribal masks outside, there is absolutely nothing of the Congolese themselves within.

African's Life Abolished

It is, as not unexpectedly, the white man's testimony to himself. Administration, army, missionaries. Panoramas and dioramas, dreadfully bad plaster models and glaring cardboard sets, maps, statistics—of the "civilization" that has abolished the African's own life and entity. All this in the name of progress, science, etc.

A hord of churches, a good number of mission schools, and all too few medical depots make up, do they not, for all the wars, murders and oppressions?

This, of course, is all that the Congo Belge building tries to show. It does not fool all the people, as it is meant to—for practically every single Belgian one talks to has been to the Congo in some official capacity, and as all men are not dishonest, they will admit the truth of the enormity of their colonial misrule. Indeed, they mutter against it.

Exploitation Obvious

Flanking this building are the "Congo Huts," pleasant exteriors with cheap bazaars inside which are supposed to be stocked only with trifles and trinkets made by Congo peoples under white tuition—by prisoners, for instance as I was told.

The public is heard to mumble, "Yes, even if this were true, you can suppose just how little these natives get."

Ten black men, in tropical sunhelmets, gracefully, if skeptically, offer the cheap Woolworths. They are engaged for "local color." Born in Congo, yes—and legally forbidden to return there after once spending six months in Belgium.

Learn Whites About Gods

A strange law? Black men, coming in, one way or another (but never on their own, for there are no economically independent Congolese here and no Congolese students of any kind), get to see too much in six months.

They are contaminated by the truth—that white people are not gods, that most whites are miserably poor in their own country (of which Belgium is an outstanding example), that, in fact, man is man, skin-difference to the contrary.

But in Congo all white people are set up as gods, and must remain so. The ferocity with which this concept is put over and carried out in that colony is even greater than in the Southern states of the U.S. and in British South Africa, because in the Southern states and in British South Africa there are "poor whites." In Belgian Congo there are no "poor whites." The strangle-holt, even as appraised from here, is beyond belief.

8 Hours Without Stop

Straws in the wind show what wind blows. Some Cameroun friends are here now, working in the exhibition, dancing, drumming, fire-eating—an "African Theatre." They work something like eight hours in a non-stop performance.

African rhythms are not Harlem numbers, with their fire-work tap-steps, on stage then off, till on again. All African music and dancing is intensely strenuous, the performer must give all of himself all the time.

Dixie Pay System Used

The pay system these Camerounians have had to accept, so far, is neither more nor less than a sort of Southern-state share-cropper system. Owe the boss so much, at the end of each full day's work, because the boss handles the figures and invokes the 28 per cent due to the government here on all takin s, and the daily rent of place, cost of putting it up, etc.

Thoroughly dishonest; the so-well-earned pay coming to much less than an ordinary day's working wage. The Camerounians are outraged. They say to me: "Here every black man is treated like a Congolese." (Camerounians were German subjects, now French; they are a vigorous, independent-spirited people—and the treatment of the Congolese has been a shock to them.) This phase is the straw in the wind.

History Little Known

The history of the Congo and the particular way in which it has been, and continues to be, outraged, is one of the least known as yet of all Africa's unwritten history.

Stanley, Livingstone's "disturber," not saviour (as we interpret clearly through his own words and by Livingstone's own view of that mid-African meeting), after the glory of "saving" Livingstone, hired himself to King Leopold of Belgium and "opened" the Congo.

The king then annexed it, for himself, as private property, till he "gave" what he "owned" to the state.

Meanwhile rubber was made to increase beyond all belief; ivory tusks became cornucopias of wealth; mines bore million-fold profits; black hands, fingers, arms were cut off because they didn't work fast enough, as was reported on a great scale by the press of other countries—"The Belgian Atrocities" of the early 1900's. Huge profits resulted.

Profits Enormous

The Belgian Crown Domains, from 1896 to 1905, made a total profit of some four to five million pounds. This constituted the personal profit of the king. He also built, during that period:

The Arc de Triomphe in Brussels;

The Palace at Laeken;

The Japanese Tower at Laeken (brought from Japan stone by stone);

The Chinese Restaurant at Laeken (brought the same way from China);

The Hippodrome at Ostend (which cost ten million francs);

Underground Passage to Laeken which cost six million francs);

A Chateau at Beaulieu in the South of France and bought a large amount of real estate in Brussels, made a gift of forty million francs to Brussels, thirty million to Antwerp (Pre-war francs.)

Religious Symbols Stolen

Let us stress another "gift" to the nation, made for the greater glory of the Belgian ownership of the Congo: the Congo Belge Museum at Tervueren, near Brussels—an immense building constructed to house the Congo tribal sculptures and religious symbols taken by force, stolen, etc., during the diverse stages of "pacification."

It is rare to find in this country a person who realizes that these things were made by the Congolese for their own community purposes and rituals. Most Belgians think that the Congolese made them to fill Tervueren, to show what a big empire Belgium is.

NOTE—One of the few one hundred per cent appreciators of Africa, of its people as well as of its art, is Mr. de Hondt, who has a unique Congo sculpture collection in Brussels. He complains, rightly, that the pieces of his shown in the Congo part of the exhibition, are in no sense done justice to—but treated rather as "colonial products."

Kept Illiterate Purposely

All of this huge list of profits and monies and works of art came out of the Congo.

What goes into it? Military forces, civil administration, a self-righteous but scandalously insufficient number of medical depots, a huge amount of religion, and the ban on education.

Congolese are purposely kept as illiterate as possible; they must never rise above the status of purely manual labor.

Here, too, is a peculiar point: Missionaries and nuns who sign life; they are not allowed to re-on for Congo, must sign on for turn to Belgium!

u reulTestsru. . .

I refuse to vouch for the accuracy of this latter statement as yet, because it must be ascertained beyond all possible contradiction. It was told me with great indignation against the whole colonial question by a Belgian in La Vie Catholique, an enormous cathedral (with restaurant in the cript), erected in the exhibition.

Might Tell Too Much

The implication is, of course, that the holy fathers and sisters might let out too much on their return. If this is not a true fact, it does however show very sympomatically the feelings of some Belgians about the system of oppression. (And just as the one word, "exploitation" is heard at every instant in the exhibition, so is the main theme in this tiny white man's country none other than the Congo. In everyone's mouth, uneasily spoken.

So much for the reactions of very, very many of the whites. And for the realization of the whole Belgian color question by the black man: "In this country they think they can treat every African like a Congolese." This is certainly a taking-stock, a spear-head phrase.

Race Problem—1935
Africa.

Imperial and Foreign News

SEQUEL TO PARIS CONFERENCE FAILURE

Daily Times
8-21-35

British Cabinet to Meet

FEARS OF INVASION OF ABYSSINIA

Lagos Weekly Record

ANGLO-FRENCH DETERMINATION

London, Monday.

An emergency meeting of the British Cabinet will probably be called within the next ten days when the whole question of export of arms to Abyssinia is likely to be reviewed in consequence of the adjournment of the Three-Power Conference in Paris as a result of the unsatisfactory reply from Signor Mussolini to the Anglo-French proposal.

The Communique signed by M. Laval, Mr. Eden and Baron Aloisi said they ere not yet able to find a basis for discussion which could bring about solution of the dispute.

Difficulties met with in examination of the suggestions necesitate adjournment which will be followed by discussions through diplomatic channels.

M. Laval and Mr. Eden conferred this morning and agreed that they must now devote their unremitting attention to preparation for the League Council meeting of September 4.

In view of Italy's insistence in the demand for a protectorate over Abyssinia, invasion of Abyssinia in September or October is, however, regarded an almost foregone conclusion.—Reuter.

FOREIGN SECRETARY RECEIVED BY THE KING—MINISTERS' MOVEMENT

London, August 19.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for the League of Nations Affairs had further consultation with the French Premier M. Laval before leaving Paris by air for London this evening.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary who had been on holiday in Norfolk was received in audience by the King at Sandringham this afternoon and later left for London. Mr. Eden will meet Sir Samuel tomorrow for discussion of the Abyssinian dispute in the light of the proceedings of the Three-Power Conferrence in Paris and of the former's private conversations with the French and Italian Ministers. Both the Prime Minister Mr. Stanley Baldwin who is on holiday at Aix-Les-Bains and Sir Samuel Hoare have been kept closely informed of the progress of the proceedings in Paris, and Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs who accompanied Mr. Eden is visiting Mr. Baldwin at Aix to acquaint him more fully with what took place.

It is expected that Mr. Baldwin will interrupt his holiday and return to London for a meeting of the Cabinet which it is anticipated will be called within the course of the week to receive detailed report from Mr. Eden and to consider the whole situation resulting from the failure of the Paris Conference.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING TOMORROW

London, Aug. 20.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare who returned to London yesterday from Norfolk where he was on holiday was in conference at the Foreign Office this morning with the Minister for League Affairs, Mr Anthony Eden who flew from Paris last evening. Mr Eden's personal report on the Paris conversations was communicated to the Foreign Secretary and the situation arising from the breakdown of the Three-Power Conference on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute is under the elosest examination in preparation for the meeting of the Cabinet to which Ministers have been summoned for Thursday. It was taken for granted by Ministers before they left London on their holidays that the Cabinet would be called together before the meeting of the League Council at Geneva on September 4th, but it was generally assumed that the Ministers would not be summoned until next week. Recognition of the gravity of the tension caused by the failure of the Paris negotiations is indicated in this decision to advance the date of the Cabinet meeting. Full survey of the situation will be undertaken by the Ministers and it is anticipated in the newspapers that in particularat the question of export of arms tocraftsmen Italy and Abyssinia will be considered. Before the House of Commons rose Sir Samuel Hoare announced in regard to this question that whereas transit of arms across British territory adjacent to Abyssinia would still be permitted in accordance with International Treaty of 1930 His Majesty's Government had decided that "for the present" they would issue no licences for export of arms from this country either to Italy or Abyssinia. The reason for this decision was that diplomatic negotiations for peaceful settlement of the dispute were about to begin and that any other course might prejudice such negotiations. A similar course was taken by France. Negotiations having broken down reconsideration of the provisional decision is expected.

BRICK-MAKERS ASSOCIATION MEETING

Plan to Eliminate Middlemen

FIXED PRICE FOR SALE OF BRICKS

Daily Times

Recently, various Unions and Associations have been inaugurated and the Brick-makers are not behind in forming an Association the object of which is to improve the craft, effect unity among the moulders, and to eliminate middlemen's unfair competition.

8-20-35

Great enthusiasm was shown at a mass meeting of the Lagos Weekly Record craftsmen held at Brickfield, Ebute Metta on July 27 and on Saturday, August 17 last when Mr Gbadamosi Olorun-toto of 47, Simpson Street, Ebute Metta presided.

In a short opening speech the chairman of the meeting thanked all for being present and explained the object of the meeting. He said *inter alia*, that brokers and middlemen had brought the trade into disrepute by piling up about 800 bricks instead of 1,000 and selling at a low price thereby cheating the public and casting slur on brickmakers. He suggested the advisability of inaugurating a system of direct sale of bricks by the makers instead of using middlemen. Before taking his seat he stressed the importance of issuing membership cards to every member of the Association to safeguard the interests of the Association and that of the public. The membership card would entitle the holder to sell bricks to the public.

Furthermore, a decision was arrived at that the price of 1,000 bricks be 10/-6d throughout the field as from July 27.

The Officers of the Association are: Messrs Gbadamosi Olorun-toto, Chairman; C. T. Bickersteth, vice-Chairman; D. Akin Ogunbiyi, Secretary; B O Oguntade, Financial Secretary; Committee Members: A. A. Onisiwo, J. O. Aina, J. H. Peters, Sadiku Mafisere, L. Olaogun.

BIG DAY IN BRAZILIAN QUARTER

Nigerian Daily Times 8-22-35

Lawani-Giwa Society's Anniversary

ANNUAL PRAYER OFFERING

Lagos, Nigeria.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING

A GALAXY OF IMAMS

On the invitation of the "Lawani-Giwa Society" of which Mr A. Ademyemi Oseni is Secretary, there was a very large gathering of Moslems and prominent Christians at the annual gathering of the Society last Sunday when as usual prayers were offered for all residents of the Brazilian Quarter or Popo Imaro.

The meeting took place at No. 18A Joseph Street at about 8.15 o'clock in the morning and there were congregated all the prominent Imams of noted Mosques in that and neighbouring Districts who officiated throughout.

There were the Imams of Olosun Mosque, Oloro Mosque, Salvador Mosque, Okepopo Mosque, Tairu Eko Mosque, Agbo Malu (Cow Lane) Mosque, Oke Suna Mosque and Lafiaji Mosque.

Mr Sumonu Vintura Grillo, the chairman, was supported by Messrs Soni Owo, Abudulai Laguda and Lawani Olambiwonninu.

A significant feature of the meeting this year, which made a general impression, was the attendance which included all those who attended the meeting during last year's Anniversary. This fact formed the major part of the series of prayers said by the Imams on the occasion as a token of gratitude to the Creator for sparing the lives of all to see this year's anniversary.

After all had been comfortably seated the Hon. Secretary opened the meeting with a short but very impressive address in which he explained the object of the meeting which was to have special prayers for the residents of the Brazilian Quarter, the Imams following with their solemn prayers at the close of the Secretary's address.

Among other things done was the recognition of the Society of the worthy services rendered by members by way of offering special prizes to those who were deserving.

The chairman distributed the prizes and the following were winners—Mr Lawani Giwa, who received special prize of a Jubilee clock for conducting the meetings in an excellent manner, Mr Dalli Ojulari who received a first prize (Holy Koran) for regular attendance and good behaviour. Mr Asani Oseni received 2nd prize consisting of one set of tea pot for services rendered as Secretary. Messrs Rufai Elemoro, Abasi Salu, Brimah Alade, and Madam Osenotu Dali Ojulari (women section) also received prizes for regular attendance and good behaviour. A special prize was awarded Mr F S Martin for valuable services rendered during the absence of Mr L R A Semao, the Giwa of the Society.

Following the chairman's closing address refreshments and general merriment began and continued throughout the day. Among the prominent Christians present were Messrs. C M da Silva, M Vera Cruz, Edward Hughes, J J Rokusu, G A Britto, P D Souza, F P Pau and others.

The meeting was generally accepted as a huge success and the Lawani-Giwa Society deserve all the congratulations showered on its members by all those present and in the neighbourhood.

Picture of South African Slavery

Macon Telegraph 9-22-35

A lion roars outside the cavern entrance in South Africa, and the Bushman's family crouches in fear. The lion is demanding a human sacrifice. He will not leave until he can get a feed of human flesh. He has searched around the cavern but found no child crawling about. The child is his favorite feed. It is tender and easily devoured. The family want the beast to go away.

They determine to make the sacrifice, the smallest possible sacrifice. Therefore, the stone at the entrance is moved aside just a little, enough to push through the baby or the smallest child. The lion seizes it and dashes off through the jungle. He is propitiated until he is hungry again. He may not crave another feast on human flesh until several days and nights have passed. When he returns to demand another sacrifice, the family is gone. It has found another cave.

Babes are plentiful around a Bushman's abode, plentiful until the wild beasts get them all or the reptiles kill them. The babe must lookout for himself as soon as he can crawl. Each member of the family must look out for itself. The parents are busy looking after themselves.

A child is never corrected, but woe to it if it offends the parent. Its brains may be dashed out of its head as a punishment. When a Bushman corrects another Bushman it is death to the one corrected, regardless of the relationship. If a child comes into the world misshaped, it is just too bad. It has committed a capital offense. It will be destroyed by its parents. If it gets hungry when no food is available it must not cry. Death is the penalty. If a husband fights with his wife and whips her, she wreaks vengeance on the children because they have his blood in them. So also if the wife beats the father. He will get even by showing her what he can do to her children.

The tame Bushmen are a little easier. They rarely kill their children except in a fit of temper.

But to tame the Bushmen? They have undertaken to live with the tribes of Bechuanaland, and it has been agreed that they shall all live on terms of equality. The Bechs are making servants of the Bushmen, and they excuse themselves on the ground that they are a stronger race, and more advanced in civilization. They could hardly be less so. Then naturally the Bushmen's family is divided up and taken into the homes of the Bechs and cared for as slaves would be, but they are used as servants.

The London Missionary Society has been busy on the problem. Mussolini says slavery in Africa justifies him in waging war. The missionary society has a committee in South Africa, and it has been holding some formal investigations, and gathering evidence. The Christian Science Monitor has printed some information about the matter. The missionaries decided that they could not recommend a disturbance of the relations between masters and slaves, because the Bushmen would lapse back into their terrible mode of life. Their civilization would be retarded by separation from the Bechs.

In other words, they would fall back to a state of bestiality and savagery that shames the beasts themselves. Even the lioness protects and dies for her offspring.

It is evident that the Bushmen need civilizing, and the Bechs are giving them their best chance, in the opinion of the missionary society.

Race Problem - 1935.

Africa.

Comment on Native Bills.

Native Opinion 9-10-35

Our Eurafrican contemporary "The Sun," in discussing the object and possible effect of the Government conferences now being held throughout the Union for the purpose of ascertaining Native opinion says:—

"Whatever may ultimately eventuate in regard to these measures, this intended step is definitely one in the right direction, and fulfils a commonsense procedure oft advocated for through these columns. But if, as it is stated, it was instigated purely with a sincere desire to discover the re-action of the Native towards these proposals, why the present arrangement for five separate Conferences, with an identical object? Transportation or other minor incidentals can scarcely be used as an argument against the advisability of a national assembly in the examination and consideration of so weighty and vital a matter.

It should be remembered that these Conferences will. in the first place, have to assume the character of information bureaux as, as yet, the Native population has had very little opportunity to thoroughly examine the many and varied provisions of the Bills. Even then, when this stage has been passed on the five occasions, the best that could arise from the discussion at this disjointed series would be recommendations flavoured more by peculiar needs and particular viewpoints than that which would take into due regard the wider issues.

What could be better—that is of course, as would appear from this move of the Government, that some consideration is to be given to Native opinion—than that, having thoroughly examined these measures in an assembly that could take into consideration all aspects, the resultant recommendations should be of a perfectly national character, representative of all Native opinion within the Union and as such acceptable to one and all of them.

The Natives themselves, it should be noted here, have already seen the necessity for some such gathering, the Convention in their case being convened to meet at Bloemfontein on the 16th December next. It would seem a pity, therefore, that the Government not being prepared to call together a similar conference could not have awaited the issue of the former. Unless, recognising the weight that would automatically attach itself to the findings at Bloemfontein, we are witnessing a decidedly clever manoeuvre on their part to avoid giving credence to and forestall being accused of riding roughshod over Native sentiment, should it in this instance not coincide with their intentions."

Gen. Smuts in 1929.

Native Opinion 9-10-35

We make no apology for commenting in these columns so persistently about the attitude of General Smuts on the Cape Native franchise. The views held by the Minister of Justice (as seen in the parliamentary reports of the joint sessions on the Native Bills on the 18th February 1929) are a marked contrast to his recent activities in the Transkei. Quotations from Gen. Smuts' replies to the Premier will reveal the interesting fact that to-day he (Smuts) is doing precisely what he strongly warned General Hertzog not to do in 1929. What a game politics is in South Africa!

In February 1929 General Smuts said: "The Natives at present carry no weight with the men they send to this House, and yet those members sent to the House are held by the Prime Minister to be a danger. I leave the logic of that argument to the Prime Minister. No, the Prime Minister has not put up a strong case for taking action. He (Gen. Hertzog) is afraid that unless action is taken now some extreme results will follow. The Natives will be captured by the Communists, and the results that will follow will be direful indeed. We, on this side of the House do not take up that attitude. It is all a question of method, a question of how you are going to deal with it, and the case we have against the Prime Minister is that the method adopted by him is wrong and will lead to results just the opposite he intends."

Gen. Smuts continued: "How on earth are we to come to an agreement, and arrive at a solution of this matter if the people who are most vitally concerned are not consulted?" "If we want to have a settlement it will have to be largely by agreement, and every effort ought to be made to carry these people (Natives) with us. We should explore each and every avenue IN ORDER TO CARRY THEM WITH US; otherwise we shall be imposing our will, AND THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT WE CAN IMPOSE OUR WILL but it would not tend towards a solution, AND ANY ACTION WE MAY HAVE TAKEN BY SUPERIOR FORCE WE SHALL BE SORRY FOR AFTERWARDS."

The Minister of Justice in his Transkeian addresses to the Natives did all in his power to carry these people with him. To-day however he advocates the exchange of the Cape Native vote for an inferior franchise to the Natives of the other provinces. The question of method he advised in 1929 has become a stale panacea. Nomention for instance, is being made to-day of the method of protecting white political influence by raising the qualification requirements sufficiently high enough in the Cape to keep the number of Native aspirants to the vote down. Parliament has the power to use this lever any time it deems it advisable.

The Bantu people of the Cape Province are well advised to stick to their vote to the last ditch. They must flatly refuse to be carried away by any proposal that begs them to give up their birthright. "Give me thy vineyard for money, or else if it please thee I will give thee another vineyard for it" said Ahab to the Jezreelite, and the reply came "I will

not give thee my vineyard." The vineyard was subsequently taken by superior force, but Ahab was a sorry man afterwards.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA

Colonies as Sign of Greatness

[This is the first of two articles contrasting the older methods of getting and exploiting colonial empire with the League ideal of international co-operation in service.]

By J. L. Hammond

There is an amusing passage in Gibbon describing the arguments by which England justified her claim to be considered one of the great nations of Christendom at the time of the Council of Constance. One of the arguments was that she possessed 52,000 parish churches (a bold account, says Gibbon), besides cathedrals, colleges, priories, and hospitals. This gives a pleasant picture of the innocent rivalries of the world in 1414. But Gibbon adds a sobering touch. "Our countrymen prevailed in the council, but the victories of Henry V. added much weight to their argument."

It is impossible to understand the danger to which civilisation is exposed in Africa if we consider the problem as first and last a problem of commerce. The problem of commerce is there, and it is less simple than some writers have supposed. But there is the further problem, the problem created by the desire of nations to be considered one of the great nations of Christendom, or, as we now say, one of the Great Powers: the problem that we may call roughly the problem of prestige. Von Jagow defended the refusal of Germany to accept the proposal for a conference in 1914 on this ground. "A fresh diminution of our prestige was not endurable for our position in Europe and the world. The prosperity of States, their political and economic success are based upon the prestige they enjoy in the world." The problem that confronts civilisation in Africa is largely concerned with this temper.

"Great Power" Defined

A Great Power in this sense may be described roughly as a Power whose strength is such that she can demand special consideration for her interests and convenience. If we look at the events that have created the North Africa we know to-day we see how the principle works. In 1880 both France and Italy had their eyes on Tunis. Both were Mediterranean Powers. France already had possessions in North Africa; Tunis was nearer to Italy than to France, and there were more Italians than Frenchmen living and trading there. In 1881 France seized Tunis and compelled the Bey to accept a French protectorate. There was no reason on the face of it why Tunis should go to France rather than to Italy. The balance was the other way. But there were two good reasons in history. For France had behind her Germany and Great Britain. Germany, wanting to make France forget the wound of Alsace-Lorraine, had encouraged her to create a new empire in Africa. Great Britain, for her part, had promised her assent in return for the assent of France to the Cyprus Convention. Thus France rather than Italy got Tunis because Bismarck had taken Alsace-Lorraine and we had taken Cyprus. France, in spite of her defeat in 1871, was still strong enough to be a danger to Germany in Europe and an obstacle to our plans in the Levant. She could claim compensation and she took it. It was said of Italy that she returned from Berlin with hands clean but empty. Her experience might have helped to convince her, if she needed to be convinced, that there are worse things in diplomacy than a little dirt on your fingers. But a cynic might argue that she had escaped temptation because neither Great Britain nor France thought her powerful enough to need consideration. (One Frenchman, Clemenceau, dissented, holding that to make an enemy of Italy was too high a price to pay for more empire in Africa.) Behind all these arrangements what basis of reason or justice can be found? It was a bad thing for the world that Germany took Alsace-Lorraine; Salisbury himself said later that we had backed the wrong horse in propping up the Turkish Empire, which was the only excuse we could give for taking Cyprus. Yet those events determined the fate of Tunis.

France and Morocco

History repeated itself in the next generation. France wanted Morocco and there were good reasons for thinking that if Morocco was to be governed by a European people France was the best ruler she could find. Great Britain tried to make an alliance with Germany in order to prevent the extension of French influence in Morocco. When that effort failed we made an alliance with France for the opposite purpose of facilitating that extension. The fate of Morocco was indifferent to statesmen who considered at one moment the friendship of Germany, at another that of France, essential to our interests as a Great Power. In 1911 Italy went to war with Turkey in order to acquire what was left of North Africa. She gave three reasons: the first that France had added to her possessions in Morocco, the second that Germany might forestall her, the third that Turkey had not treated her with the respect that she showed to Germany, France, and Great Britain. The war left her in the possession of the islands of the Dodecanese, though, if justice ruled the world, those islands, as well as Cyprus, would obviously belong to Greece.

The acquisition, then, of this kind of influence follows a law that is outside the general convenience, and may be in conflict with it. No better example could be given of its working than the foreign policy pursued by Great Britain. That policy has been largely governed by our possession of India. We opposed measures or proposals likely to make our position more difficult, whether they were good or bad in themselves. Thus we resisted for a long time the making of the Suez Canal. Even so pacific a Minister as Granville was disposed to resist France over Tunis before he knew the obligations into which we had entered. The only Minister who steadily resisted this argument was Gladstone, of whom Granville, writing to Hartington at the time, said, "Gladstone doubts our right to prevent all nations from getting any portion of the countries which approach one of our roads to India." It was in this spirit that he, almost alone, deprecated a selfish opposition to the project for the Suez Canal. All diplomacy was entangled in this system. Some statesmen were more unscrupulous, or more large-minded, than others, but the system everywhere was too strong for individuals to overthrow it or disregard it. It is significant that Salisbury, who made these disastrous dispositions at Berlin showed himself afterwards a Foreign Minister of great wisdom and power.

The League of Nations represents an effort on the part of mankind to escape from this system. Its basis is the idea of public law. If it succeeds in its aims, no State, however strong will be able to push its own interests or its own convenience in such a way as to bring danger and distress upon the world. Prestige will lose its sinister significance. A Great Power will not be a State strong enough to gain what it wants by threatening to make a nuisance of itself but a State able by its strength to give more help than its neighbours to the common work of civilisation.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

CURTAIN TO RING DOWN ON IJEBU DRAMA TO-DAY

Justice Brooke To Give Verdict This Morning

Daily Times 2-18-35 Lagos, Nigeria.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF TENSE ANXIETY

Prosecuting and Defending Counsel's Final Speeches

MR MOORE ON ROGUES AND VAGABONDS

(Daily Times Special Telegram)

Ijebu Ode Sunday.

The great Ijebu trial was concluded on Friday evening; there was an unprecedented crowd at the court and thousands gathered round the vicinity. The reception accorded the Ex-Awujale by a section of the people as he emerged from the Court was not too complimentary.

The Crown Counsel on the suggestion of defending counsel opened the afternoon session. He observed that the defending counsel had suggested that prosecution was vindictive in opposing bail and was generally prejudiced in the case. He submitted that the suggestion was untrue and that the reason why bail was opposed was to prevent commotion. The Olisa's letter written while under suspension long before the case started complaining that he was stoned by a mob tendered by the Crown Counsel in support. Rather than being prejudiced, he said he had helped the defence as far as he could, and his men had worked overtime to get the exhibits typed out and made ready for Counsel. Finally, he said he never approached any case with a prejudiced mind. He would thank His Honour for patiently listening to the case and as the evidence adduced was still fresh in His Honour's memory he would not reply to the speeches.

Mr Olaseni Moore opened the address. He described the witnesses against his clients as rogues and vagabonds who should be dealt with under the Vagrancy Act, and described Idumota's house as a dingy hole too much below the dignity of the Egbo to enter; and that mostly all the witnesses for the prosecution were irresponsible loafers and idlers. Mr Olayimika Alakija's powerful oratory lasted almost an hour and the whole Court was moved by his command-ing tone and delivery. After submitting certain points, Mr Alakija observed that there had been political assassinations in Europe but never one among the Yorubas and the question was one of political conspiracy and the motives should be defined. Idumota who was described as a mad man gave his motives in that he objected to the present Awujale's rights and, secondly, his being slighted by the Government. After reviewing all the evidence for the prosecution Mr Alakija said he was not asking for mercy but for justice. As already stated the Crown Counsel made no reply. There was no sitting yesterday (Saturday) the Court having adjourned for judgment to-morrow, Monday. The atmosphere here is very tense.

I know Atusatu for the first time in this Court. I was not in his father's house on the 19th. I never shouted. I know Popoola Ogidan. I saw him giving evidence. I know Salami Lamina. He did not see me at 2 p.m coming out of Idumota's house. I know Joachim Gbolade. He used to be my co-worker up to 1922. I never possessed a gun in my life. It is not correct I got him a juju man. It is a pure fabrication. He was convicted. I am in a position to know. He worked under me. Certainly he was convicted for the income tax. In 1922 he lent me a sum of money and I have paid the loan. I am not friendly with him. He is one of my "Down with hims" (laughter in Court). Since 1933 he never came that mostly all the witnesses for to my place. I have heard Dr Olusoga's evidence here. In fact I told him that I was going to Lagos. I told him what I was going for. I was not agitated and nervous. I put my coat and hat on. After Doctor Olusoga is my chief detractor. I went to the Olisa's house three times, but not for any meeting. On one occasion when my cousin was detained regarding the loss of money in the Olisa's house and I visited him two times when he was bereaved. I always go to my Staff at Shagamu. I have no specific order as to where I should pass. I have never attended any meeting where it was suggested that the Awujale should be killed. I had no meeting with any of the accused I am an Anti-Folagbade. I did not sign the Folagbade Return Petition. As a matter of fact I am a bit related to the family and still I took no part. The Ex-Awujale is my enemy. I had a case in 1931 and the Ex-Awujale was my principal witness. I sent telegrams to him two times if only he would say a word. He refused and I lost £56 thereby. I know Emanuel Oladimeji. There was an enquiry on the loss of some (?) and Oladimeji was suspected. The Apebi presided over the enquiry. I gave evidence against Oladimeji. There was also another enquiry between myself and Gbolade. (Here two files dealing with each enquiry were tendered). I know M S Okunola. I kept no gun. I know why he is my enemy too, although he professed to be my friend. He was once a friend of one Mr. Opeodu a senior Court Clerk at one time in Ijebu Ode. Opeodu was demoted in 1931. Popoola took offence. In 1927 Okunola's cousin, Oshinubi,

was one of the aspirants for the post of Treasurer. Popoola approached Ex-Awujale for his cousin and promised to give the Ex-Awujale a sum of £25, for which there was a prepared document. But my record was better than that of every other candidate and I was appointed. Last year I embarked on timber work. I gave the contract to one Lawrence of Ogbere. Popoola got annoyed because I did not give him the contract. Badaru Omo Oba said certain things to me when the arrests began. I saw Idumota here. I have issued subopena to get him to give evidence for me. I do not take advantage of the prosecution. Lamina Salami's evidence was not correct.

Cross-Examination

Cross-examined by the Crown Counsel. I know Salami Balogun.

Crown Counsel: Do you suggest that he would bury a quarrel of 11 years to fight you now?

Accused: Yes.

Crown Counsel: Just as you bury your grievance against Doctor Olusoga.

Answering further questions accused said: There is no palaver between me and Idumota's wife but Dr. Olusoga can put her up There was a misunderstanding between me and Lawani Salami.

Crown Counsel: What about Gbolade?

THE WEEK OF HEALTH

The Lagos Health and Baby Week starts to-day with the official opening of the Exhibition at the Race Course by His Excellency the Governor. Lagos is becoming quite used to Health and Baby Week campaigns, and the effort of 1933 which secured for Nigeria second place in the British National Baby Week Competition contested by several other countries of the Empire, is still fresh in the memory of the public who by their huge attendances during the week and the general enthusiasm shown, demonstrated their growing appreciation of the advantages of Sanitation and Hygiene to which they owe the present improved conditions of health in Lagos. According to the programme issued by the Committee, the arrangements for this year are even more elaborate and comprehensive than those of 1933 which won such unanimous tributes of admiration and approval from all who witnessed the proceedings. As will be seen from the week's programme and the attractive posters profusely displayed about the streets, considerable emphasis is being laid on the question of the proper care of babies. This cannot be wondered at in view of the menace of infantile mortality with which the country has been faced all these years. It is true that a lot of improvement has been effected and the appalling rate of some 450 per 1,000 births in 1898-1900 has now fallen to 130; but even the latter figure, gratifying as it is in comparison with the former, can still be reduced if all mothers take every possible precaution and rear their children in the proper way. There is no doubt that ignorance plays a considerable part in the appalling wastage of infant life which has been the misfortune of this country for years in the past, and it is the task of correcting this most dangerous defect that the Health Authorities, under whose auspices this week's campaign is being organised, have set themselves. It is, therefore, the duty of every lover of the country who desires the future welfare and prosperity of the teeming thousands of its population, to do his or her utmost to support and further the noble efforts of the Health and Baby Week Committee, morally, financially and in every other way possible. We wish the campaign an even greater success than has yet been achieved by its predecessors and hope that far greater laurels await its authors than it was their privilege to win by their last effort; and the greatest prize of all—a cleaner, healthier, safer Lagos in the very near future.

HAVE YOU GOT YOUR

Health Week Programme yet? And your Flag?

See front Page.

TOBACCO GROWERS REPRESENTED IN LONDON.

Mr. C. A. Berrett Appointed.

Some four years ago it was decided that, in the interests of the Southern Rhodesia tobacco industry, a representative of the growers should be stationed in London. No definite action could be taken, however, until the question of finance and the creation of a suitable organisation of tobacco growers had been satisfactorily settled. In due course there was introduced the "Tobacco Levy Act," which in effect provides funds to be expended in furthering the interests of the tobacco industry as a whole. The Rhodesia Tobacco Association was re-modelled, and became the officially recognised authority for disbursement of the Tobacco Levy Fund.

Owing to the abolition of the Empire Marketing Board's publicity work, the question of having a growers' representative in the United Kingdom was rendered all the more imperative. The representative, when appointed, will have as his sole objective the expansion of the market for Southern Rhodesia tobacco, and to this end he will co-operate with the High Commissioner's Office in London. Furthermore, the representative will establish personal contact with both manufacturers and brokers, and so link up the producer with the relative interests overseas to their mutual advantage. The growers will then be kept in closer touch with matters affecting market demand and manufacturers' requirements and vice versa; the tobacco trade will be kept fully conversant with developments regarding the producing side of the industry. Stated briefly, the intention is to endeavour to stimulate the demand for Southern Rhodesia tobacco in the United Kingdom, and in so doing co-operate to the highest degree possible with the tobacco manufacturers, tobacco brokers, and the trade generally. Existing trade channels will be utilised to the fullest extent possible.

The appointed representative will not be expected to handle the actual sale of tobacco, and will, therefore, not usurp the functions of tobacco brokers. It is felt that the greater the degree of co-ordinated effort which can be effected between the tobacco growers on the one side and the tobacco trade on the other, then the greater will be the progress registered to the mutual satisfaction of all whose interest lies in the development of the Southern Rhodesia tobacco industry.

We understand that Mr. C. A. Berrett has been appointed to this post, and is expected to enter upon his duties in the United Kingdom early in June.

Race Problem — 1935
Africa

Troic Defence of Franchise.

Native Opinion
9-24-35

The following resolutions moved by the Paramount Chief of the Ciskei, Archie Velile Sandile, read by Rev. A. E Jingiso and seconded by R. H Godlo, were unanimously passed at the King William's Town Government Native Conference on the 18th instant. Our comments thereon appear on the front page of this impression.

South African

FIRST RESOLUTION.

This conference welcomes the gesture of the Government in consulting Bantu opinion on the proposed legislation, and re-affirms its loyalty to the Government. On the principle placed before this conference by the Native Affairs Commission on the abolition of **the Cape Native Franchise, the unanimous opinion of the conference is the unequivocal rejection** of the proposal to take away the existing right to the vote. In the words of the Duke of Newcastle in 1853, "it is the earnest desire of her Majesty's Government that all her subjects at the Cape, without distinction of class or colour, should be united by one bond of loyalty and a common interest." We cannot, for any consideration whatsoever, depart from that principle, and we see no reason for the necessity for its repeal nor making any bargain therewith. We earnestly hope the Government will refrain from its intention to remove the existing right to the franchise on the part of future descendants of the possessors of this franchise. We humbly beseech the authorities to proceed with their long overdue programme of raising the political and economic standard of the Bantu throughout the Union without stipulating that the abolition of this franchise as a *quid pro quo* therefor.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

In answering some of the arguments advanced against our franchise, we humbly submit that—

(a) Those who, in 1926, alleged that this vote was a menace to the security of the white race by reason of its likelihood to swamp white voters when it was 16,000 to 185,000 white voters, while now it has dwindled to 11,000 to 400,000, are clearly in error because the **machinery regulating voting qualifications rests at all times with Parliament.**

(b) It is argued now that it is being abolished because it is ineffective. We feel no need for commiseration as we are perfectly contented with it as it is.

(c) It is alleged that it engenders disrespect for whites. This is not borne out by experience. On the contrary, loyalty to the whites in the Cape is unsurpassed.

(d) We are told it causes irritation. Local evidence in this regard is conspicuously to the opposite.

(e) It is being abolished in order to attain uniformity. Our reply is that even in the Act of Union there are concessions to each Province to retain its pre-Union traditions.

(f) We are accused of being swayed by false promises of candidates. This weakness, which is sometimes found among all electors, need not be exclusively stressed as against us.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

In reply to the statement that our vote is useless, we wish to point out that—

(1) In the first instance it caused the first advance by the whites to the blacks, and this contact, unattained elsewhere in South Africa, produced masses of friendly Europeans acquainted with our interests by reason of this contact and common bond.

(2) It has given us an effective right and power to secure protection against much unjust projected legislation.

(3) It is directly responsible for the framing of the Native Affairs Act of 1920 with its Native conference, Local Councils and Commission.

(4) It is the influence of this vote that secured the ear-marking of one fifth of the poll tax for direct allocation to Native development.

(5) It has saved the Cape from the Lands Act and its harsh operation so luridly depicted in Sol. T. Plaatje's book "Native Life in South Africa."

(6) It killed the 1917 Native Administration Bill and thus saved all the Bantu of South Africa from a second ill-digested Act.

(7) It has hung up the present Native Bills since 1926, thus keeping the door open for a future genuine franchise for the Northern Bantu.

(8) It successfully prevented the Maori system of separate representation in the Cape election of 1904 from being applied in this country with its inferior franchise based on colour discrimination.

(9) It saved many Native farms situated in so-called neutral areas.

(10) It has kept out the pass laws when it was sought to have them introduced in 1887.

(11) It has effectively protected its possessors from the pin-pricks of the curfew bell laws.

(12) It has saved us from evictions from towns and enabled us to own property therein.

(13) It has been a standing legal recognition of the fact that the citizens of one and the same country have their economic interests intertwined, though they are racially and socially separate.

(14) It is a true reflex of Bantu tradition in that every man has a voice in his court (kgotla, inkundla), where only children are barred.

(15) Its qualifications of property, education and money have induced us to rise in our level of civilisation generally.

(16) We have always regarded it as an honourable "gentlemen's agreement," and when we have said "thank you" for a gift, we **never expect the giver to return and take back what he has freely given,** according to Bantu tradition.

(17) It secured and guaranteed white leadership and supremacy in that we have always been contented to follow the advice of Europeans in our exercise of the **franchise, and never abused it, and have never been a danger to the whites. On the contrary we have embellished the House of** Parliament with illustrious personages like Sir James Rose Innes, W. P. Schreiner, Merriman, Sauer, Saul Solomon, Frost, Sir Charles Crewe, Garrett, Sir Bisset Berry, Fuller and Molteno.

(18) It gave us higher education and generous grants for education where those without the vote had to rely entirely on the mercy of charity and accidental benefactors.

(19) It has given us representation for our taxation exactly where our money goes.

(20) Behind this vote lie the principles of freedom, education, full-blooded citizenship, Christian benignity, and a vast loyalty to those in power, confidence in government, elimination of rebellion **(for the last Xosa war was in 1853, the bestowal of the franchise in 1854 effectively abolishing all war** between us and whites), and a liberality that gave the Union Act to South Africa with its concomitants of peace and goodwill, and a definite *tertium quid* between segregation and assimilation.

(21) It forms a constitutional exemption certificate from customary law for those brought up outside of tribal law, giving a qualification that is not subject to the caprice of officials.

(22) Its conditions of a money or property qualification render it superior to manhood or womanhood suffrage, because it vests power only on citizens with something to lose, a responsibility of value.

(23) The biggest danger to South Africa as a whole is not the political freedom of the Africans, but the creation to-day of a disgruntled ex-voter population in future generations, better educated than their present fathers. They will feel more grieved than we who, in all conscience, feel sore consternation at the gloomy prospect.

(24) The removal of this vote

will rescuscitate bitter feelings against the white race as a whole and compel us to identify ourselves with all anti-white proganda, especially that already generated in all-Africa by the Italo-Ethiopia conflict, this probably being the thin end of the wedge that alarmed South African white voters in the 1929 Kaffir manifesto prognostications.

(25) The abolition of our franchise will be a signal for the political de-classing or degrading of the Bantu race as a whole into a sort of semi-slave or helot group of the South African population. From every conceivable point of view, this is not a step forward, but a step backward towards primitive stagnation.

FOURTH RESOLUTION.

With reference to the Native Representative Council of the Union and the land and trust measures, we humbly pray that these be postponed for at least a year, pending the supply of translated copies in all the vernacular tongues and the taking of the Census, in order that these be submitted to a Union conference under the Native Affairs Act, and that next year this conference include members returned by popular election.

FIFTH RESOLUTION.

We regret to be informed that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. A. W. Roberts from the Native Affairs Commission has not been filled by a member from the Cape Province.

The resolutions were put to the meeting by the Chairman and unanimously passed as the opinion of the Native delegates.

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

By IKHABELA

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Native Canteens.

By an overwhelming majority the Johannesburg City Council rejected the unanimous recommendations of the Native Affairs Committee that the Council should approve the principle of the establishment of kaffir beer canteens.

KRAAL KAFFIR BEER:

An amendment to Proclamation No. 1 of 1930 is gazetted in last Friday's gazette and gives a Native Commissioner or magistrate (who is of opinion that any Native kraal or homestead in his area that kaffir beer is brewed in excessive quantities) the power to prohibit the brewing and possession of kaffir beer or the holding of beer gatherings at such kraal, homestead or locality for a limited period or an indefinite period by posting a public notice to that effect.

NEW KING'S COUNSELS.

We are pleased to record the appointments of Mr. W. H. Ramsbottom and Mr. Oliver D. Schreiner as King's Counsels. Both are friends of the Africans. Last year Mr. O. D. Schreiner, K. C., was the chairman of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans in Johannesburg, and this year Mr. Ramsbottom, K.C., is the chairman.

AFRIKAANS AND ENGLISH:

"The sooner we realise that Afrikaans is just as much our language as English, and that English is just as much our language as Afrikaans, the sooner shall we feel that everything culturally appertaining to English or Afrikaans is the common property of South Africa," said General Hertzog recently in Johannesburg.

UNQUALIFIED EYE-GLASSES.

A Draft Bill which is designed restrict the activities of unqualified spectacle-vendors is to be prepared by the Department of Public Health in time for legislation on this subject to be passed at the next session of Parliament.

ABYSSINIA

The proposals of the League Committee of Five were officially rejected by the Italian Government last Saturday. About one third of the whole British fleet is at present concentrated in the Mediterranean. Additional units of the Home fleet will soon be engaged in manoeuvres in the Atlantic off Gibraltar. Five Italian submarines entered the Spanish South Coast Port of Malaga, not far from Gibralter. It is assumed that their aim was to check British naval movements in the Mediterranean.

IN BRITAIN Italy's rejection of the proposals of the Committee of Five has startled public opinion, though hope is still cherished of a more favourable outcome.

IN BERLIN news of this rejection greatly surprised official circles, but it is still hoped that it may leave the way open for further negotiations with the result of avoiding the outbreak of hostilities.

IN FRANCE a profound shock was caused.

Military strategists are aiding the Emperor of Abyssinia to concentrate the bulk of Ethiopian forces in the southern area as Italy's strongest forces are reported to be massing in Italian Somaliland.

GERMANY.

It is understood that Herr Hitler ordered the Nazi Party leaders to ensure that no individual terrorist acts against German Jews were permitted. After the conference with party leaders, Herr Hitler stated that the Jews in Germany should now be given an opportunity to live their own national, separate lives and should not be disturbed. He emphasised that Jews as a national minority, should be treated in other countries.

DUKE'S WEDDING:

The wedding of the Duke of Gloucester and Lady Alice Scott has been fixed for November 6 in Westminister Abbey.

HOLLAND.

It is authoritatively learned from the Hague that the defence measures mentioned by the Queen of Holland last week include the fortifying of the Dutch-German frontier, and especially the construction of fortresses near the bridges.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

AFRICAN PASS-LAWS FORCE NATIVE WOMEN INTO PROSTITUTION

Crusader News Agency

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA - (CNA) More than 250 natives met here to hammer out a militant program of struggle against the "pick-up" laws, slave "pass" laws and the general brutal persecution of the South African natives.

"It is our historical task to struggle against slavery," M. Kotane declared in opening the conference. "We must show our oppressors that we are going to fight until pick-up, passes and other forms of persecution end."

C. Marks received enthusiastic applause when he stated, "Africans should fight against the vicious lodgers' permits whose operations resulted in thousands of women being thrown out of locations into prostitution. South Africa is a stinking slave market and the oppressed Africans should commence to struggle for their rights".

Pass laws require natives to carry government permits, purchased at a high price, whenever they wish to go to the market, when they wish to travel to another town - in short, whenever they moved more than a few feet from their master's eye.

The South African natives are required to carry the following 12 slave passes: 1/ Identification pass; 2/ Travelling pass; 3/ Six day pass; 4/ monthly pass; 5/ Daily laborers pass; 6/ Day special pass; 7/ Night special pass; 8/ Trek pass; 9/ Location visitors permit pass; 10/ Lodgers permit; 11/ Poll tax receipt pass; 12/ Exemption pass.

The conference elected a continuations committee to carry out a concrete program of action against pick-up and pass laws.

AGGRESSION IN AFRICA

A United Press cable from Paris makes announcement that France has agreed in principle to Italian territorial expansion in North Africa in return for Italian support of the French stand for maintenance of the present frontiers in Europe. According to French colonial experts, Italy may take any action she may wish in gobbling up Abyssinian territory.

Italy's present campaign of aggression against Abyssinia is another glaring and undeniable illustration that in the realm of international politics might is right. Mussolini seems bent on grabbing valuable land from one of the only two governments in Africa not under domination of the white man. If Italy cannot acquire what it wants by diplomatic gestures, force will be resorted to as the most persuasive measure. Already airplanes, under orders from Rome, have bombed and killed Abyssinian soldiers.

Of all the world powers, the United States is the least inclined toward maintaining a policy of imperialism. What European nation would look with favor upon giving up the Philippines? The withdrawal of the U. S. Marines from Haiti and the granting to that country the right to adopt a financial system more to its liking, is another case in point which clearly indicates that the United States does not harbor imperialistic designs.

Had it not been for the importunities and pleas of colored and white Americans, particularly the former, that the United States provide Liberia with a plan of assistance, coupled with Great Britain's insistent demand that the American Government take the initiative in establishing a program of reform in Liberia, it is highly probable that Washington would have pursued a hands off policy toward the little black republic which has been its ward since early in the nineteenth century.

The Republic of Liberia it is indeed fortunate that the Roosevelt Administration has assumed the responsibility of providing it with a plan of assistance which will insure its economic and social rehabilitation and prevent its disintegration as a separate state. That Liberia has been more in danger of losing its political independance at the hands of France than of Great Britain is a conviction voiced by some students of international affairs. Others have been fearful lest the two European powers would find some excuse for partitioning Liberian territory between them.

Abyssinia seems to be having a difficult time getting the League of Nations to come to its rescue. The United States does not belong to the League, but as long as Liberia has the protecting interest of Uncle Sam prospects of aggression by European powers are remote.

Chicago Defender 3-5-35

New York Times

The Government Policy.

The Right and the Wrong Policy.

The country is looking forward to a new Resident Commissioner; and it is not known who the head of the administration will be, and from where he will come, but there must be one.

We know that the Imperial government is not satisfied with the present economic, educational and industrial conditions of the Basuto. The people themselves are not satisfied with their present position. They are not satisfied with the administration.

They are not satisfied with the present rule of their chiefs. They envy the European general traders for monopoly of trade which the government is encouraging. So to cut the long story short, the country require reorganisation in departments and have the administration, chiefs, and industries revolutionised, so that each person may have his share in the wealth of this lovely territory.

For this purpose, in a country like ours, where we have no such thing as government by people, it is required a strong and capable administrator and not one who depends upon his juniors

It is not an easy task to have a straightened up policy in a country where there is two separate rules observed, which never converge in most cases and yet applied upon one and the same people

The Resident Commissioner is the representative of the Imperial government and of —the half-million inhabitants of Basutoland.

For him to have a policy equal to the heavy responsibility falling upon him he must have dictatorial powers, and see that his word is carried out by his juniors. In the past this kind of policy has succeeded; and the confidence of the chiefs in the head office has never been so impaired as it is today.

The previous Resident Commissioners had the counsel of the Government Secretary alone, and was not bound to go beyond him and confer with Assistant Commissioners about schemes he was contemplating for the good of the country; and therefore there was hardly any chance for sinister practices of disappointed Commissioners undermining their head to our ignorant chiefs. This kind of practice give the Government Secretary chance to show his abilities and prove if he could be trusted for the higher office.

Though the country is divided into districts, and the Resident Commissioner is, in each of these, represented by an Assistant Commissioner, they have no right of a claim to meet in a conference with the former since they do not represent the people in their respective districts, and can never claim to represent the opinions of the people. They simply come there to try their feet in his boots.

It is about to be closed a chapter that was ill-off because it departed from the old practice and the only one that hold water. That missionary brotherhood policy of conceding ones rights to other brothers can never work right in administrative affairs. Trying this kind of policy has led to making of promises which have not been fulfilled. Why! he himself invited an uncalled for opposition. For that he himself has to blame. The Government Secretary is the only person who has a claim to consultati n with the Resident Commissioner.

The first step, if the administration wants to depart from the old practice, is to introduce district councils. Then everybody will know why the Assistant Commissioners should go and sit in conference with the Resident Commissioner. Why, no person should leave his district to interview the Resident Commissioner unless he has the permission of the Assistant Commissioner in his district.

Native Labour

In 1929 and 1930 the International Labour Conference made an important departure and discussed for the first time problems of native labour in colonial territories. The Conference sought by the Convention it adopted to abolish all forced labour for private employers and to regulate, with a view to its abolition, compulsory labour for public purposes. Guiding principles of colonial administration were also suggested for the avoidance of indirect forms of compulsion. The International discussion has had valuable effects even in countries that have not yet ratified the Convention. This year the Conference returns to the subject and, on the basis of the recommendations of the influential international Committee of Experts on Native Labour, is to consider methods of regulating the recruitment of labour. This is a necessary corollary to the abolition of forced labour, partly since "recruitment" is sometimes a euphemism for compulsion, and partly because uncontrolled recruitment of labour for industrial undertakings may have grave effects on the native communities by reducing their birth-rate and disintegrating their social organisation. The International Labour Office, in its preliminary report to Governments on the subject, points out that the present is a particularly favourable moment for action. In many countries, owing to the depression, less labour is beng recruited than for years past. But when revival does come the authorities, who have often retrenched on their administrative services, may find themselves unprepared, and serious evils and abuses in the treatment of the native populations may at once arise. The aim of the discussion will be to make known the methods of the best colonial Administrations. That there is room for improvement, even in British possessions and certainly in those of France (to say nothing of the scandals of Spanish Guinea), the I.L.O. report abundantly shows

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

In a recent trial of a case in the Union where the accused was a European charged with posing as doctor, and receiving fees among Native Africans the evidence from one of the accused was very illuminating. This member of the superior and governing race (the accused) was going about among the Natives pretending to be a fully qualified doctor and examined patients and dispensed remedies. For one patient he prescribed even for bad luck and promised the gullible African that his ill-luck will be a thing of the past For this he received 10s. ! The magistrate asked the witness if he believed all this that the white man told him that he could make other people lucky while he himself could not make himself. Here is the answer which the witness gave: "I believed him because he was a white man".

But there are white men and white men. There are a good number who know that they belong to the governing race and who comport themselves accordingly before the so-called inferior races but there are a number of real scoundrels who could not scruple to demean themselves before Natives in order to fleece them, taking advantage of their ignorance and illiteracy. These are to be found in high and low places, in religious, political and commercial circles. All the legislation of which Africans complain and which are a blot in the South African Statute Book emanate from such Europeans who enjoy privileges here for the government of this country for the good of all its inhabitants but who maliciously subvert their privileges to the exploitation of the submerged races.

But we will not be unmindful of a noble few who have and are devoting themselves to the upliftment of their black fellow-citizens of this country. There are among these many Missionaries, members of the civil service as well as merchants and farmers. These are those who are conscientious enough to take cognisance of their debt to the Native Africans and who lovingly make efforts to assist him in the upward path. These realize the white man's burden, that Providence has not given this great country to the governance of their race in order merely to exploit it for the European races but to give his due share also to the aborigines of this country. The fate of the Africans who were the former rulers of this country having now been relegated to the bottom rung of the political and economical ladder should not let them rest untill they have set him on the upward trend. We think they should be conscious of their duty to the Native Africans as was felt by the Apostle when he wrote, "Woe unto me if I preach not the Gospel !" They should look upon it as one of their primary duties and conditions of governing this country that they may consider their governance unfaithful and incomplete if the plight of the original inhabitants of this country is a woeful one.

The witness in the case cited gave evidence that he believed it because he was told by a white man. What responsibility this entails for all white men ! They are looked upon as the race which know the truth and ought to diseminate it wherever they go and more particularly upon those who look up to them as having been given the dominion by God. Therefore when this high position is so ignominiously abused and members of the governing race masquerade among Native Africans as doctor when they are not that and some engaging in the illicit sale of liquor in order to demoralize and keep down the Africans. It seems to us they have judged themselves as unworthy members of the superior race and have relinquished the right and privilege of being respected implicitly obeyed and looked up to.

Ciskei General Council.

Monday, the 23rd September 1935 will usher the opening of the biennial sessions of the Ciskeian General Council at King William's Town. Although it is too early to know the nature of business on the agenda, we can confidently anticipate a definite advancement in the affairs of this Bantu parliament. The last session could be regarded as a feeler in the depths of wider administration in the financial affairs of combined local councils in the Ciskei. With past experience, the activities of the next General Council should be executed with increased confidence, and fuller co-operation between the representatives of the various local councils.

During the next month (Sept) the elections for representatives in local councils will be in full swing. There is the possibility of a change in the return of councillors, which may mean the disappearance of some who had served in the first General Council session. We trust, however, that as far as possible, the first representatives will regain their seats, for a single attendance at a General Council session can hardly be regarded as adequate training in the technicalities of superior administration.

Native Teacher's Claim.

Judgment was given by Mr. H. A. Barnard in the Magistrate's Court Capetown in a case in which Nelson Makalima, a Native school teacher, claimed £200 damages from Mr. J. H. Conradie in his capacity as Administrator. 8-13-35

Makalima alleged that the manager of the Ncisininde School in the Transkei required him to falsify his attendance register, and when he refused to do so he was dismissed without proper inquiry being held. Mr. J. B. Robertson appeared for the Administrator and Mr. J. C. van Rensburg for Makalima.

Giving judgment, the magistrate said he considered it had been proved that Makalima had been insubordinate. The Superintendent-General had accordingly, on his own initiative, proceeded to deal with the case and charged Makalima through the manager with insubordination.

"Makalima was given an opportunity to send through the manager a written statement in reply to the charge," he proceeded, "but he did not do so. His excuse is that he tendered the manager an appeal in regard to the reprimand which the manager refused to forward. I cannot accept Makalima's evidence on this point and I believe the manager's statement that Makalima refused to give a written reply."

Dealing with the question of insubordination, the magistrate said that he had failed to find any section of the Ordinance which directed the Education Department to hold an inquiry into such a case as this. Makalima's complaint was referred to an inspector who reported on it and the department decided that the complaint was unfounded and instructed the manager to reprimand Makalima for making an unwarranted charge. As Makalima was under the direction of the department, the latter could certainly if necessary administer the reprimand and if Makalima thought he had a grievance he could have communicated it through the proper

channels.

"Makalima's conduct in refusing to accept the reprimand amounted to insubordination," the magistrate added, and gave judgment for the Administrator with costs. "*Daily Dispatch.*".

What Native Education Should Be.

(Imvo Zabantsundu 13-13-35)

It has become the common stock-in-trade of the politician in South Africa when dealing with the question of Native educational policy to cry out, 'Give the Native nothing but agricultural educat on because he has no use for academic learning in social life.' The policy of denial of cultural training to the Bantu races compels us to ask:—'What is the meaning of education as computed in terms of western civilisation?' If the black man was forcefully ejected from his haunts of barbarism and illiteracy, and placed on the railroad leading to the summits of the white man's civilisation and culture, it is inconceivable that his advance can be reversed after a century's industrious activity. The European evidently begins to realise that the nature of the Bantu's training has been on false lines for several decades past, and that an immediate change is urgently required. In attempting to readjust matters a great mistake, in our opinion, is liable to be made, in that the outlet for the Native's educational achievements of the past is being artificially directed to a dead end. No cognisance is taken of the mental ability gained in the past. Avenues of employment for such ability have been advertently closed to the Bantu in commerce and industry by parliamentary enactments and white prejudice, so that the illiterate European may gain advantage by the colour of his skin over the educated Native. The fear complex is distracting the European to the extent of self-humiliation as the guardian of his own civilisation. A race that prides itself of a superior culture and education, and of being a hundred years abreast of a subject race should never exhibit signs of discomfort and insecurity when followed in their footsteps. A betrayal of anxiety shows up the European's civilisation in the light of a huge mockery that cannot stand the acid test of adoption by other races of the world.

The Government has appointed a committee to enquire, among other things, into the aims of Native education, and the aims having been defined, the method and scope of Native education. The economic position of the present day has been the means of forcing the hands of the State to take a definite line of action. It rests with the European and Bantu experts in Native educational matters, and the missionary groups interested to emphasise the Native viewpoint in a manner that will ultimately benefit all sections.

The nature of evidence placed before the Native Education Committee in Durban last week by a deputation of Bantu teachers employed in Catholic Government-aided schools appeals to us as the basic desideratum of a policy calculated to fit the Native in after life.

The deputation stressed the fact that in order of importance, Native education should be agriculture, industrial, professional—such as teachers, medical aids, clerks lawyers—commercial education—as for traders and shopkeepers—and academic education.

European higher education, it was maintained, should be open to Natives. The standard of attainment per grade should be equal to that of Europeans, but greater emphasis should be placed on such subject, as were of benefit to Native social life and less on the others.

A policy of Native education on those lines would dispose of the popular fallacy of 'agriculture and nothing else.'

Natives cannot all be agriculturists, for a large section of them have been urbanised. Many must be trained as lawyers and professional men, to be of service to the huge population in rural areas. Academic education is the natural outcome of talent and mental achievement which places any race in the ambit of acknowledged equality among others of the world.

New Native Conferences.

(Imvo Zabantsundu)

The Government seems to have definitely laid aside the machinery for consulting the Bantu population provided in the Native Affairs Act of 1920, for reasons we cannot comprehend. We learn from the "Star" that it has been decided to convene conferences at various centres in the Union to ascertain the sentiments of the Native population on the Native Bills submitted to Parliament by the Joint Committee of both Houses last session. 8-13-35

The conferences will be held at Maritzburg on September 2 for Natal and Zululand, at Pretoria on September 6 for the Transvaal and Orange Free State, at Mafeking on September 13 for British Bechuanaland, at King William's Town on September 18 for the Cape Province and at Umtata on September 23 for the Transkeian Territories.

It is understood that the conferences will be made as widely **representative as possib'e and will be composed of Native** chiefs and representatives from the General and local councils, Native Reserve Boards and Native Advisory Boards with other prominent Natives who have been invited to attend. It is also understood that the Native Affairs Commission, accompanied by the Secretary for Native Affairs, will attend these conferences.

THE DURBAN BANTU PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

(Ilanga Lase Natal)

The above society met at the Bantu Social Centre on Friday July 26 with a good attendance. Officials are: Hon. Speaker Mr. A. Z. Mazingi, Clerk of the House, E. C. Jali. Deputy Speaker Mr. A. J. Sililo, Treasurer, Mr. W. Bhulose, Prime Minister Dr. I. B. Gumede, Leader of the Opposition Mr. A. F. Matibela. Committee members are: W. D. Msimang, C. P. Motseme and Rev. A. Mtimkulu. 8-9-35

During the 1st Sessions there were two sittings. During interval month of July, there were two addresses, one by Bishop Parker of Pretoria and the other by Professor Hoernle of the Witwatersrand University. Each of these lectures were attended by not less than 50 members and visitors. Now the 2nd Session is on and there has been one 1st. sitting at which the Government Speech was read by the Governor Gen. Rev. J. L. Dube Hon. member for Durban County. The Prime Minister also announced his Cabinet which was as follows:

Minister for Justice Mr. E. H. Mabaso. Minister for Labour Mr. A. M. Ngcobo. Minister for Commerce Mr. S. Ngcobo B. A., Minister for Finance Mr. W. F. Bhulose. Minister for Lands & Agriculture H. Ngwenva. Minister without Portfolio Mr. P. Bopela, Minister for Education Miss Ngozwana.

The next sitting will take place on Friday 16th August at 8 p. m at the Social Centre. The motion for the evening is:-

"In the opinion of this Government the nationalisation of present Industries and the encouragement of enterprises, by subsidising in a business fashion small industries and commercial enterprises, is the only way to absorb a great deal of unemployment.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

The December Convention on the Government Native Bills.

Dr. P. ka Seme has accepted the invitation of Professor D. D. T. Jabavu of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, to call a monster meeting of the Africans at Bloemfontein in December to go into the matter of the Native Bills of the Union. The meeting will be open not only to the Natives of the Union but to those of the Protectorates as well whose chiefs are also invited to attend.

Professor Jabavu has sent the following communication in that connection which we hope will be of interest to those concerned. The issue at stake requires the united action of the Natives of the Union and the co-operation of the inhabitants of the High Commission territories, if European public opinion has to be attracted.

The Editor, *Mochochonono*,

Sir— (1) We are all grateful that Dr. Seme and other correspondents and important organisations interested in the 1935 Government Native Bills, have accepted the proposal to hold an African Convention on Monday, 16th December, 1935, Dingaan's Day at Bloemfontein. Happily we are united on this point.

(2) As we are agreed, I hope Dr. Seme and all others concerned will regard this date as finally settled; for it is warmly accepted by all our organisation, including the Non-European Conference, and we cannot afford to waver in uncertainty and vacillation at this juncture without ruining the whole scheme.

(3) It will be wisdom to limit the convention to Monday 16th and Tuesday 17th, so that we may go away by the trains of Wednesday 18th. This means that we should all reach Bloemfontein by Sunday 15th December next.

(4) All delegates and visitors must communicate as early as possible with Mr. T. M. Mapikela, Batho Location, Bloemfontein, about board and lodging, as Mr. Mapikela with his local Committee will be responsible for securing the Community Hall and planing social functions.

(5) Between now and the end of November, it will be advisable for all individual Bantu organisation to conduct local meetings in order to set their surrounding communities a-thinking, to interest the Chiefs and other important personages, and to prepare their delegation for Bloemfontein.

Although there are as many opinions as there are men in such a vast national undertaking, nevertheless I humbly beseech our leaders and the rank and file to curb their zeal for mutual criticism. Rather, we should direct our energy to a proper study of the Government Bills and concentrate on making success of the Bloemfontein Convention on Dingaan's Day.

Yours faithfully,

D. D. T. JABAVU

N.B. It may interest your readers to know that at Umtata on the 24th June last, a mass meeting representative of all the districts of the Transkeian Territories from the Kei to the Umzimkulu rivers, decided unanimously that every man present make it a point to attend the Bleomfontein Convention on the 16th December next, and that all local organisations meanwhile explore ways and means of offering constructive suggestions such as these:—(1) To ask the Government to give the Bantu a chance to frame their own alternative Bills. (2) To beg the Government to hold the Bills in abeyance for twelve months till the Bantu people study the proposals fully and are adequately consulted thereon; (3) that the authorities be informed at once that the amount of land promised in the 1935 Bills is totally insufficient for Bantu needs; (4) that the 1926 Union Council Bill be the basis of discussion instead of the 1935 proposals. (5) and that the existing Cape Native franchise be left in tact as a heritage for future Bantu citizens in South African territories present and prospective.

D. D. T. J.

The December Convention on the Government Native Bills.

Futher correspondence has reached us from one of the originators of the suggestion of a Bantu national convention. As it is of paramount urgency to give the widest publicity to this momentous and epoch-making question of the day we have not the least reluctance in publishing in this column this communication penned by Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A., of Fort Hare. It reads:

"(1) We are all grateful that Dr. Seme and other correspondents and important organisations interested in the 1935 Government Native Bills, have accepted the proposal to hold an African Convention on Monday, 16th December 1935, Dingaan's Day, at Bloemfontein. Happily we are united on this point.

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Although there are as many opinions as there are men in such a vast national undertaking, nevertheless I humbly beseech our leaders and the rank and file to curb their zeal for mutual criticism. Rather, we should direct our energy to a proper study of the Government Bills and concentrate on making a success of the Bloemfontein Convention on Dingaan's Day. It may interest your readers to know that at Umtata on the 24th. June last, a mass meeting representative of all the districts of the Transkeian Territories from the Kei to the Umzimkulu rivers, decided unanimously that every man present make it a point to attend the Bloemfontein Convention on the 16th. December next, and that all local organisations meanwhile explore ways and means of offering constructive suggestions such as these :—(1) To ask the Government to give the Bantu a chance to frame their own alternative Bills. (2) To beg the Government to hold the Bills in abeyance for twelve months till the Bantu people study the proposals fully and are adequately consulted thereon ; (3) that the authorities be informed at once that the amount of land promised in the 1935 Bills is totally insufficient for Bantu needs ; (4) that the 1926 Union Council Bill be the basis of discussion instead of the 1935 proposals. (5) and that the existing Cape Native franchise be left intact as a heritage for future Bantu citizens in South African territories present and prospective."

Dr. Seme and the Convention.

Continued.

The date of the proposed conference may be decided later. The Congress is holding an extraordinary session of the Executives on the 3rd August, at Bloemfontein and I hope that all the African plenipotentia will turn up and brush their horns against the National and Provincial Executive, at this preliminary conference and take instructions as to how to organise Africa's great battle for freedom. In the meantime all other African organisations also have the opportunity for meeting together as organised bodies to consider these important proposals of the Government and stating quite definitely what policy they desire to recommend to the Government for the Africans in connection with these matters, which are so calculated to affect the future welfare of our race in this country.

The proposed conference alone cannot do much for us. We need a permanent national organisation into whose hands we must deposit our resolutions and give definite instructions to be taken to the Government or to the Union Parliament. This is no doubt what was in the mind of the learned Professor when he suggested that I could be used for such purposes. I certainly am prepared to do this, in my capacity as the vehicle of the African National Congress. The General Annual Conference of the Congress which meets at the end of the year will be able to decide. I suggest that all African organisations, in the meantime, should hold regular meetings and discuss these matters among themselves as well as the question of appointing a Chairman for that meeting or conference. I would like all our organisations to consider whether or not it would suit all organisations better to hold this conference, at Bloemfontein as from the 28th of December instead of the 16th. I now hope that we shall soon hear that the meetings are being held all over South Africa and that important solutions are being sent to us through the press.

COLOUREDS IN NATAL.

Northern Natal has a coloured population of over 1,000 which is increasing with a high birth rate and an exceptionally small death rate. These are no slum problems as far as the Coloured are concerned. Their main need is for an improvement in educational facilities. These facts were revealed in evidence led before the Government Coloured Investigation Commission, which is touring Natal.

The Natal sugar export season is now in full swing and it is expected that the returns for July will be in excess of 30,000, tons. It is expected that the peak export season will be reached in the next two months, and altogether 200,000 tons will be shipped.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES

Cases of Ill-Treatment

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—Many of your readers will have seen Colonel Reitz's speech at the meeting of the Royal Empire Society in London. In this he said that he could not divest himself of the knowledge that a large section of the British public looked upon them in South Africa with a certain amount of suspicion and thought they did not treat the native as fairly and generously as the natives were treated in the Protectorates. He would like to dispel the idea. They did not ill-treat the native and the relationship between them was kindly and friendly. He hoped he was not wrong in saying that there was no right or privilege granted to the Protectorates which they in the Union had not granted.

Colonel Reitz does not explain what he means by "right and privilege." There are various repressive acts such as the Master and Servant Act and the Native Servant Contract Act in the Union which do not exist in the Protectorates; and the behaviour of the police to the natives in the Union is often bullying and brutal. In the Protectorates the atmosphere is totally different and the treatment of the natives is just and courteous.

It does not help to dispel the suspicions of the friends of the Bantu race when the Union Government, in its new native bill, proposes to deprive the native in the Cape Province of the much valued, though limited, franchise given them by England, and to give them instead the chimerical benefit of a few white senators to represent their interests in the Upper House.

The Johannesburg "Star," commenting on Colonel Reitz's speech, writes as follows :—

The cases of ill-treatment of natives are not so isolated as Colonel Reitz seems to suppose. Over a period of years one could compile a "black list" of formidable length and revolting in detail which would be a pretty poor advertisement of our reputation for justice and humanity. Moreover, many cases of ill-treatment or unjust treatment are never reported; it is the so-called "isolated cases" that come into court. Secondly, we would point out that, to the best of our knowledge, there is no colour discrimination where crime is concerned in the Protectorates. If a European, without serious provocation, killed or severely assaulted a native he would not escape with a comparatively light fine; he would receive very much the same punishment as a native would receive who committed a similar crime against a European; and this standard generally applies not only in the South African Protectorates but in India and other parts of the Colonial Empire, with occasional rare exceptions in Kenya.

In a country of mixed races and very different social and economic conditions, it may not be possible or even desirable to have absolute uniformity in the infliction of punishment for all crimes; but discrimination in South Africa has been carried to dangerous lengths. As long as a European offender, with clever counsel for the defence and a jury apt to be prejudiced in his favour, feels that he can commit serious assaults on natives with comparative impunity or with a reasonable chance of being let off with the option of a fine, which he can afford to pay, there is, we fear, small chance of improvement in a deplorable state of affairs.

—Yours, &c.,

M. PALMER.

South Africa, August 2.

Race Problem — 1935
Africa

Separatism Amuck.

The Native Affairs Commission has estimated that there existed over 150 Bantu separatist churches in the Union. For the last few years these secessionist movements have not increased in number to any alarming extent until a year or two ago. Methodism, it would appear, is experiencing an upheaval in its Bantu ranks, the magnitude of which is certainly disquieting. A wave of secession, originating from Bethlehem, is reported to be sweeping the northern districts of the Cape, the Eastern Province, and heading for the Border and Transkei. It is known as the "Donkey Church," and its goody number of ministers and evangelists are preaching the doctrine of 'away from the white man's church' with great eclat. Like all unorthodox methods of worship the catchphrase has gained popularity among the Natives, and carried away hundreds of adherents.

Separatism was introduced into Africa by the white man and his many denominations. Congregationalists, Methodists, Dutch Reformed churches, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics came on the African scene, and worked contrary to each other, while professing to preach the one and only Supreme Being. Bantu races were broken up into fragmentary religious bodies, partially to the detriment of their ertswhile communal life. Families were cut asunder in their distribution among the denominations. The preaching of the Word of God, which is customarily done by trained ministers of religion in European churches, became anyone's privilege in the Bantu section of the churches. This departure had its advantages and disadvantages. Resulting from inexperience, lack of training and the utter disregard of the great responsibility devolving on a preacher's sermon, the pulpit in Native churches was often made the arena for vendettas, vituperation and the dissemination of subversive propaganda. Each Paul and Appolo created followers, who, on flimsy or pardonable pretexts, left the mother church, and started their own.

"THE NATIVE COURTS"

There is no doubt about the sincere motive for the establishment of Native Courts. There is also no doubt that if the Courts were continued on certain lines, the success might be phenomenal. There is also no doubt that in about two centuries hence these Courts may absorb the Supreme and Protectorate Courts. These and others are the dreams of the founders of the Native Courts. We would like to cherish these ideas, but we are prevented from joining in the jubilation for the present time, because these Courts are far from what is proper organisation. Another reason advanced for the necessity for these Courts is that legal process is speeded. We would like this provided it is speeded on the right lines; the present rate of speed depends very often on which side can pay more to the members of these Courts. It is absolutely necessary to put a stop henceforth to the wholesale bribery and corruption which obtains in these Courts. Perhaps this is Native law and Custom, but we do not care for such law and custom which costs us our right to an equitable decision. I can supply a whole book of informations from litigants who because of bribing and corruption absolutely refuse to have anything to do with the Native Courts, and who have nothing more than contempt for these Courts.

Take land cases, the curse of litigants in this country, the Native Court members decide that most of the time on bribery and partly by the swearing of juju. If plaintiff swears juju to-day, the land is his; and if Defendant swears juju tomorrow the land changes hands.

The remedy for enforcing judgment as in the case of the Supreme and Protectorate Courts is denied to the Native Court. There is no writ of Ca-Sa or Fi-Fa.

Again, we are not surprised to find that the system of bribery is firmly rooted. There is nothing to prevent ex-convicts from sitting as Court members, and as a matter of fact there are many of these ex-convict chiefs in the Native Courts. In the Protectorate and Supreme Courts, their evidence alone would in many cases be worthless.

As for some of the Administrative Officers, their word is law when they are sitting as advisers to these Courts, and review in most cases is a farce. Very often on review of cases litigants have been met with the excuse that he the administrative officer cannot help him as he is not a native like the chiefs who tried the case, and he should be satisfied.....and so on and so forth.

The worst evil of all, however, is the trial of land cases by these Courts. It is time that these Courts are pronounced incompetent to carry on the trial of cases of this nature. What with the bare swearing of some harmless juju, there is no end to litigation on such land.

There are cases in the Native Courts to-day which have been adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court, and there are cases in the Protectorate Court which have been adjudicated upon by the Native Court.

Now with the present tribunal of Eze-alas with anything up to about two hundred and fifty chiefs sitting on a case, it is little wonder that agriculture is suffering in many parts and the price of foodstuffs is getting prohibitive. The chiefs who used to lead their men in farming now sit the whole day trying land cases. The Courts are packed with drones all day. In the Okigwi District, the natives now have to travel twenty-five miles to buy their yams not having had time to plant any respectable quantity themselves. The result is that yams are very expensive in Okigwi.

We do not believe in complaining all the time, but we are entitled to raise objections sometimes, and unless the Government would try to review all these matters immediately, we are very much afraid of the future. According to the present system a Native Court judgment can be reviewed by the District Officer, and in turn by the Resi-

dent. Should the litigant be dissatisfied, there is so far as I can see, nothing to prevent an appeal to the District Officer, and in turn to the Resident. What a ridiculous situation? It is like the Magistrate hearing on appeal a case already reviewed by the judge.

Why not place the Native Courts under the judicial department! The judges are learned in the law, and they take into consideration native law and custom. The lowest grade of administrative officers are even empowered at times as magistrates with limited powers to try cases in the Protectorate Courts whether they are lawyers or not, why cannot the judges who are learned in all branches of the law try cases even of purely native law and custom?

NATIVE REPRESENTATION AND LAND BILLS.

Government to Ascertain Native Views.

African World 8-10-35

JOHANNESBURG, August 7.

The Government have decided to convene conferences at various centres in the Union to ascertain the sentiments of the native population on the Native Bills submitted to Parliament by a Joint Committee of both Houses last session. The conferences, which will be attended by members of the Native Affairs Commission and the Secretary for Native Affairs, will be made widely representative of native chiefs and other leaders.—"The Times."

The Native Bills were summarised in THE AFRICAN WORLD of May 4. By the Native Representation Bill no further natives are to be registered as voters, but the natives are given the right of electing four Senators, and a Native Representative Council is to be established. The Native Trust and Land Bill provides for the appointment of trustees to acquire land for native settlement.

RHODESIAN LABOUR FOR RAND MINES.

Mr. W. Gemmill's Tour in the North.

African World 8-10-35

JOHANNESBURG, August 8.

Mr. W. Gemmill, general manager of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, returned to-day from Bulawayo after making an extensive tour of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland.

The object of the tour was to investigate possible new sources of supply of native labour for the Witwatersrand mines.

Mr. Gemmill, in an interview, said that the demand for labour had increased so much that other sources were essential.

The experimental employment of 2,000 natives from north of latitude 22 degrees, he continued, had been so successful and the death-rate so low that the industry was proposing to employ several thousands of Northern Nyasaland natives.

He saw no reason why the Southern Rhodesian interests should be thereby prejudiced. The Southern Rhodesian natives had proved perfectly satisfactory from the health point of view and possibly more would ultimately be taken from that district. This was, of course, subject to an arrangement with the Government.—"Financial Times."

The Position of Basutoland Today.

The Comet (Mochudi Mono.) 7-24-35

By F. J. Senei Modibedi.

Maseru, Basutoland

The subject which I have chosen to write on today, does not appear quite so clear. It is altogether a wide subject; a subject on which when given an opportunity and sufficient amount of data, one might cover volumes of papers on it. Above that it is noticeable that all the headings I have ever written on or on which various other writters have written on with their diverse contributions and subjects on this same paper, all these different writings are indirectly or directly falling under what might be t rmed: "The position of Basutoland today:" On the strength of the above argument my readers will greatly pardon me if, perhaps after perusing this article, they should find a lot wanting, or perhaps they should be n better off than they were hitherto, but rather find themselves left in the mid-air of dissatisfaction.

Basutoland, though a very small territory, situated in the midst of mountains and valleys, is playing a very prominent part in the political life of today. General Hertzog with his Union Government leaves no stone unturned towards the incorporation of all the Native territories, Basutoland included. The matter of incorporation has now been so much discussed that it would be futile to be repeatedly treading on the same grounds. I propose therefore that we leave it for a while into the hands of providence, and watch the ultimate results thereof.

Our Basutoland though very small is inhabited by a dense population of the Basuto people. Besides a few Government officials we have a few number of European traders whose success depends upon the Basuto people. Here and there you find a few Indians who are also owning some good stores. Like the former they are absolutely dependent upon my own people. I have really no objection to any of these people trading amongst my people, but I have my greatest objection in the monopoly of trade circulating only amongst one and the same people other than the Basuto. For reasons best known to the administration, all avenues for possible trade by the Basuto people, are all closed against them. Obtaining a trading licence in this territory by a Mosuto is like flocking over the body of a de d horse. Such laws are really undesirable; besides being a direct slap on the face of our people, they are a naked exploitation of a most indiscriminate ord r. Our hundred years experience of education and close cont ct with th European civiliz ti n should by now have faci itated our position much more better. Our higher administration should have realised that the time has now come, when some of our men should have been given the opportunity in the administration, as as magistrates in some of the camps where they could always work in co-operation with the Resident Commissioner and under his guidance.

Another deplorable aspect in the position of this territory is found in the misguided rule of its chiefs, who besides their inefficiency, are absolutely disinterested in the management of their own affairs and country. They are sleeping and dreaming that life is beauty but they shall awake to find that life is DUTY. In my previous articles I had the opportunity, through the kindness of our Editor, to attribute this seeming disinterestedness and inefficiency to that kind of selfish marriage which sees no other outside families other than that of its own. Unlike one of my Butha Buthe friends I am not a pessimist I never say; because one Mosuto has been in Goal; therefore all the Basuto are Goal Birds. This piece of reasoning is most illogical and exposes amazing ignorance.

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

Hands Off Ethiopia! Defeat Imperialist War!

—Appeal of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers

To the Toilers of the Metropolis and the Colonies!

Daily Worker 7-7-35

To the Workers of All Races and Nationalities!

The menace of a war against the Ethiopian people becomes daily more actual. Fascist Italy has practically completed technical preparations for its robber war against Ethiopia. At the same time that the Italian imperialists were signing the resolutions of arbitration adopted by the League of Nations Council, they were giving mobilization orders for three more military divisions together with hundreds of workers in the "Labor Battalions" and technical experts to be dispatched to East Africa.

New York, N.Y.

Il Duce Wants War

Mussolini does **not** want arbitration or a settlement of the frontier questions. What Mussolini wants is a war to subjugate Ethiopia in the interest of the Italian capitalist exploiters. He hopes, by this means, to overcome the desperate economic and financial crisis of Italy; to secure a source of raw material for Italian industry, a sales market for her industrial products and to divert attention from the rising discontent at home to adventures abroad.

This sabre-rattling war-monger expressed this aim quite clearly when he stated that **he had "hoped that the Treaty of 1928 would provide opportunities for Italy to participate in the commercial development of a rich but undeveloped country to the mutual benefit of Italy and Ethiopia."** And since Ethiopia, which has assumed a conciliatory but firm position, is unwilling to submit to "peaceful" economic penetration and political domination, Mussolini in his bellicose speech of June 8, has reaffrmed Italy's intention of making war on Ethiopia to obtain this end when he said: **"We have old and new accounts to settle, we will settle them. We shall take no account of what may be said beyond our frontiers, because the judges of our interests and the guarantors of our future are we, only we, exclusively we, and nobody else."**

By adopting the resolutions on arbitration, the League of Nations has not prevented a war. It has not compelled Italy to refrain from using force in settling the disputed questions. The Geneva agreement has only provided a respite to the Italian General Staff, who is preparing to launch its war of conquest at a suitable moment when the rains are over about September.

A temporary obstacle in the execution of Italy's war plans **is the** conflict in East Africa between Great Britain and Italy. The British imperialists, who are now pretending to assume the role of defenders of Ethiopian independence, are not ready to submit to the threat of fascist Italy to British interests and domination in East Africa. They do not want any rivals who may threaten their hegemony.

Sharp Conflict

The sharpness of these conflicting interests finds its expression not only in the violent press campaign conducted in Italy and England Mussolini threatens to scuttle the Stresa front, by settling his differences with fascist Germany and hints at leaving the League of Nations if he is not allowed a free hand in Ethiopia.

On the other hand, the Anglo-Egyptian ruling class, with the consent of Ethiopia have suddenly decided to start construction of the long planned dam at Lake Tsana in Northern Ethiopia. Through this move, Britain will not only gain control of the Ethiopian waters to safeguard the irrigation of her Egyptian-Sudanese cotton plantations, but will be in a position to deal a blow to Italy by drying up the plains in the south if the occasion arises.

The expansionist ambitions and war adventures of Italian fascism threaten not only the independence of Ethiopia, but like that of German fascism, are fraught with the gravest danger to world peace.

Another stumbling block to the war plans of the Italian capitalists, and one of greatest significance is **the tremendous resistance of the Italian workers to the war preparations.** Despite the terror and repression (17 workers were recently sentenced to a total of 122 years imprisonment) protest actions of the Italian toilers, through strikes, anti-war demonstrations, disobedience to mobilization orders, rebellions, etc., etc., continue. **This heroic resistance and struggle of the Italian workers carried on under extremely difficult conditions of terror must find its echo among the workers in the other capitalist countries and in the colonies, who must intensify the movement of protest and action already begun.**

The independence of Ethiopia is at stake! Only the mass protest action of the workers and intellectuals can prevent this predatory war!

The Ethiopia toilers stand ready to defend their country. But in this they must be aided by the toilers the world over. The working class must be roused into action.

Concrete Measures

In all working class organizations, the trade unions, workers' clubs, fraternal organizations, co-operatives, churches, etc., work must at once be started to organize and build up "HANDS OFF ETHIOPIA COMMITTEES." The central task of these Committees must be to raise the issue of war menace to Ethiopia in their organization, connecting it up with the struggle against their own oppressors; to mobilize the workers for united protest demonstrations and actions; to link up the fight for Ethiopian independence with the struggle against fascism and war with the fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, with the fight for self-determination and independence of the colonial toilers.

Only the INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY and UNITED ACTION of the toilers can prevent the conquest and enslavement of Ethiopia! Only the fighting unity of the working class can defeat fascism and prevent another world war!

BUILD UP "HANDS OFF ETHIOPIA COMMITTEES"!

FIGHT FOR THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF ETHIOPIA!

DEFEAT THE SCHEMES OF THE WAR-MONGERING IMPERIALISTS!

NATIVE BILLS.

Mangalaso Mota 5-24-35

Columbia Univ. Africa

The Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament has, at last, completed its labours and reported to Parliament on the Prime Minister's Native Bills. It is expected that the next session of Parliament will deal with them and a suggestion has been thrown out elsewhere that a special session of Parliament be convoked specially to consider the Bills as by that means they may be lifted from party politics Beyond indicating certain features of the Bills, I do not intend to discuss their provisions but to suggest, in the present chaotic state of our organisations, that so far-reaching proposals should not be allowed to reach the Statute Books without Parliament or the legislators knowing what we feel and have to say about them. To do this it behoves us to bring our heads together and give the Bills the serious and unbiassed consideration they deserve un-influenced by outside opinions. Whatever our prejudices, it is highly necessary that we should as a race concerned give the answer which might strengthen the hands of those who in the cause of justice may join our forces. I understand that the proposed Bills do not represent the unanimous opinion of the select committe and I believe that the Government is equally divided and that it may welcome a suggestion from us.

I suggest therefore that Messrs. J. L. Dube, Z. R. Mahabane, S.M. Makgatho, T.M. Mapikela, D. D T. Jabavu. I. Bud Mbele, L. T. Mvabaza, C. S. Mabaso, R.V. Selope Thema, Drs. S.M. Molema, J. Moroka, A.B. Xuma, and others should collaborate and together convene a convention of African leaders during the winter holidays to consider these proposals. Between them as leaders I take it they can agree as to the chairman of the convention. They should also agree on the appointment of a Provincial or Territorial leader who would, prior to the convention I am suggesting, summon a meeting of Provincial or territorial leaders whose considered opinion or decision on the Bills would be submitted to the convention thus arriving at a unanimous decision carrying with it the entire Bantu public opinion

It is well that we should remember that the Natives Land Act of 1913 held out a promise of additional areas of land to those scheduled under the Act. At the Kimberley convention which was attended by Mr. Dower the then Secretary for Native Affairs, we asked that the Government should begin by demarcating the additional areas and include them in the Bill. We knew that the Government could not find land readily to redeem its promise. This is more than twenty one years ago and that promise has not been redeemed. The same Parliament will be asked again to make another similar promise without any hope of redemption. African leaders, therefore, should never forget that the Union Government stand guilty of a breach of faith. Under the proposed Bills we are asked to

sacrifice the Cape Native Vote and accept in its place represehtation by four Senators to be elected by, in one instance, two Provinces who have never had anything in common, a condition which means that the smaller Province will, even if the principle were accepted, be without representation. We have to ask ourselves if the Senate can be a sufficient safeguard for our interests? Or whether it is adequate compensation for the Cape Native Vote? The Native Representative Council has to be studied and scrutinised very carefully. We know however that the Native Affairs Act of 1920 has never been applied both in spirit and letter. What guarantees are there that the new Council will be applied and recognised by Parliament in the spirit and letter of the measure?

With these remarks I appeal to our leaders not to waste time over their differences and personal interests, but to seize the opportunity in the best interests of the race as a whole.

Yours etc,

H. SELBY MSIMANG.

Johannesburg.

With Ethiopia!

Daily Worker 7-11-38

AFTER an interview with Mussolini yesterday in Rome, Frank W. Taylor, Jr., managing editor of the St. Louis Star-Times, wrote this significant comment:

New York Mag.

"Mussolini was intensely interested in American public opinion, and especially inquired about our reaction to the Abyssinian venture."

The American masses should leave no question in Mussolini's mind about opinion in this country. By mass demonstrations, by united action of Negro and white, Italian and other workers, the American masses should let Mussolini know that the great majority of the people in this country are bitterly opposed to Fascism's robber, bandit war in Africa.

We stand with Ethiopia!

THE NATIVE PROBLEM IN THE UNION

The Weekly News

The Commission appointed several years ago to consider the problem of the native and his future status in the Union has now made its report and formulated certain suggestions. Considering the general feeling of the country on the subject it is not surprising that the proposals are frankly in favour of complete segregation. The proposals are likely to encounter considerable criticism, but it must not be overlooked that the perpetuation of segregation or the introduction of equality is a matter which must be decided by the Union alone, unless there is a possibility that repercussions may create difficulties for her neighbours. As the suggestions are unlikely to create such difficulties, if received in the right spirit, the Union has the right to expect only such criticism of the details as would render the proposals more workable, and none directed against the policy defined. While the voting rights of those natives in the Cape Province possessing such votes will not be withdrawn, no more native voters will be allowed on the register, which, of course, means that in the course of a few years these native votes will automatically disappear. It is proposed that there should be a native representative Council for the whole of the Union, which for the purpose will be divided into four divisions, made up of Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State, Transkei Territory, and the Cape Province. Each of these divisions is to have an electoral college consisting of headmen, chiefs and others; each college will elect one Senator. The native representative Council will consist of 22 members under the chairmanship of the Minister for Native Affairs. The five Chief Native Commissioners of the Union will be members and the remaining 16 members will be natives, four to be appointed by the Governor-General and the remainder by the Electoral Colleges. In this Council all Bills relative to native affairs will be submitted. As the Council will apparently have no executive power its usefulness will depend entirely upon the weight given to its decisions by the Government.

Apart from that, much will depend upon the nature of the franchise provided for election to the local colleges, and if this is on a sufficiently broad basis, the immediate political aspirations of the natives should be satisfied. We say "immediate" advisedly, for it must obviously depend upon how the opportunities for collective expression are utilised, and to what extent the benefit derived from public debate proves beneficial to whites and natives alike, whether public opinion in the Union will prove favourable to the granting of further concessions. While there may be some disapointment in this country that there should be such a wide and apparently unbridgable cleavage in the scheme between European and native, the recognition given of political rights, however restricted that recognition may be, should nevertheless be accepted by the native as a distinct gain towards the complete fulfilment of his preordained destiny, for by the way the concessions are utilised he can show to the world his fitness or otherwise for further political power.—*The African World*, May 4.

Bantu Higher Education.

PROGRESS IN K.W. TOWN.

We have been informed that at the last meeting of the Committee of the local Technical Institute when the Secretary made a report regarding the experiment of holding a Bantu Students' Class for higher education, the Chairman Mr. A. C V. Baines, M.P. for King Wms. Town asked him to make extracts from the report sumnarising the attendance, the assiduity the intelligence and progress of the Bantu students as well as the financial position of the class. This special report he proposed to hand to the Minister of Education himself Mr. Hofmeyr, who has been interesting himself in the experiment now being tried here.

In view of the above facts we would earnestly urge all Bantu students who are anxious to raise themselves in the scale of civilisation to join this class not only for the specific purpose of passing the Senior Certificate Exam., but for the larger purpose of education. We have interviewed several of the students who have been attending and we find they are enthusiastic about the value of the education given here. The opportunity now offered locally may never be within their power again, and a lost opportunity does not return.

BANTU MARRIAGES.

Domestic custom amongst the Bantu formed part of a paper by Dr. P. W. Laidler The marriage methods of the Bantu were steeped in tradition and considerable bargaining took place amongst the parents before the marriage contract between their offspring was sealed. Whenever the Fingo bridegroom wished to visit his bride he had to pay her parents a head of cattle for each occasion he visited her. If a woman loses her husband by death, she commonly has children by another man, but still lives with her late husband's family, being regarded as their virtual property.

DURBAN SHOW AND NATIVES.

Commenting on the exhibits in the Native section of the Durban Show, Mr. C.W. Lennox said, "The exhibits in the Native section call for the warmest congratulations for all who were connected with them. The Natives have excelled themselves this year in showing something worthy of themselves and worthy, too, of ourselves in the way they have followed our example. From their experiences and associations here they have learnt to submit exhibits and specimens of workmanship which are highly creditable. This new departure is is most commendable."

Support for Convention.

ON NATIVE BILLS.

At the monthly meeting of the African Christian Ministers' Association of the Diamond Fields held recently at Lynnhurst Rd. Kimberley, presided over by the Rev. Z. R. Mahabane it was resloved that:—

"This Monthly Meeting of the A.C.M.A. respectfully yet strongly urges the leaders of the African race of the Sub-Continent in the in the person of Dr. P. K. I. Seme (President General of the African National Congress) Professor D. D. Tengo Jabavu (President of the Cape Native Voters' Convention) and Mr. R. H. Godlo (President of the Location Advisory Boards Congress of South Africa) to co-operate in summoning an African National Convention to be held, say at Bloemfontein about Dingaan's Day for the purpose of considering the subject matter of the Native Bills as embodied in the Report of the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of the Union Parliament and the question of the Incorporation of the Protectorates into the Union.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

Coloureds and the Bantu.

The Government have informed the Joint Select Committee of Parliament that they do not intend to proceed with the Coloured Persons' Rights Bill, and that the amended Native (Urban Areas) Bill will be prepared for submission to Parliament during the next session. In 1926 General Hertzog specially excluded Asiatics from the operations of the Native Bills but included the Cape Malays. The Premier then provided that a Coloured persons and Native voters' revision board would be set up under the presidency of a judge of the Supreme Court, to draw up lists of Coloured persons entitled to vote. Natives generally accepted as Coloured persons would not have their names removed from the voters' lists in the Cape Province, and Natives not enrolled as voters could claim to be classified as Coloured persons if, according to language, standard of living and associates, they were more closely akin to the Coloured people than to Natives. An additional European member of the House of Assembly was to be elected to represent Coloured persons who were resident outside the Cape province. A Coloured person would be entitled to vote for this representative if he had qualifications that applied to the Province concerned.

The report of the Joint Select Committee issued this year, as we have stated, proposes to say or do nothing about the Eurafrican population of the Union. The etchings drawn by General Hertzog as the basis of a policy to be followed in dealing with all non-Europeans, have been thrown aside, in so far as they relate to Coloureds. While the Bantu are ruminating the indigestible proposals contained in the present Bills, our Coloured friends are placed in the unenviable situation of slaughter cattle that are herded and kraaled every night near the abbatoirs, in blissful ignorance of their day of despatch. The Asiatics enjoy a much more tolerable existence, in that their fate is entrusted to the Agent-General for India whose duties include the protection of the political rights of the Indians in South Africa, whatever that philosophical expression may imply.

As a lesser community the Coloureds would be well-advised to insist that their political rights be dealt with simultaneously with the huge mass of non-Europeans. The danger of acquiescing in their rights being shelved while the country was being bargained away between Europeans and the Bantu lay in the fact that a settlement between the latter, for instance in the matter of land occupation, may result in precious little remaining for the Coloureds. The European, the Coloured and the Native were an integral unit in the economic fabric of South Africa; and that oneness pervaded all political problems affecting the three. Any advice to the Coloureds purporting to warn them of the danger of throwing their lot with the Natives was another canard designed to bring about their political annihilation. It is an easier task for the white politicians of South Africa to massacre one race at a time, in the presence of a potential victim who may, in ignorance or misplaced confidence, condone the act. But when the turn of the survivor comes along his numerically strong allay (the Native) will have long been dead and buried, and unable to render assistance in the political strife which he will have to fight single-handed

What Dr. Abdurahman, President of the A.P.O. said in his presidential address at the Conference held in Capetown (1929), on this question is more to the point to-day than ever it was. Speaking on the proposed Coloured Persons' Rights Bill he stated: "that a Deputation from the A.P.O. which interviewed General Hertzog in connection with this Bill made it clear to the Prime Minister, that however anxious the Coloured people were for the extension of political rights to the Northern Provinces, no Bills, no matter how high the political status it conferred on them, would be acceptable, if the Coloured people had to be a party to depriving the Native of his vote. I think it was a laudable stand to take up, for the Native as a taxpayer and a citizen of South Africa has an equal claim with other citizens to political rights. To be a party to robbing him of those rights, would be a dastardly outrage, and the A.P.O. took up an uncompromising attitude on that vital point."

ACADEMIC VERSUS PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR NATIVES.

.....

At the meeting of the Natal Native Teachers' Union held last week at Dundee most of the papers read were of a high order. That by Mr. A. Luthuli, President who struck an appreciative note for what Government was doing for Native Education. Messrs. J. W. Hudson, Head Master Dundee, A. S. Dunlop, Native Commissioner, Dundee as well as those of Mr. D. McK. Malcolm, Chief Inspector of Native Schools who regretted that only 25 per cent of Native children are educated and that Native taxation is inadequate, and Mr. M. Prozesky the Northern Districts Inspector who gave the Union the welcome news that more schools will be opened in the near future, Mr. B.W. Vilakazi's speech was also very opportune in exhorting African not to be too forward in claiming social amenities with Europeans.

But we propose to make a few remarks on the advice given by Mr. J. W. Hudson to the Teachers' Union. Briefly he disagreed with the system of education which is a mere imitation of Western civilization and conventions which in his view, was a disastrous policy. He would seem to have heard of a debate recently laid before the Durban Native Parliament which was, Resolved that the curriculum in Native schools should be the same as that of European schools. Mr. Hudson thinks, were this adopted it would be disastrous for Natives for the reason that they are learning what they are not likely to use in life when they have left school, for the reason that European employers would not be disposed to give them such jobs as they are fitted for, before their own boys and girls are satisfactorily placed. This would seem to be human nature. Then a state of affairs would arise which would fill the hearts of those discarded, educated Natives with discontent and their educated minds would not let them rest until they have joined the ranks of agitators and Communists. There would be in existence a class of a similar mentality as the Indian Baboo with a high education without employment. But in India they have an advantage in that India is a country which is not agreeable for Europeans to make it their permanent home as is the case in South Africa. We cannot hope to see some day when the Europeans will return to their country or migrate to some other conntry with a more agreeable climate.

To come to the point of Mr. Hudson's advice, Native Education must be improved and there must be opened more schools so that it was very good news as announced by Mr. Prozesky that more schools are about to be opened and more inspectors and supervisors are about to be appointed. But a good thing may be carried too far. We must have higher education but care must be taken that the Natives are not burdened with too many B. A's and M. A's. These are necessary for leadership. For the majority of our people it will still be necessary as among Europeans to give the greater number such an education as they will use in their vocations in life not to breed a disgruntled class who have no message nor mission to their people but that of rebellion against constituted authority--the cause of all those activities being due to a superior education which cannot be made use of in life because their people are not in a position to give them positions suitable to their high education.

Mr. Hudson gave the teachers this advice inter alia, "concentrate not on passing the J C. but on disseminating knowledge of elementary hygiene and habits of thrift. These allied with a desire to work and render good service, will do more for your people than the slavish copying of the European curriculum." Thus he summed up by advocating such a system of education as would make the work of the schools fit the children for their tasks in life.

In our opinion there is a crying need for Africans to concentrate in collecting money in order to start businesses and industries of their own rather than to expect and look forward to finding employment in European and Indian businesses. We believe there already are men of opulence who can give a lead towards this necessary venture otherwise any higher education will be a stone in our youths' necks unless they have a goal for their education.

Basuto Chiefs in the Rand.

(By F. J. Senei Modibedi.)

It was a great pleasure to most of us, and a pride far-beyond measure to those people who have the love of their country at heart to have, in their midst, what we might call the cream of our Basuto chiefs. During their short stay with us they presented such remarkable appearance that commanded such respect as none but the prejudiced mind only failed to realise. I have, through the courtesy of this paper been advocating for a thorough re-organisation of our chiefs. I have a hope that my dream will one day turn into reality. A glance at our chiefs gave one and all a new vigour and hope of the future of our country.

The greatest question is whether they were mentally fitted to embark upon the important mission whereto they had been commissioned. In order to do justice to this question I have two points at my disposal and consideration One thing I have no doubt whatsoever that they were absolutely fitted otherwise they could not have been chosen. Another aspect to this question is that, perhaps that notorious principle of sending only chiefs to the National Council, has been applied and made use of in this case.

As the word circulated far and wide that the Basuto chiefs had arrived; Bantu Men's Social Centre, saw a stream of the Basuto people along the Reef flowing and demanding respectfully to see their chiefs, who in turn welcomed freely and amicably all those who had endeavoured to see them. It was real pride and honour to see them move freely and delving into long conversation with some of our men. Judging by the easy manner in which they behaved; I am tempted to make a very sweeping statement that in these younger chiefs our Basutoland has a hope that she will soon be relieved of her long and unbearable political pain. I am inclined to look upon them for the future prosperity of our country. I am sure they are quite aware that the Basuto people as a whole are quite dissatisfied with the present type of our chieftainship and many other obnoxious injustices imposed upon us indiscriminately by those holding the reigns at present. I am sure they are quite aware that something must be done in order to renew and strengthen that old confidence of the people to their chiefs. Unless we possess that inferior mental power of my learned friend Mr. Mokuna o Lelomolo of Buthe-Buthe, it is obvious that the people are gradually losing confidence in their own chiefs.

Causes of the Delegation

In this juncture I wish to express my gratitude to the Paramount Chief and all responsible for the delegation. It proves once and for all how much trouble the administration takes on our behalf. We have been informed that these chiefs were out studying the means and ways of preventing the notorious Soil Erosion in Basutoland—What is this Soil Erosion? It is nothing but a part and parcel of agriculture. Under the circumstances there is no reason why the Basuto agricultural demonstrators were not included in this mission, To my mind there are no other persons better fitted to this delegation than they. It is therefore a gross error to have left them out, some of the commoners ought to have been included also. As I pointed out from the very beginning, perhaps that notorious principle of sending only chiefs to the National Council has been applied and made use of in this case. Or may be I am making a mistake the delegation is composed of those chiefs who have been in the agricultural schools If the later be the case I beg to withdraw.

Cape Native Franchise.

At an emergency meeting of the executive committee of the Native Voters Convention held in East London on Saturday July 13, for the purpose of examining the franchise proposals contained in the new Native Bills it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the Government be asked to preserve the existing Cape Native franchise unaltered on the following grounds:—

"(1) It has always been wisely used as a voice of the Bantu people since 1853 when it was first granted.

"(2) It will be a backward step for the present Government to annul this privilege, which has never been abused at any time.

"(3) The confiscation of citizenship without rebellion or treason is an irregular and unprecedented course on the part of any modern State.

"(4) The entrenchment of the Native vote in the Union Act was a gentlemen's agreement, implying the duty of honour that it be left untouched as a privilege for future Bantu generations.

"(5) Apart from all considerations of political influence, this vote is a dearly prized symbol of citizenship—highly appreciated by its individual possessors on the lines of the dignity attaching to the traditional court of the Bantu peoples.

"(6) Its retention will make for peace and satisfaction among the various non-European elements that constitute the Union population, being, as it is, held in trusteeship for the future for all other races in the Union who aspire thereto as the consummation of true citizenship.

"(7) The representatives of the Native voters humbly request the Government authorities to give at least 12 months' time to the Native voters and other sections of the Bantu population to study the Native Bills as a whole and to be able to offer constructive criticism to the Government upon them."

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Farmers To Move Against Exploitations.

Gold Coast Independent
Gold Coast, Africa
6-1-35

By M. O. Opokuyao

BEING interested as a farmer among others in the Gold Coast Cocoa Industry, I have keen interest in reading letters and comments on the subject of prices, exploitations etc. As a result of my criticism I beg that the Editor may publish this, with my elementary expressions which I think will be of great interest to all Farmers who are daily crying for an assistance from Government.

It is rather time now that Farmers should cry for a wits-end strength in co-operation to fight an economic war against exploitation for we are the owners of our farms and we have the full right to sell our crops at any time for any desired price without any interruption.

Follow The Example Of Merchants.

It is known to every one of us that in any store it is not possible that a buyer will tell the merchant to accept such and such a price for the thing he needs to buy, rather the merchant offers the price for the buyer to pay and take the particular article. If the buyer has such a privilege, he will be able then to buy a tin of kerosene for 2/- and can obtain cheap prices for garments, tobacco, soap, sugar etc. instead of the prices which we are paying for them now.

The merchants have bodies in which representatives of the various firms meet to consider and arrange thier prices and business to suit the commodities they import and export. They are firm in their arrangementsor that no one will betray their arrangements; on the contrary they work in harmony. Their chief aims and mottos are to return to their countries with a "Gain but not a Loss." With this as a mirror before them they have worked up and have studied our movements until they come to know that we will never agree together to work up things against their prices for when one refuses to buy, the other will. How can we lament and call for an assistance in this? The mistakes are ours so far as we are not forced to pay for those dear prices Mr. Khazam at first brought a relief, but when he realised the position which the Chamber of Commerce no doubt disclosed to him, things are different now.

Another example to disclose our mistakes is we are firm in arranging the prices of Plantain, Cassava, Cocoyams, Yam, Onions etc. according to our own choice as done in the mercantile stores. In this it is not possible that a buyer comes forth and offer his desired price more than that of the seller; in this the buyer without considering the quantity and dear price pays for it because it is a thing he cannot do without. No one can challenge me with an occurrence where he has heard or seen a case in which a buyer has risen up against a seller for selling him a stuff at dear price, or where a seller is quarrelling because his commodities are not bought. This shows that there is not force in selling and buying respectively. With the above examples let it be followed by all Farmers that they have full right to sell their crops at any time and for any price they choose to offer.

The Aims of Humam Labour

Everybody in the world does work not for the sake of mere pleasure but for the sake of money with which he or she can obtain his daily living which is the happiness of the world. It is plain then that farmers also work to gain money for their living; likewise, engineers, merchants and every individual in the world; but before one can gain in his undertakings, unless he calculates the costs of his work before he comes to the suitable price with which he can gain. The merchants came from distant countries to find a gain wherever possible to go with. It does not sound alright if somebody thinks they came to find money, leave it on the Coast, and return with empty hands. This then would be a sad mistake. The merchants, knowing that Cocoa is a stuff with a world wide demand and consumption, have scientifically worked up, and have found to an extent the strength of the Gold Coast Farmers that (a) there is no Fund or Capital as a back-ground to our Cocoa Industry, and that

(b) there is no co operation of the Farmers which by they can agree whether to sell or to hold up; these have caused the whole of the benefits being taken from the Farmers.

The Result

The above scientifical studies have brought a disaster to our industry; that is, the Farmer toils in growing, plucking the pods, breaking and gathering the beans fermenting and drying it and preparing it ready for marketing. When this is not completed, the poor-minded Farmer with his hope for good price, goes to the merchant for an advance against an estimated quantity of loads he may get. The Farmer, who is the real owner and seller of his Cocoa for a gain, without taking into account, his toils, his expenditures and afflictions goes to the merchant who is the buyer and stupidly asks for an offer for his Cocoa he has gathered. What do you think the buyer will offer? Will it be price to bring a gain to the Farmer or to himself according to his motto? Will the Farmer become sorry if he is pronounced a fool with this loss of reasoning? Certainly I say without fear that we are. If I am a merchant finding profit's elsewhere in the world, people with empty minds befriend are those I will prefer to and their shores will be my abode for a gain sake.

The Customary Identity of Character

The question which goes about from many farmers to the merchants which I am quoting "Master what price will you pay? I have so and so bags of Cocoa," and another "I beg you, can you not pay 3d on it? are to my mind the guide identifying the character and ability of the Farmer to the buyer. If this custom is not discarded, a farmer may not wonder if prices he has begged for do not reach the wages of his farming labourers, for it was he who caused himself to be exploited. There is nothing here against the Merchant for he has been given the benefit to take the Cocoa with any price he likes

Remember the Prayer of Traders

It has been a daily prayer of Traders that God and the gods may help them all day in order that they may meet a fool to bargain with. In this sense let me ask if the idea behind it is that the trader expects the fool to gain in the bargain? Certainly not. In our Cocoa Industry, this prayer exists between the Farmers (Seller) and the Buyer. It is time now tkat Farmers may use their mind in thinking and reasoning for it will never come that when you give your things in a cheaper line they will be rejected so far as the world's consumption still demands.

An advice

Let me take it that we have approximately about 40,000 Farmers in the Cocoa, Yams, and other Agricultural Crops and Industries in the Gold Coast and by subscribing £1 by each Farmer it means we will unexpectedly raise a back ground Capital of £40,000 out of which a needy farmer can be financially assisted in order to save the situation in receiving of advances which means the beans have been sold on trees. A proper shed can be built in suitable Centres for various states in which we can stock our Cocoa for the Farmers and there the Buyers can come and ask to buy.

It is also evident that the Cocoa Federation, The Akan Planters, The Gold Coast Cocoa Control Board and the Agricultural Product Improvement Association are trying to improve the situation and I think if these bodies agree together in Forming a Council like the Chamber of Commerce in the mercantile line, it will help a great deal for all Farmers to beable to stock and sell co operatively in the market in a suitable time and for a suitable price.

I thank the Editors of the various press for their kindness in pushing their ideas on Cocoa Industry, and ask that I may be favoured with comments touching the point of Co operation of Farmers which I hope will bring some improvements to the Industry rather than our daily cry for help against Exploitations

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Who's Who in Our Pictures.

Mr. Ekundayo Ajayi, who has taken his B.Sc. degree at Bristol University, came to England to study in 1930.

He was educated at Eko High School and King's College, Lagos, after which he was employed for some time as a tutor at the Wesleyan Boys' High School, Lagos.

Later he joined the Nigerian Civil Service and served in Northern Nigeria till he came to study in England. He has completed the course of study at Bristol in the minimum time. While there he has acquired a sound practical knowledge of surveying. For the best paper read before the Engineering Society of the University for this year, he shared the first prize with a fellow student, his subject being Benue bridge.

Bantu Views on Native Bills.

(By Prof. D. D. T. JABAVU.)

[Continued.]

LAND HUNGER.

Europeans frequently preach to us about the iniquity of failing to keep one's promise, to honour one's plighted word even if one suffers personal loss and inconvenience in so doing. We often wonder how far such moral and scriptural behests hold true for South African white politicians. Land hunger among the Africans, is a question above mere academic discussion: it implies life, subsistence, starvation or death; it merits an appeal to one's religion, faith and moral scruples. In this respect this Bill promises us less than what we had in 1912 before Sauer's Act.

The Native Union Council Bill is supposed to fill up the void left by the disfranchisement of the Cape Natives. Judged from that angle it is open to all the criticism that can be arrayed against the procedure of depriving people of their franchise without having committed treason or rebellion. Another of its objects is to replace the Government Native Conference established under Act 23 of 1920, generally known as the Native Affairs Act; a conference that served as a safety valve for the combined expression of African sentiments on pending legislation—a conference which however was abandoned by the Government just because it refused to grant its approval of General Hertzog's abolition of the Cape African franchise. It is also meant to be a substitute for the Union Council included in the 1926 Bills but its terms are less generous than those of 1926. In the original Bill there were to be 50 African members, apart from Europeans but in the new one, only 16—about a third. It is difficult to understand how this serious reduction can be justified when one compares this number with that of the Transkei General Council which serves but a fifth of the Union African population.

This Bill is an experiment already tried, as we have seen under the Native Affairs Act, and as such has its good and weak features, namely that it supplies a chance to the Africans to let out steam even if its effervescence be ineffectual inasmuch as the Council will be purely advisory and thus inferior to the Transkei General Council. This Bill does not take cognisance of the existence of a large African population outside of rural dwellers, with high educational attainments, possession of property and political intelligence. This section can be represented only through the utilisation of the individual vote as it falls outside existing councils.

The overhead personnel of the proposed Council is rather a drawback on account of its multiplicity; its masters are the Secretary of Native Affairs, the Chief Native Commissioners of Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Ciskei and the Transkei, the Provincial Administrators, the Native Affairs Commission, the Minister for Native Affairs and the Cabinet, all of whom must have their finger in the pie. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

The question of the representation of Coloured persons which was tackled in the 1926 Bills is here suspended for reasons we do not know, but it seems as if the Government is here adopting the ancient policy of divide and rule.

There is a mysterious gap in this Government publication of the "Proceedings of the Joint Committee," namely, its deliberations during the years 1928 to 1934. The present writer, for one, is curious because an important member of this Joint Committee conducted two vital interviews in December, 1930, one with himself and the other with all the members of the Government Native Conference while at Pretoria that year. This member used all his eloquence in an appeal to the Native delegates to surrender the franchise in favour of a promise that the Government would substitute for the vote an elaborate land-buying scheme costing £30,000,000, including supplies of agricultural implements. Thereafter an agent was seen (a Native agent) carrying papers descriptive of that rosy scheme and inviting signatures from Natives who were regarded as leaders in both the Government conference and in the Transkei. It was then circulated that this committee member had taken those papers and signatures as evidence to be used in the committee where he might assure the committee that his contention to abolish the vote was supported by Cape leading Natives. Had the work of the committee during those years been published, we might be in a position to verify the accuracy of the story, and understand the exact source of the reactionary policy of the Government, as testified by these Bills

Taking the three Bills as a whole, they offer but little surprise in view of the speeches made by General Hertzog during the last eleven years. They are the logical outcome of a policy he has consistently advocated and which the present writer has equally consistently criticised as defective and illiberal.

The Land and Council Bills would have had to be tackled in any case and have been long neglected, but are now only dealt with in a manner that betrays insufficient sympathy with the aspirations of us black people. The piece de resistance is the Bill to abolish the Native Vote conferred in 1854 by Queen Victoria's British Parliament now doomed to be abrogated,

No one so far except a few public spirited statesmen have had the courage to espouse the cause of the Cape Native vote openly. The majority have chosen to buy peace with the Premier at the price of our head on a charger, the sacrifice of our franchise.

For us the regime of the old republics is back and the clock has been put back by a century. We regret the loss of our treasured privilege now to be removed by a process akin to slow poisoning. We thank all those who stood by our cause, till the die was cast and our doom all but sealed.

Dr. Seme and the Convention.

Dr. P. ka Isaka Seme writes from Entonjeni Royal Kraal P.O. Piggs Peak, Swaziland to the Editor "Imvo" as follows:—

"Professor Jabavu, as President of the Cape Native Voters' Association has suggested that all Africans should meet in one great conference at Bloemfontein on Dingaan's Day to consider the report and the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committeee, on the proposed Native Bills which are now before the Union Parliament. The Rev. J. R. Mahabane and leaders of the African National Congress had publicly urged that the Professor and myself should join hands and call such a conference.

Any support which Professor Jabavu will give is very valuable indeed. I am very pleased to get the promised help from him in the leadership of our people which equally belongs to all of us. I am very pleased to note the very wide interest which the Professor's invitation to hold the proposed conference in December has aroused throughout South Africa. I only hope that even the noble Paramount Chiefs and leaders of the great Protectorates have now realised that the intended conference is for their own benefit as well as that of our whole country.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

As I See It

(BY O. A. ALAKIJA)

GENERAL EDUCATION---IV

If we encourage teachers to give of their best, we must also stimulate the scholars to aim higher and higher. The schools and colleges in Europe have been endowed with various Scholarships by private individuals as well as by public bodies. The idea of public Scholarships is obvious. It enables any country to give of its best to deserving scholars, and it is hardly necessary to point out that these Scholarships would be thrown open to all classes. From time to time a number of Africans and Europeans have stretched their purses for the benefit of certain Schools and Colleges. Very noble efforts indeed! but the individual cannot at present undertake to endow the major scholarships which are very essential.

In order to accomplish anything worthy of note we can begin by organising scholarships for training abroad, at the same time awaiting the day when our Government would cease to be indifferent about these scholarships. Perhaps even when they are granted the terms would be obnoxious enough.

It is hardly an impossibility to found these scholarships; I can only direct attention to the efforts of the founders of the Ansar-ud-Deen School in Lagos within recent years. I am convinced that if real effort were made, a great number of our European friends and well-wishers would assist. They have done in the past, they are still doing and they will continue to do. A very recent benefit was conferred by the late Mr. Newlands who was, until his transfer to the West Indies, the Commissioner of Ashanti. He left his entire fortune of £2,000 to Achimota to found scholarships for Gold Coast children.

At Achimota an annual Scholarship is awarded by the Government for further education either at Oxford or Cambridge or if the student is for medicine at any of the Scottish Universities. What is our Government doing? I suppose a reply to this query is "What about the Higher College?" It is no good crying after the event, but a comprehensive scheme of annual double scholarships to Europe would have turned out better products than the half-baked medical assistants. It is not the fault of the medical assistants, but one may reasonably assume that there is the high probability of their assuming the role of doctors. However, it is not intended to disparage or discourage them, but that the scheme which gave birth to their existence could have made better provision for them. There are so many specialists for the College at fabulous salaries, there are passages to and from Europe and later the pension list of these specialists and lecturers. The salaries of two of these specialists would train half a dozen students annually in Europe. Then there is the saving of the money for experimental drugs, upkeep of buildings, and all that go to make up the College. There could be a special fund created for research into Native medicines so that if there is anything worthwhile in them there would be further contribution to modern medical Research. One or two of these medicos trained abroad would of necessity be qualified for research work and would be attached to a research College here. The discoveries about native medicines would be announced to the medical world and the local medicos would then be in a position to win round the majority of natives who still swear by the juju man however obnoxious the medicine, and a great deal of lives would be saved annually.

We in Nigeria have always suffered from the lack of necessary attention to any request for Government Scholarships for training abroad. This is one of the reasons why there is a growing discontent everywhere and it is a very delicate subject.

Even at present it is not late to found Government Scholarships. Apart from General Scholarships for the whole of Nigeria, there could be special Native Administration Scholarships for each particular area, that is confined to Natives of the place.

What has been done to improve, for instance, the lot of the Bauchi Pagan in whose country the much-valued tin is to be found? Has the Government thought of founding Special Scholarships for these unfortunate victims of the Mining Laws and Native Land Ordinance of Nigeria?

Nigeria seems to entertain a lot of the selfish element. No Tin mining concern has yet thought fit to emulate the great firm of Cadbury and Sons. This firm is financing a training college on the Gold Coast for Agriculture. I believe there is an annual scholarship to an Agricultural College in Trinidad on the Gold Coast, and some Companies have also found several scholarships. Europe, America, India and most other countries have National Scholarships. England is one mass of scholarships. The best of these countries have been trained on scholarships, consequently there is incentive among students for work and harder and more serious study.

The fault does not lie with the Government alone, and if a rumour I heard is well founded then this would account for the lack of a united effort to found substantial Scholarships by ourselves, and a damning evidence of selfishness.

I was informed that recently a scheme was proposed for the founding of Widows and Orphans Pension Fund for African Officials. The question arose as to what would happen to a contribution should all the children of the deceased have attained their majority before his death. The reply being that his contribution would lapse to the general fund, the majority threw up the scheme and would have nothing to do with it. How can people with such mentality be expected to give a penny towards a general scholarship of the dimensions I have been referring to? and a fund of this nature is another form of scholarship confined to a particular class,—namely maintenance of widows and orphans of officials.

If indeed I have stated facts, we are compelled to ask the question—"Can any good thing come out of Nigeria?"

Bantu Art and Literature.

THE MAY ESTHER BEDFORD PRIZES.

By the kind interest of Dr. and Mrs. Mumford, formerly of Tanganyika Territory and now of London University, a sum of £50 yearly, for a period of three years in the first instance, has been made available for prizes to be awarded for the best original work in Bantu Literature, Art and Music. The prizes are to be called the May Esther Bedford Prizes.

The intention of the donors is to encourage original works of distinctively African culture and to make these known as widely as possible.

The competition is open to all members of Bantu speaking peoples.

The Committee of the Senatus which is organising the competition has made the following regulations. In each year there will be two prizes of £25 each awarded as follows:—

1935 (a) LITERATURE: The best original unpublished work in PROSE in a Bantu language with English translation.

(b) ART: The best original wood-carving or sculpture or modelling (i.e. original work in some plastic material, not small-scale copies of the work of others).

1936 (a) LITERATURE: The best original unpublished work in VERSE in a Bantu language with English prose translation.

(b) MUSIC: The best original work in Music.

1937 (a) LITERATURE: The best original unpublished work in DRAMA in a Bantu language, with English translation.

(b) ART: The best original work in Painting or Drawing.

1. The value of each prize is £25. The Committee reserves the right to withhold award if work submitted be not up to the standard required and also to divide the prize if necessary.

2. The work, which will remain the property of the Competitor, must be submitted by October 1st of each year, addressed to the Principal, South African Native College, Fort Hare, Alice, C.P. Notice of dispatch should be sent at the same time.

3. English translations must be literal enough to convey Bantu idiom. They must be written on the page opposite the Bantu version so that they may be read together. They need not be by the authors of the Bantu version.

4 Each entry must be accompanied by a signed declaration that it is the unaided work of the competitor.

5. Work must be sent at the owner's risk; its safety will not be guaranteed. Packing should be carefully done.

6. It is hoped that arrangements may be made to publish the literary work for which the prize is awarded

7. The College cannot undertake to answer any letters concerning this competition

A question of Incorporation.

This is a live question in South Africa today. Several members of the Union Parliament have referred to it in their recent speeches. Mr Lionel Curtis on the delegates to the Empire Press Conference made reference to the question in his address on the eve of his departure from South Africa. In his address he brought up certain important aspects of the Native question which require careful and serious consideration by the ruling element of South Africa. Among other things Mr Curtis says; "When my friends question me in England I must in honesty say that, in my individual opinion for what it is worth, the treatment of the Native in South Africa is terribly amiss." Mr Curtis has lived in South Africa before the Union and has therefore some practical experience of Native life in South Africa and he can reasonably compare present conditions with what they were twenty years ago.

Expressions of opinion or personal impressions by men making their first visit to this part of the continent have often been treated lightly by our politicians who are strongly biased against the Natives. Such men have often been described as dabbling in matters they did not understand. Several outsiders have expressed the same opinion as that of Mr Curtis about the treatment meted to the South African Native.

Twenty years ago the Native was less articulate than he is today and whether he was fairly treated or otherwise was a matter that did not come out to the light of outsiders' In later years the Native felt he could not endure the ill treatment without raising his voice against it, and even resorting to certain acts as a protest against the ill-treatment by the superior race.

While Mr Curtis is disappointed by the treatment the Native is receiving in the hands of the Europeans of South Africa he thinks that the High Commission territories should be absorbed in the Union of South Africa. Before the Union Mr Curtis had felt that South Africa was socially and economically one community cut up into separate colonies. They could not control int rests common to them all like Native affairs. That was the primary reason why he thought that the people of South Africa should establish one paramount government responsible to themselves for the whole of South Africa. Mr Curtis thinks even more strongly now that the Native Protectorates were part and parcel of that individual whole.

The Native opinion on the matter has been clearly expressed and if their view will not be given consideration it will spell giving up hope of the Native ever expecting justice and fair treatment from the Europeans.

If Mr Curtis admits that the Natives of the Union are not properley treated what assurance can he give that when the protectorates fall under the Union the attitude of Europeans in South Africa would change? If the Union will ill tr at their Natives for fear that given an opportunity to enjoy the same privileges and rights as the Europeans they would ultimately overwhelm the European how much more will that fear increase wh n a million more Natives have to be added to the Union? This is the question the Natives are asking?

From the expressed views of the Union politicians the object of demanding the transfer of the protectorates is with a view to tranferring the surplus Native population in the congested Native reserves and urban areas to them. It may be argued that these politicians were merely expressing their personal views We are strongy of the opinions and not t emion that given every opportunity to develop under an policy of the Government but the fact remains that what-improved ad ministration with ever the policy of the Govern-a defined policy progress ment will be it is bound to the protectorates is bound to embrace the general views of exercise some influence in the ruling element, and the bringing about a change in views already expressed are represent the Native policy of mere shadows of what will the Union. follow

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Race Problem – 1935

Africa.

British Subjectship.

Native Opinion

To the ordinary man in the street the fact whether a Bantu of South Africa or elsewhere is a British subject would appear to be of little or no consequence. Such an idea however, is a grave misapprehension. Apart from the circumstance that British influence in the colonies inhabited by Natives dates many decades back, British rule somehow made an untarnishable impression on the races who came under its sway by virtue of its justice and equity, and more than anything else, its capacity to provide protection and peace to its loyal subjects. The trend of political events to-day is towards autonomous rule of the dominions, by the white population domiciled therein, and irrespective of the multifarious traditions of European inhabitants among such populations, and the influence they correspondingly bring to bear on the political situation, the indeginous black millions are inverterately wedded to their original British subjectship. What value remains in the wedlock, after direct British rule has so to speak been diminished by responsible government, is a matter of no concern to them. The sentiment for love of all that is British, and its implications is inalienable to black races anywhere in the world. This in no way minimises their loyalty to the governments who rule them, nor does it hold out to them any hope of ever reverting to direct British rule.

Having thus attempted to give the Bantu view of what British subjectship connotes to them, it is of particular interest to record what transpires in this and other countries on the legal definition of what a British subject and its protective influence mean.

At the meeting of Revision Court of Parliamentary Voters' Rolls held at Cape Town, an application was made to the revising officer, Mr. T. M. Chisnall, to remove 37 Natives from the rolls on the ground that they were prohibited immigrants.

The application was made by Mr. H. Sloane, registering officer, and was resisted by Mr. Morris Alexander, K.C., and Mr. R. W. Bowen. **After argument Mr. Chisnall held that the Natives were entitled to be on the rolls** Their names cannot be expunged for at least another two years.

"These men were born in Basutoland and other British territories, and I find they are British subjects." A correspondent of a European newspaper who styled himself "South African—Born British Subject" wrote recently as follows:—"I cannot close this letter without reference to the Natives of the Union who are British subjects. They are anxious to know the position At the meeting of Natives held by the Native Affairs Commission at Umtata recently, a Native put the following question: Is there still any connection between us and Great Britain? The reply given from the chair was "there was the same as there always had been. The King was the King of South Africa and they were still subjects of King George." **The Natives will consider this reply and ask themselves whether the position is still the same—if they have still got British nationality in the Union under the King of the whole Empire and the Crown,** which is the emblem of unity, or whether they are Union nationals inside the Union with Common Status outside it? The reply given at Umtata really means the latter if carefully considered, and the position is not the same, for the King is King of South Africa acting on the advice of his South African Ministers, a King of South Africa apart from the rest of the Empire and an inferior King who at will can be supplanted by the King of the Belgians. The change is the outcome of recent legislation. The King is not to be the same monarch who has ruled them for so many years.

Loyal Europeans and the whole of the Natives will agree with the statement of General Smuts that the question of the incidence of British nationality (I take it he means in the Union and outside it) is one for approval and agreement by an Imperial Conference. This is why the "Minimum Loyalty Bills" (Status Bills) were so strongly disputed when imposed on the people without a general election. When the time arrives for an Imperial Conference to decide this vital question I hope the term British subject will be retained. The term, to my mind, has never implied domination, but that I am member of the great Empire State. What further can the Empire offer South Africa than the liberty and security we enjoy as subjects of that State? The fact that the Crown has taken over the administration of Newfoundland—the oldest colony—which was in difficulties, proves that the Empire is a State entity which still exists.

What South Africa needs is loyalty, not legislation. The constitution of the Empire, according to Earl Balfour, is unwritten, and in Empire affairs law has always lagged behind practice—the constitution is elastic but all Dominions are consulted and their views respected. Subjectiveness is not subordination. It is essential to every State, Empire or Commonwealth. It is the antithesis of absolute freedom which leads to unbridled licence. It is something more than friendship based on mutual respect and esteem It implies obligations and loyalty at all times and under all conditions. It is a privilege and not a burden. If subjectiveness be disclaimed (renounced), a great change will have come over South Africa and the Empire. It matters little whether subjectiveness be to the British Empire or Commonwealth of **Nations as long as it exists and continues to hold the component parts of the Empire or Commonwealth together.** The great family of nations covering one-fifth of the globe can only endure through loyal and tolerable subjectiveness willingly accepted and appreciated by the peoples (nations) of the component parts of the Empire.

In actual practice the Empire is what the League of Nations hopes to be and is striving after in the serious crisis now facing the whole world. My answer to the question: Are we British subjects? is "Yes!" We shall remain such unless the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1914 is repealed by the Imperial Parliament acting on the recommendations made through an Imperial Conference.

On this question, when the time arrives, it is to be hoped that the desires of all South Africans—European and Native—will be given full consideration apart from the views of party leaders and party Government, also that the people will decide as subjects—not as voters. Such a serious constitutional change demands a referendum."

Native Education Committee.

Native Opinion

The Native Education Committee which is at present hearing evidence in the O.F.S. will sit at the following places on the dates specified hereunder.

Port Elizabeth 6th November, 1935.
Grahamstown 7th " "
East London 8th, 9th, 11th 12th November "
Alice - 14th, 15th Nov. "
King William's Town 18th Nov. "

The Committee consists of the following members:

Mr. W. T. Welsh, M.P.C., (Chairman)
Dr. E. G. Malherbe, Director: National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Union Education Department, (Member).
Mr. G. H. Welsh, Chief Inspector of Native Education, Cape Education Department, (Member).
Mr. D. M. Malcolm, Chief Inspector of Native Education, Natal Education Department, (Member).
Mr. H. F. Kuschke Chief Inspector of Native Education, O.F.S. Education Department, (Member).
Mr. G. H. Franz, Inspector of Native Education, Transvaal Education Department, (Member).
Mr. J. F. L. Venter, (Secretary).

Improving Urban Natives.

For the first time since the inauguration of the Location Advisory Boards' Congress in 1929 the Borough Council of King William's Town has fallen into line this year and authorised the expenditure incidental to the affiliation and representation of its Location Advisory Board to the Union-wide Congress. For some time past endeavours have been made to induce the local authority to grant this important privilege to its urban Native community, and more so because the financing of the mission depended not on the European ratepayers' money but on the revenue derived from the municipal locations. Lack of authoritative information regarding the constitution, aims, objects and bona fides of the Advisory Boards' Congress no doubt had much to do with the Council's turning down the proposition. Additional to this setback, was the ineffective or unsatisfactory manner in which the Advisory Board for the municipal locations functioned during certain periods

Now that a lively interest has been kindled among the European community in the form of the Native Child Welfare Society the Joint Council, Women's National Council, reliable sources of information have come into being. With information and a knowledge of the true state of affairs as exist in the Native urban townships, must follow a more tolerant and sympathetic attitude towards the aspirations of our Native people. The Borough Council, to our great satisfaction, has been singularly large-hearted in unanimously voting the expenditure for sending a Native delegate to the annual congress of Advisory Boards which sits at Kroonstad as from the 19th. proximo. The Council actually exceeded our expectations by deputing this individual to represent its location residents at the African National Convention at Bloemfontein on Dingaan's Day. This is a hopeful augury in the future relations between Europeans and Natives of this town, and we sincerely trust that the delegate so honoured will worthily represent his race by giving graphic reports of his stewardship, that will result in the satisfaction of all that the money was well spent. It is not generally known that the originator of the Union-wide Congress itself is a resident of this town, who must have found the non-participation of his home town for the past six years a most embarrassing and ironical feature.

NURSES EXAMS.

We congratulate the following African nurses in their notable success in the preliminary medical and surgical examinations :—

Majombozi M. : Victoria Hospital, Lovedale.

Masiza, M. : Holy Cross Hospital Flagstaff.

Msikinya, T. Victoria Hospital Lovedale.

Nguna, M. : Victoria Hospital Lovedale.

Polo. I. : Holy Cross Hospital Flagstaff.

Siyo. A. : Victoria Hospital Lovedale.

Zuke, H. : Victoria Hospital Lovedale.

The African Convention.

BLOEMFONTEIN : 16TH. DEC.

In connection with the above momentous convention, destined to combat the political maelstrom embodied in the Government's Native Bills, Mr. T. M. Mapikela, the African mayor of the Bloemfontein townships and Chairman, Arrangement Committee gives an important warning as follows :—

To the Chiefs, Headmen and Leaders of the African people in the Union of South Africa and to those in the Protectorates. Country men you are reminded that the above will be held in Bloemfontein as from the 16th. December 1935. I need not emphasise the necessity of urging all towns to be represented. The many problems under which our people are passing through need the attention of every thinking, right minded person particularly in regard to "THE NATIVE BILLS" which are of vital importance to us all.

Delegates who purpose attending are requested to write to Mr. T Mapikela, Ulundi Kaya 1437 Community Avenue, Bloemfontein as soon as they can, who will arrange about their Boarding and Lodging at a fee of 3/- per day.

Delegates are requested to send in their names before the 30th. November 1935. If Delegates have made private arrangements they must inform the Chairman so that names of all Delegates should be recorded. I have already got 58 names.

Should any reply be expected kindly enclose a stamped envelope.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa.

THE KENYA LAND QUESTION

New Light on the Morris Carter Commission's Report

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—On May 14, 1934, the long-awaited report of the Morris Carter Commission on Land in Kenya was published simultaneously in Nairobi and London. "A Summary of the Conclusions of His Majesty's Government" (cmd. 4580, 2d.) appeared on the same day—conclusions reached before there had been any public access to the report in this country.

The Commissioners fully established the fact that African tribes had suffered serious land losses, amounting to hundreds of square miles, at the hands of successive Kenya Governments. They recommended that, on balance, 1,474 square miles of land were due to dispossessed Africans in settlement of claims of right.

They ascertained that the land alienated to Europeans amounted to 10,345 square miles. Of this large area, owned at the time by 2,102 settlers, upon 6,000 square miles were lying either tenantless or technically "occupied" but unused for cultivation, fallow, or for the grazing of holders' stock. If the Commissioners took the trouble to deduce this fact from available statistical records, they lay low about it. What they did say was that an additional 6,355 square miles, including all the major State forests of the colony, should also be allotted to future exclusive European occupation and privilege, the whole 16,700 square miles constituting "European highlands," within which all non-Europeans are to be debarred from owning or occupying land, outside the townships, except as wage-paid employees of European holders.

It may be recalled at this point that early in the course of the Commission's sittings in Kenya the chairman's attitude gave rise to questions in Parliament. He was reported as telling African witnesses that he had come to the conclusion that if Africans had any claims to the ownership of lands now in European hands they should be satisfied with land in other places or some other compensation. Mr. Morgan Jones asked, on December 12, 1932, whether Sir Morris Carter's announcement had the approval of Government here. "I have no information in regard to any such announcement," answered Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, "beyond certain statements which had been attributed to Sir Morris Carter by the press."

Questioned further as to whether it was not an improper course "for a chairman of a Commission of this sort to anticipate a decision which ought to rest with the Government," Sir Philip replied:

> I have no reason to suppose that Sir Morris Carter has anticipated his own report or any decision of the Government. I am sure that what would be very wrong would be for me to anticipate the report of a Commission by expressing any view now.

Notwithstanding this declaration, the action of the Commissioners in making two or three obscure allusions, scattered among the 4,000-odd pages of their report and its related documents, as to "having to base their recommendations on facts as they exist to-day," and then, in actual fact, departing widely from such a course, has maintained interest in informed quarters here. But it was not until the week before Parliament rose for the recent Christmas recess that it came out that the Commissioners had received guidance from Whitehall as to the line to be followed in one of their major findings, inevitably influencing their treatment of what was, perhaps, the most serious political issue before them—"the adequate settlement of claims asserted by natives over land alienated to non-natives." (Third term of reference).

Following a question by Major Milner, on December 18 last, as to whether any supplementary terms of reference or instructions were issued to the Commissioners beyond those published in their report, a lengthy reply was given for Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, who was absent from the House at the time. It stated, inter alia, that, Sir Morris Carter having inquired how the "privileged position of persons of European descent" in the Highlands of Kenya was to be defined, a definition was sent in the terms of the following extract:—

> . . . In December, 1932 , , . I caused the chairman to be informed . . . that no person other than a European shall be entitled to acquire by grant or transfer agricultural land in such area or to occupy land therein. (Hansard, 18.12.1934, col. 957.)

This was no recital of "conditions as they existed" at that day. It was a new definition, previously undisclosed to Parliament, in that it traverses the decisions of earlier Cabinets regarding the position both of British Indians and of Africans in Kenya and abrogates "a gentleman's agreement" reached between Mr. Baldwin's Government of 1923 and the Government of India and observed by succeeding Governments here till the present time; it extinguishes statutory rights to land expressly created for certain Africans by law in 1902 and confirmed in 1915, and now involves the latter's expulsion—besides excluding, for the first time, 4,000 square miles of State forests from future occupation or privilege for non-Europeans of any race.

Nevertheless, Sir Philip informed Mr. William Lunn on November 14 last that he proposes to make on Order in Council. It will produce all these results if, as it purports to do, it gives effect to the recommendations of the Commission. But these, in turn, would appear to have been procured by an "expression of view" from Whitehall, a sequence of events not unlike the course which Sir Philip himself, in December, 1932, regarded as politically "very wrong."

Stranger still, Sir Philip is allowed, uncorrected, to claim in the House that a programme involving these results enjoys the "wholehearted acceptance" of his Majesty's Government.—Yours, &c.,

W. McGregor Ross.

78, Broadway, Letchworth,
February 7.

Ilanga lase Natal

Friday, Jan. 18, 1935.

CHIEF TSHEKEDI'S PLEA TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

Whatever may be the destiny or fate of his people and country the world will always know that he has done his duty on an occasion which called for a manly appeal from the leader of his people on the eve of a momentous event to befall his country and people. His appeal is convincing and authentic and one of the most important ever made by an African Chief and people direct to the British public. If the Zulus had been as articulate as the Bechuana at the present time they could have saved themselves a great deal which has befallen them. Their land would not have been taken from them without representations from them in view of previous declarations by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and by various responsible Ministers and officials.

This is the gist of the appeal by Reuter

"Dealing with the constitutional position of Bechuanaland, Tshekedi quotes the Blue Book utterences of Sir Charles Warren and others in support of the contention that the British Government never claimed the ownership of the soil nor regarded the Natives as British subjects. He describes the protectorates as belonging to the Natives, who exercise the internal administration, while the British Crown has exclusive guardianship and administration protecting the inhabitants against interference by neighbouring governments and peoples.

"Tshekedi maintains that the Bechuanas are directly under the gaurdianship of the King and Government of Britain and therefore immune from interference by any other Government.

Anticipating the argument that the Union's premier representative is the King, Tshekedi cites the Status Act, which the Natives are of opinion severed the connection between the British and the Union Governments. When they spoke of the King's Government the Bechuanas meant not the Union Government but the King of England's Government.

Tshekedi points out that history is repeating itself. The same argument, he says, was used in 1895, when it was proposed that the Chartered Company should take over control. Tshekedi argues that if the argument was effective in 1895, it is even stronger today in view of the apparent cleavage between the British and the Union Governments.

Referring to the promise made by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the British Dominions Secretary of State, that no decision would be taken untill Europeans and Natives had expressed their views, Tshekedi urges that before any particular method of consultation is adopted, an impartial Commission should be seut from England to hear the Natives' views, as it is considered that the mere expression of the feelings of the tribes through their representatives, who are mostly Chiefs, is insufficient to judge the position in the light of the contentions advanced by the Union Government.

Tshekedi draws attention to the Union's colour bar and other Native legislation, and asks whether the Bechuanas could expect better treatment under the Union than Union Natives.

He emphasises that if Bechana land is transferred to the Union, the Natives would feel that the connection of its government with the British Crown was severed---a position they would never willingly accept.

Tshekedi adds that the Natives are puzzled at the Union's break with the Privy Council, and declares that for judicial and political reasons Natives could not be satisfied to lose their privilege of access to this court of appeal.

Dealing with the economic position Tshekedi contests the assertion that Bechuanaland is dependent on the Union financially; he considers the present difficulties are due to the management of the territory.

The Manchester Guardian in a leading article on the above declares, "The Protectorate Native is quick to perceive that the Union of South Africa is now in all essentials its own master.

He fears that, however sincere might be the South African Government in its determination to ensure the rights which the Protectorates have enjoyed, it could not bind its successors, and

feels that the South African Government might be more easily tempted than the British Government to exploit the labour resources which the Protectorates hold. These are legitimate fears.

"The existence of the Protectorates in the heart of the Union is an anomaly that in time must cease, but it cannot in justice be ended until the Union Native policy makes willing participants of the newcomers."

The Daily Herald says the appeal of Tshekedi raises an Imperial problem of the greatest importance, but the pledge given by Mr. J.H. Thomas last April holds. No transfer could be contemplated without the consent of Parliament and the white and Native populations concerned

As I See It

(BY O. A. ALAKIJA)

EDUCATION IN AFRICA

II

Nigerian Daily Times

Until nearly the middle of last century, the African continent was little more than a rim of coast lines. As soon as the partition took place, European interest became and still remains primarily economic. The object which the powers have primarily in view in establishing their rule in Africa is to obtain the raw products of the continent in order to develop their own industry and commerce. It is on this ground therefore that Africans should demand rights under impartial and disinterested governments, rights which would result in mutual advantage between Western and African peoples. If the principle of mutual advantage is the starting point for the development of education in Africa, there would have been no shadow of suspicion about any education code. If the present rumour were true, for instance, that it is being suggested that French should be substituted for Latin in Nigerian Government Schools then the question arises—What is the motive for this substitution? True enough French is a modern and commercial language, but inasmuch as no other language is encouraged in our Schools we are faced with total exclusion from certain European Universities owing to the necessity for passing in either one of the ancient languages and a modern language, or in two modern languages in the entrance examination. Our local Board of Education will please see to this at once, and put their "noes" in to any such scheme before the "ayes" have it in the Legislative Council.

A Western government in Africa requires for administrative purposes a large body of clerks and subordinate officials. As Western civilisation penetrates through the vast territories there is a demand for artisans and workers of different kinds on railways and public works. Until quite recently the revenue was absorbed principally by clerks and artisans; there was no provision for skilled workers and no encouragement for much else. The result today is that throughout the length and breadth of Africa there is a very big gap between the professional class created by private enterprise, and clerks and artisans created by Government. There is no class graduation as one would find in Europe. This is where those who advocate some special type of education for Africa would be defeated. The very root of the evil is in the Schools. Catch the young minds in the schools and prepare them well for the battle after leaving school. It is in the ultimate interests both of the Africans and Europeans that educational policy should be definitely directed towards promoting the welfare and advancement of the whole population. While the economic development of the territories is necessary to provide funds which will make possible a wide diffusion of education among the people, it is essential that from the beginning the right objective should be recognised and followed.

In considering education in Africa, the ultimate aim is of fundamental importance. If education all along has been more practical and less purely literary we would have had a better Africa today. Mind you, I say less purely literary and not absolutely practical should some misread this article. A greater emphasis on technical and industrial training is demanded because it is the most effective means of promoting the advancement of the peoples of Africa. It must also be made clear that while in developing an educational system it is necessary to begin at the bottom, and lay wise and secure foundations, it is not intended to get any limits to African development. The peoples of Africa have to be convinced that Western educators desire that they should have in education the very best that can be given. Therefore if there is a sudden swing to an attempt to introduce a more practical education to the detriment of literary education, this would be received by Africans with suspicion and hostility.

There is no doubt that we in Africa will have to labour under great disadvantages for quite a long time yet for lack of educational environments. One has to take a trip abroad to understand what I mean, because it is impossible to bring into Africa all the educational facilities in Europe and America. The large libraries containing from a few thousand to millions of volumes, the museums, and galleries are only a few of the facilities which have been denied to us in Africa.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

TO-DAY'S PICTORIAL PAGE

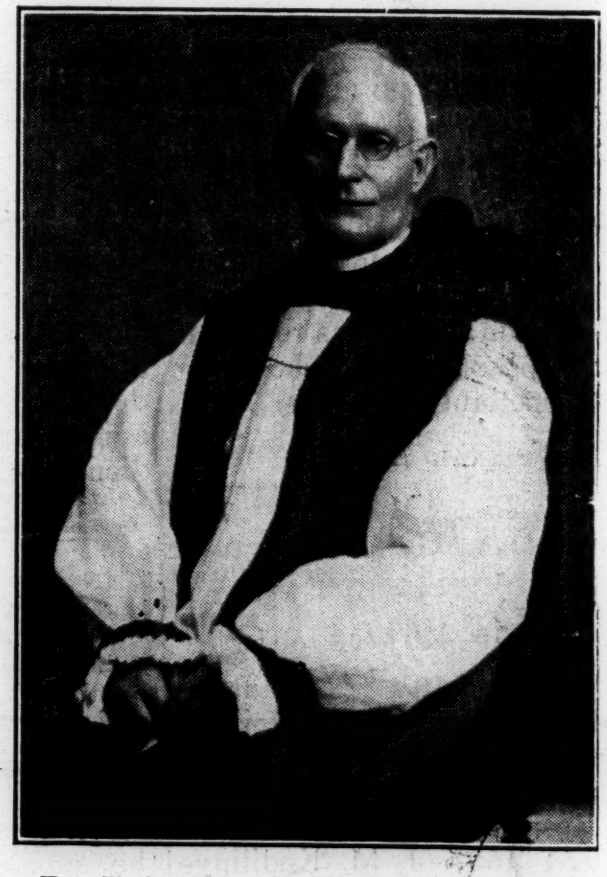
The Nigerian Daily Times

Some of the Personalities at Friday's Grammarian Dinner

Lagos 8-10-35

The Hon: Mr. Adeyemo Alakija, Chairman of the Evening.

The Hon: Mr. Eric O. Moore, First Lagos Member of the Legislative Council.



Dr. F. Melville Jones, Bishop of Lagos.

Mr. J. N. Panes, Principal, King's College Lagos.

Olayimika Alakija Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Nigerian Daily Times

NIGERIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Lagos 8-10-35

The returns of Customs Duties collected from all ports in Nigeria for the month of May and the period April to May which the Comptroller of Customs has just published show all round increases —on estimated revenue, the figures for the previous month and on the amount for the same period in the previous year. Total for the month was £253,589 an increase of £92,130 on the amount for the month in the previous year, and £61,472 on the figures for April. Although there were shortfalls in two stations amounting to over £3,000, large increases occurred in all other ports, notably at Lagos where £62,424 more was collected than in the same month of the previous year and nearly £47,000 over the amount for April 1935. Port Harcourt showed an increase of £12,518; Burutu £7,198; Warri £5,460 and Calabar £3,203. Degema had a decrease of £3,183 in the figure for the same month in the previous year and £747 on that for the previous month. During the month under review Export Duties showed a slight fall of £22 compared with the month in 1934, £37,068 having been collected as against £37,046. Import Duties, however, amounted to £216,521—an increase of £92,108 compared with £124,413 collected in the same month the previous year. For the period April to May Import Duties amounted to £382,096 and Export Duties £63,608 totalling £445,704 an increase of £122,839 compared with £250,708 Import Duties and £72,157 Export totalling £322,865 for the same period in the previous year. Compared with the previous month there were during May 1935 increases in both Import and Export, the figures being £216,521 and £37,065 compared with £165,576 and £26,541 respectively for the previous month. Compared with the same period of the previous year, total Duties for April and May in Lagos showed an increase of £74,106; at Port-Harcourt £19,338; at Warri £13,377; at Burutu £12,101; at Calabar £4,535 and at Tiko £2,788. The largest shortfall, £4,126, occurred at Opobo, Degema following with £2,775. The only other station with a shortfall was Sapele with a decrease of £103. Compared with proportionate Estimates there were increases during the period under review in both Import and Export Duties amounting to £74,596 and £10,275 respectively, total £84,871. Amount of Estimated Import Duties was £307,500 and Export £53,333 against which the duties actually collected amounted to £382,096 and £63,608 respectively. The returns are therefore very encouraging and if this favourable position continues to be maintained our expectations of returning prosperity will be fulfilled.

NATIVE PRINCE QUALIFIES AS A DOCTOR

The Nigerian Daily Times

Young African Capped at Glasgow

Lagos 2-10-35

FATHER RULES IN NIGERIA

The 25-year-old son of an African King—Prince Herbert Chukuwetalu Kodilinye—was among the 60 newly qualified doctors who were capped by Principal Sir Robert Rait on Saturday at the graduation ceremony in the Bute Hall of Glasgow University.

He was loudly cheered as he made his way to the Principal's dais.

Prince Herbert is believed to be the first member of an African royal family who has taken the degrees of M. B., CH. B., at Glasgow University.

"I came to Glasgow when I was 19," he told a "Bulletin" reporter. "My reason for choosing Glasgow in preference to other University centres was that at King's College, Lagos, where I was educated, I had a geography master who was an Arts graduate of Glasgow University.

FRIENDLY PEOPLE.

"He was a very nice man, and I felt that Glasgow must be a very nice place. I have been here for nearly six years, and I have enjoyed my stay very much. The Scottish people are so kind and friendly.

"I hope now to open a surgery in Glasgow and at the same time I shall devote myself to the study of tropical medicine. I intend eventually to go back to Nigeria, where my father is ruler of one of the provinces."

Prince Herbert speaks fluent English. He has taken an active part in the University life, and is very popular with his fellow-students.

OPENINGS IN BUSINESS

A total of 191 graduates received their degrees on Saturday. The Principal said, in addressing them at the close of the ceremony, that the total of graduates for the year was 639, of whom only 48 were known to be unemployed. He urged them to keep in touch with the Appointments Committee of the University.

"A very gratifying feature of the year," he continued, "has been the increase in the number of Arts graduates who found openings in industry and commerce. I wish to express the gratitude of the University to the business community of Glasgow and beyond for the careful consideration given to candidates recommended by our Appointments Committee."—*Glasgow Bulletin*

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Tribal Rule in West Africa.

The following letter from Dr. N. Leys, whose practical interest in Africa and Africans has been proved on so many occasions, appeared in Monday's "Manchester Guardian" and is referred to elsewhere in our columns :—

West Africa
Manchester Guardian 3-2-35

SIR,—The remarkable thing about the letter you print from Messrs. Moore and Wood, the delegates from the Gold Coast, is their antipathy to the administration of land "by Government for public purposes." In Europe we rather look on private vested interests in land as obstructive to the best use of land in the public interest. There is an explanation, of course, or rather there are several. The chief, perhaps, is the fact that when the Governments of countries in British Africa have got possession of land they have abused their powers. In Kenya, as you pointed out only last week, the best land is to be made the monopoly of a handful of European landlords. In all the countries of British East Africa Governments have taken land without compensation and given it for a trifling return or no return at all, to Europeans. The knowledge West Africans have of that fact explains their jealousy of the powers over land sought by their Governments. In his recent articles in your columns Mr. C. R. Buxton made it clear that he sympathised with this fear that West Africans have lest the East African policy is imposed on them, too.

But that is not the only explanation of the widespread fear and mistrust of their Governments West Africans feel. What struck me most on my recent visit to the Gold Coast was the lack of ambition among the people to help themselves. The State Councils, or tribal authorities as we should call them, have been preserved in the form and with the functions they had a century or more ago. They not only have no power to deal with education and agriculture and the other things that matter in the modern world. They want no such power, and are so constituted as to be unfit to have it. The same potentates in fancy dress parade about under mammoth umbrellas, enjoying meaningless rites and titles. How could we in this country hope to govern ourselves properly if our only social and political organs were identically the same as those of the Tudors ?

In part, the cause of this social and political atrophy of West African institutions is our own responsibility. We have sent men to govern those countries who wanted the people to stay as they were and flattered them by assuring them that their ways of life were not only quite as good as ours but, for them, actually far better. The result has been that there has been no adaptation of indigenous institutions to meet modern needs. So these can only be supplied, in so far as they are supplied at all, by alien Governments. And the natural result is that those who supply them infer that those who receive them are incapable of providing them for themselves. But if we are to blame for sending men to govern in Africa who regard liberal and democratic ideas as deadly poison, we cannot by ourselves alone put things right. Sir Donald Cameron's efforts to give new life and energy to tribal authorities in Nigeria are hindered and limited by the lack of response by the people themselves. That real grievances exist Mr Buxton himself has admitted. But at least half the work of their removal must be done by West Africans They have the right to look not only to Socialists but also to Liberals for help. But they will get none from either if what they ask is the transfer of authority from British agents, who, as Mr. Buxton rightly testifies, are as a rule efficient and disinterested, to African chiefs or monarchs with no claim to be either.

The people we are all waiting to listen to are the representatives of the common people. In East Africa they are awakening. There, it is our duty to ensure that no reactionary Government prevents them from meeting freely to express their grievances and formulate their demands. But from West Africa all we have had so far are assertions of ancient rights in such matters as the private ownership of land. No doubt they are worth defending. But soon may we find West Africans seeking also new opportunities and, with them, new duties and responsibilities.

Yours, etc.,
NORMAN LEYS.

Brailsford, near Derby.
February 21.

Gold Coast Notes.

The Ashanti Confederacy.

Before a crowd estimated at about 30,000, and representing practically all classes in Ashanti, the restoration of the ~~old Ashanti Confederacy was~~ accomplished by Sir Arnold Hodson on January 31. The ceremony took place at the Lorry Park, and there were present all the Chiefs of ~~Ashanti~~ in gala dress under a sea of State umbrellas.

The Asantehene and the Golden Stool, borne in procession, paraded before ~~the huge~~ crowd before the Asantehene swore oaths of allegiance to the Government and to the Ashanti State.

After an address of welcome from the Asantehene to the Governor, the restoration of the Confederacy was announced by the Governor in a speech carried by amplifiers to all present. Sir Arnold presented the Asantehene with a golden stick as an emblem of office. The Asantehene danced ceremonially to the State drums while the Queen Mother and her retinue sang, and enthusiastic Ashantis joined in the singing. dancing and gun firing. The memorable function ended at 1.30 p.m., but the celebrations went on on the following day when the Asantehene made a solemn invocation of the great Oath of Ashanti and the great Oath of allegiance to the State which was duly reciprocated by the Chiefs. On the following Sunday at St. Cyprian's Church thanksgiving services were held in connection with the Confederacy, and on the morrow a great meeting of Chiefs took place to congratulate the Asantehene on the restoration .

The restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy is in great measure due to the late Mr. H. S. Newlands, who, when Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, showed that in spite of the disintegrating events of the past quarter of a century, Ashanti had still retained her nationhood. What the restoration may mean in the future it is, of course, impossible to say, but up to the present it has meant little more than the removal of various political barriers erected as part of the division of the country for purposes of administration by the British. In the Colony, the event will naturally lead to speculation as to whether something cannot be done to restore confederation among the southern Akan peoples who, as the recent deputations to England show, have an equally strong sense of nationhood and have never courted disintegration by allowing themselves to be drawn into a losing war with Britain.

IBADAN GREAT HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Nigerian Daily Times
3-20-35

A Crowded Week

DR AGBAJE'S LECTURE CONCLUDED

Lagos, Nigeria

Bowels must be emptied regularly to avoid constipation. "Too much strain on the body," he added, "produces a bad effect on the heart and the vessels. Anything that will make moderate the strains will prolong life." Alcohol and such like indulgences should be in strict moderation. Any excesses whatsoever were to be condemned.

"Two eye diseases that are responsible" he continued, "for many a blindness and easily communicable are Trachma, and Conjunctivitis. People must beware of using the towels and handkerchiefs of affected cases."

In conclusion he made a brief summary of important points and urged on the people that they should not always wait for disease to attack them before they subject themselves to medical surveillance. "Prevention" he said in effect, "is better than cure."

After having given the lecture in

English he also delivered the same text in the Yoruba language for the benefit of the illiterates who were present in great number.

It must be mentioned here that drawings and diagrams of worms and germs and insects were shown during the course of the lecture.

At the end of the lecture the M.O.H. thanked Dr Agbaje for his very instructive lecture and hoped the people would thereby realise the importance of the Health Service. Dr Agbaje was then greeted with uproarious applause and the audience dispersed greatly satisfied.

Dr Doherty's Instructive Lecture

Ibadan, March 14.

Anyone who is at all familiar with the illiterate Ibadans would realise what strong abhorrence they have for the European Medical Practitioners and anything appertaining to the Health Office generally, and would consequently be surprised that these same people have evinced such enthusiasm in the Health Week as really beggars description. They are always to be found on the medical grounds making interested tours. And the most significant aspect of the whole show is that the illiterates, unlike the literates, repeat their own tours *ad lib.* As those repeated tours were made on their own initiative one is led to conclude that indeed and surely they "will take in what they see and put it to practice in their houses." Then the first Health Week in Ibadan will have accomplished much more than the most optimistic could have expected.

The overnight rain made Wednesday a dull day throughout. In fact, rain threatened throughout the day and one thought it wise not to venture out of doors. But in spite of the gloomy outlook of the weather people even without any protection, flocked to the medical grounds to inspect the exhibits, both outside and inside the museum.

In the morning, the first group of pupils of the Ibadan Grammar School made their own visit and round of inspection and afterwards received an instructive lecture from Mr A E Warminger who had been specially detailed for dealing with "lecture to school children." In the afternoon the second group came.

Other schools who simply visited the grounds to inspect the exhibition and museum but did not receive lecture were the Agbeni Methodist School and St Augustine's (Roman Catholic) School.

As aforesaid the day throughout was dull. And so a pleasure-loving person would have considered it too hard upon him or her to go up and down hill, over dusty road, shaggy path, under dark clouds all the way to Adeoyo Hospital to listen to a lecture on Infant Welfare when... But that was not the case. Dr H A A Doherty's lecture was largely attended by a large number of mothers and some interested fathers, but the illiterates greatly outnumbered the literates. Health Week has surely gained its main objective—it has attracted the masses.

Dr Doherty's lecture which was brief was most instructive and impressive. At the conclusion the illiterate mothers gave him choruses of thanks, while the literate gave the usual roaring applause.

The lecture laid much stress on the duties of mothers. A pregnant woman should eat light, easily digested food; should have a good deal of exercise; should keep in the open air in order to avoid constipation and other diseases attendant on neglect of these things. The clothing of a pregnant woman also should be light, warm, and not tight fitting. And the best thing a pregnant woman was expected to do, he said, was to come to a medical practitioner and have herself treated. Any complaint whatsoever should be reported to the doctor promptly; and when it was time for child birth the medical practitioner was more than ever the proper and sole person to go to. One of the advantages of going to a doctor during child birth was, he said, that a woman got free from teeming and overwhelmiug sympathisers and from over-anxious relatives.

In dealing with infants he pointed out that infants of three months should be fed three times a day, and sometimes once in the night. If, however, the child cried for food between feeds it should be given fairly warm water to drink.

"A child" he continued, "needs sufficient light and fresh air." Absolute cleanliness, he emphasised, was essential to the life of a baby. Its clothing should not be too heavy. Its eyes should be wiped with cotton wool soaked in water.

If the child cried, it might mean that it was hungry, thirsty or hot. If remedies for these were taken and the child still continued to cry a doctor's advice was at once necessary to discover the cause of its crying, and have it cured.

The child, he urged, should be weighed at least once a week, during the age of three months. Treatment of any suffering whatever, he assured them, would be given free of charge at Adeoyo Hospital which is a Centre of Infant Welfare.

He then showed them that over-feeding should be absolutely avoided, as convulsion — a very serious disease, and irritation in the stomach, are the direct results.

Dr. Doherty closed his lecture which was first delivered in the Yoruba language and then in English, by advising the mothers to take full use of whatever the Health Week was out to teach to them as by it they were sure of sound health, and happiness in their homes.

He was greeted with applause as already stated.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

THE LAGOS UNION OF TEACHERS

The Nigerian Daily News

Rev. Lucas' Lecture on Educational Problem

Lagos

THE HON. MR. ALAKIJA PRESIDES

6 - 2 / - 35

Some Thoughtful Moments

IN HIS lecture delivered to the Lagos Union of Teachers at the C.M.S. Grammar School on Wednesday last the Rev J. O. Lucas, M.A., B.D., President of the Lagos Union of Teachers provoked some thoughts on "Some Educational Problems in Southern Nigeria," the subject of his interesting discourse.

The Hon. Mr. A. Alakija the president of the evening was introduced by Mr T J O Sanyade, as "the right man in the right place," and he ably presided directing the large and appreciative audience in the "complicated" and "complex" controversial points.

The Teachers mustered in strong force and among the large audience were Miss C Smith, M.A., of the Y.W.C.A., whose pertinent questions on the "aims" and "goals" of Education arising from the "Quota System" in Standard VI in Mr Lucas' lecture created one of the liveliest moments of the meeting. Mr Aina Onabolu also ably supplemented Miss Smith's question.

The following is the text of Mr Lucas' lecture—

SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA

What happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable mass? This problem, propounded many centuries ago by a Greek philosopher, came very near solution during the first half of the last century when western civilization first came into active contact with primitive culture in West Africa. For western civilization has been described as an irresistible force, owing to the relentless energy with which its current flows into the realm of savagery. Primitive culture also has been described as an immovable mass, forcing by means of its repressive weight, generation after generation to stick to the same practices, to hold the same beliefs, and to live practically "according to nature" in much the same way as their prehistoric ancestors. Fortunately or unfortunately in Nigeria, primitive culture does not prove to be an immovable mass. It has been dislodged from some of its lofty settlements where, for countless ages, it had held tyrannical sway. The cause of its dislodgement must be traced to its impact with western civilization. It is this impact of western civilisation with primitive culture—involving contact between cultured nations with a background of centuries of a more or less Christian civilization on the one hand, and primitive peoples just emerging from age-long darkness of ignorance and superstition on the other—that constitutes the fundamental cause of educationa problems in Southern Nigeria

Varied and contradictory estimates of the results of the impact have been made by different observers. Some rejoice to see the veil of darkness being gradually lifted from the different parts of the country. They regard the achievements of the present as a mere prelude to the successes of the future. Others view the phenomenal progress with great searchings of heart. They fear that the rapidity favours the acquirement of the husk rather than the kernel of civilization. They point to the results of ill-digested economic or political theories. They describe the results and the product of the process of change by a set of terms, more or less sinister, a few examples of which may be given here: denationalization, detribalization, disorientation, westernization, Europeanization, Anglicization, sophistication, the dramatic pose of an African medico, the glib tongue of an African lawyer, the effusions of an African demagogue, the pontifical gait of an African clergyman, the quackeries of an African artizan, and similar terms. On the other hand, they describe the section of the natives who are not yet in active touch with western civilization as honest, splendid, reliable, interesting and attractive bushmen. Had there been no dissatisfaction with the results of the impact, there would have been no educational problems in Southern Nigeria.

The chief educational problem arises from the need of adaptation of education to the life of the people. There is a consensus of opinion that education should be related to the practical needs of the people, but a great divergence of opinion exists with regards to the method of effecting the relation. How is education to be related to the life of the people? What sort of education should be given which would meet immediate requirements and yet serve as a basis for future developments? What are the characteristics of a form of education which would enable the African to remain a pure African, and not imitation European, American or Asiatic? Is it to be literary or technical or predominantly agricultural or industrial?

Until recently the type of education provided in most schools is exclusively or predominantly literary. It has been discovered that this type can serve the needs of only a small section of the community.

A general awakening to the fact that Nigeria is an agricultural country and that its wealth, actual and potential, lies in the soil, has led to dissatisfaction with a purely literary type of education. Much has been written or said on the subject of agriculture in Nigeria. It is noteworthy, however, that the awakening has not produced practical results in any appreciable degree. It has not diminished the number of schools providing a purely literary education; it has not produced agricultural bias needed for the development of the country. There are serious difficulties arising from fear that the advantages of a literary education would be gradually withdrawn. There would be opposition from the votaries of the people. Of course, there would be a strong opposition from the agriculturally-minded people. There are serious difficulties in the way of enthusiasts who would alter the educational system in order to give it the bias needed for the

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technical education. The problem of adaptation of education to the life of the people can only be solved by a realization both by educationists and lay people that *what is needed is a well-balanced educational system in which the claims of the different types of education are adjusted in proportion to their respective values in meeting the needs of the people.* Such a system requires time for full development, as it must pass through its evolutionary stages. Its provision can be made, not by a stroke of the pen, but as a result of many years' accumulated experience and of thorough insight into the needs of the people. All that is necessary at every stage of its development is a strict adherence to the ideal and a speeding up of the evolutionary wheel of the system in view of the growing needs of the country rendering the provision of such a system a matter of urgent necessity.

THE LAGOS UNION OF TEACHERS

The Nigerian Daily Times

Rev. Lucas' Lecture on Educational Problem

Lagos 15-3-35

THE HON. MR. ALAKIJA PRESIDES

SOME THOUGTFUL MOMENTS

(Continued from Saturday's issue)

What the situation seems to demand is a reduction of the number of pupils going up to Standard Six, but how this can be done is the problem which should engage the attention of all who have the interest of the community at heart. There is no doubt that the money set free by such a reduction will be available for spreading education among the masses of the people, so that the march of progress may be fairly even in the different parts of the country. These remarks must not be misunderstood. They do not imply withdrawal of facilities for acquiring education up to or even beyond Standard Six level. But they do imply that if the community is to rise as a whole, if the danger of creating a discontented class of semi-educated youths is to be averted, and if there is a real desire to help in solving the problem of unemployment, the quota system must be applied in the sphere of education in a way compatible with the best interests of the country.

The Problem of the Vernacular

Next to the problem of mass education comes the problem of the vernacular. Since the publication in 1926, by the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Native Education, of a pamphlet on the place of the vernacular in Native Education, which describes language as "the soul of the people," more attention than before has been paid to the teaching of the vernacular. Language shows the genius of a people and conserves, in a crystallized form, the heritage of the past. The loss of language is, therefore, one of the most serious of all losses. In many parts of Southern Nigeria, the preservation of the vernacular is a problem. There is a marked tendency, on the part of some section of the population, to despise the vernacular. As it cannot be used as a medium of communication between the different tribes, English is used as a lingua franca. The desire to acquire the knowledge of English frequently leads to adoption of some form of it as a means of expression. Very often sentences in the vernacular contain such a strange admixture of English words that it is difficult to know what language the speaker really wishes to use. A study of the Yoruba language for example, shows the acquirement of several words borrowed from other languages, and which in some cases, have so entirely displaced the original Yoruba words that the latter have become lost. This process of absorption of foreign words goes on steadily, especially in the coast towns. Absorption for the purpose of enrichment is not objectionable, but that which leads to a corruption of the language or a loss of some of its words through constant displacement must be deplored. Several English words have become incorporated into some of the local vernaculars in such a way that their vernacular equivalents are rarely used by the rising generation. This process may ultimately lead to loss of language. No false alarm is hereby sounded. Loss of language has already taken place among the Negroes in America.

To prevent such a catastrophe and to preserve the native languages in their purity, the schools should strive to arrest the process of change just described. In the infant and elementary departments where the vernacular is used as the medium of instruction, teachers ought to see that they use the vernacular spoken at its best. Pupils should be taught to read and write in their own language before they commence the study of the other languages. The study of the vernacular should not be dropped after the first few years of school life, but should be continued right up to the secondary stage with a view to promoting the mastery of the language and to encouraging the production of original works in the language.

Race Problem – 1935.

Africa

Trading Facilities for the Africans.

The Courier

Our correspondent in Bloemfontein sends us an interesting report of the representations made to the Town Council by Mr T. M. Mapikela, Headman of locations and Mr J. B. Sesing, Chairman of the Central Committee on behalf of the Africans in the Urban locations, that provision be made for trading facilities for the Africans amongst themselves. The matter was forcefully stated by the former who by virtue of his long residence in that town and the interest he has in matters affecting the Africans is well able to interpret the views and wishes of the people he represents. 4-17-35

The representations received a sympathetic hearing from the Town Council and it may be hoped that in the near future something would be done by that august body to meet the wishes of the Africans.

This is the report :—

At a joint-meeting of the Native Affairs Committee of the Town Council and the location Advisory Board Members held in the Community Hall on the evening of the 27th March and presided over by Mr. L. Nathan, Chairman of the N.A.C. Messrs T. M. Mapikela, Headman of the Locations, J. B. Sesing, Chairman of the Central Committee, J. B. Pusho, and Peter Phahlane laid before the Native Affairs Committee the questions of Trading Sites, Native Nurses and Quarters and additional rooms or extension of the Primary Higher school buildings.

Mr. Mapikela, who was the chief spokesman made a most eloquent, stirring and far-reaching appeal to the Authorities to broaden their outlook, take seriously to heart and concede to the legitimate demands of the location residents bearing on the economic requirements of their lives. For over 15 years, he pleaded, representations were made to the authorities to open trading facilities for the residents by setting aside trading sites where they could eventually, as they develop their trade, absorb some of their own people who have been retrenched and offer them something to do by way of earning a living. The locations, said Mr. Mapikela were regarded as a model and it behoved the authorities to uphold this unique reputation by giving the residents there a fair opportunity to work themselves up for the benefit of their starving families. It was not their fault to have been created black and he believed God created them so for his own divine purpose. They had a right to live and that right they demanded from those who are destined to become their guardians. They have demonstrated throughout, their loyalty to law and order and their legitimate demands were deserving of a fair consideration. He recalled how, some time ago, a deputation of members of the African National Congress went to Capetown to urge members of Parliament to insert a clause in the Urban Areas Bill providing for free-hold plots for the Africans when our Town Authorities also deputed their members to go and oppose the the matter. He denounced as unprecedented for any legislator to make a particular law and subsequently change his mind about it. Such was the case with the provisions of trading as contained in the Urban Areas Act. When Mr. Mapikela concluded he was unanimously appluaded by his colleagues and several members of the public.

Mr. Sesing spoke in favour of the opening of facilities for the training of their girls at the Central Hospital to qualify and fit them for work amongs their own people and further submitted the three nurses were far too few in proportion to the location residents who were about 30,000. He also urged for the erection of proper quarters for nurses near to the dispensapy. He was supported by Mr. Phahlane who further pleaded for the improvement of educational facilities to provide their girls with higher educational training instead of incurring unnecessary expense by sending their children elsewhere. These legitimate questions, concluded the speakers, had been submitted on more than one occasion before the local Authorities.

Mr. Lionel Nathan replied briefly and in a most comprehensive manner covered all the points raised by the Speakers and assuring the meeting that it was with the best of intentions that the Native Affairs Committee will consider their matters and finally refer them to the Town Council. He advised them to hasten slowly so as to build on a sure and lasting foundation. He submitted that the Government was more or less answerable for certain of their legitimate requirements. Mr. A. C. White, one of the few European friends who would like to see justice done to the Blackman also addressed the meeting and in his brief speech warned them against unscrupulous persons in the event of their case been favourably considered by the Authorities and expressed the hope that their demands will be given fair consideration. In conclusion Mr. Nathan pointed out that they must not forget that it is the Free State Municipal Congress that was directly opposed to their being granted their trading rights. Amongst those who were present were Messrs Mpinda, Motlatsi, Molatedi, Ntlatseng, Molapisi, Coai and John Mancoe. The latter interpreted the whole proceedings. Members of the Native Affairs Committee were Messrs Streeten, Sutton, and Prophet with R. Britz and G. T. Lowe of the N.A.D.

OUR PECULIAR MENTALITY.

WHO ARE OUR LEADERS, TO WHOM SHOULD WE LOOK FOR LIGHT AND LEADING.

Weekly News

By A. Lisk-Carew.

Continued from our last.

These men, one did not often find where they were not wanted; and they stood by every one unflinchingly; they were so noble in character, though they were not learned, yet possessed sound commonsense. It is true that those days in their time have gone by, but they handed over

to us their heritage and I therefore say that such a place as the City Council is our unique possession, a legend. This is one of the reasons why ratepayers should not be indifferent to our own Institution in particular). But now what do we find? Take away the last letter from the names of some of our present leaders, up or down, and you get their role. Let us take a comprehensive survey of the old and new Council (the Corporation). The latter I fear will disclose a shameful breach of contract—Water Supply. The doings in some cases can scarcely be regarded as indicating any desire on the part of our representatives to raise our present status. Electric Lights, Standpipes are amenities in the natural order of things.

I hope this issue provides sufficient change to render it stimulating:—I remember during the last Legislative Council Electioneering Campaign it was clearly stated in more than one of those meetings held by the candidates that our apparent indifference in matters of public concern invariably defeats any effort on their part put forward in Council in some matters, owing to our apathy as in such cases it suggests that they, our Representatives do not carry the mind of the people. There is no doubt that such observation on our part is true in substance. We were further given to understand that public meetings will be convened when matters of importance were involved. Has there been one of any such meetings called? Is the present state of things in the community not sufficiently grave to warrant one? The outlook I fear is by no means favourable.

Let us now come into more recent events which may be hard to beat and one which, has occasioned so much controversy—the element that has been recently introduced into the already tangled law of the Mineral Ordinance, under which we are now sweating. The attitude of our representatives in Legislative Council leaves much to be desired when it is considered that two of them are exponents of the law, which is to be regarded a privilege to the community.

Within very recent memory one reflecting on the promises that were made in those active political meetings makes me feel as if my eyes are following the trail of a passing steamer, so near and yet so far. Personally I was left with the impression that whatever help or suggestion could be given to anyone who wanted it by way of ameliorating difficult problems, would be accorded; but to be candid, my experience in endeavouring to take advantage of the privilege, has been most disappointing after repeated effort; perhaps the reason was not far to be seen when to my surprise my nerveous system was given the biggest jolt in my life. Little did I know that my protracted interviews would be used to conserve personal interest. I need not enter into details about this—"Godliness and contentment is great gain."
"Hope springs eternal in the human breast, but time unfolds the bubbles of the mirage of life," as the poet hath it.

Need I to reflect on my experience in connection with the motive of a supposedly friendly attitude during my active engagements in the Cinematograph branch the knowledge of which I obtained at great financial expense in England when the interest that was shown was just to serve one's own ends. The result of which everyone in the community unless a maniac could not have noticed; but anyone can guess the tumult of thought which inspired vague dreams, of a business, that will come off with intense monitary gain and one that might dispense the most charitable devotion with almost larvish prodigality—but one need not worry—the fit will wear itself out; how can one associate these seeming interests with the encouragements that were shown moral and financial such as could be observed in these congratulatory remarks that were made so recently some of them by such Governors as Sir Joseph Byrne and Sir Arnold Hodson: the former at the close of his administration and at my send-off function in his honour at the Wilberforce Hall when he said "I congratulate you for producing such a fine show, which I am glad to have the opportunity of attending"—whilst in the case of the latter at the Victoria Park, those who like myself were acquainted with His Excellency and understood his human sympathy and his genuine motive will doubtless appreciate his saying "Very good indeed, I shall come every night during the summer;" not without vague dreams there is no more splendid bulwark encouragements than the following. "I beg to assure you that the Governor is most interested in any new departure that will be beneficial to the Colony in anyway."

"On behalf of His Excellency the Governor I enclose a cheque for two guineas . . . I further enclose a cheque for one guinea on my own behalf." For this inspiration I was most grateful to those builders, not only of peoples, but of Empires; and for my experience which Providence has bestowed.

But for the limited space at my disposal I would give endless illustrations, but with these few I think we have the keynote of the character of our people. We could be of the potential value to the community in which we derive our birth and infant nature without being in the rank of Society.

I propose in due course to publish for the benefit of readers all the correspondence that has passed between Government and myself in connection with my effort to be able to set forth examples of public spirit, to the younger generation and to foster initiative to remove the undeserved opinion held of us as a people; as few conditions of life provide comfortable pillows for so many complacent sleepers.

There are some people who measure their greatness by the destruction of others and invest themselves with added importance. Whilst some of us have been trying to make, others having been endeavouring to destroy. The folowing extracts are typical of some private letters I have received from friends abroad who are in the front rank of Society. They will enable readers, to form conclusions, (1) xxx "The Editor of a certain contemporary called and I showed him very plainly whilst in London, that I preferred his absence to his company, as far as our Office was concerned." (2) "I fear the result of such action has put back the hands of the clock as far as your country is concerned". (3) "xxx I hope to see Mr. xxx who unfortunately has not been well since he returned from your City. I am afraid it is impossible for me to think of coming for a visit in the tropics but you have my assurance that anything I can do on this side in anyway will always be done."

(4) Mr. xxx last interview with me we discussed the possibility of attracting visitors to your City. He is of opinion that such places as Waterloo and York in the peninsular area could be made attractive without any great effort if hotel accomodations could possibly be available."

(5) "As active travelling facilities are available at excursion rates people will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity it affords to visit your Ancient Colony—and as it opens out new fields. for health and pleasure resorts; with the collaboration of the shipping companies, we are doing our best to extend this useful information."

6 xxx I have written to the Governor on the matter and may see him at the dinner of the African Society this week."

Concluding remarks.—Now if we take a comprehensive survey of the general appearance and impression of each other, I feel sure it will be impossible to overcome the hallucinations of our selfish interest; no matter what our liberality. We would realise how inconsistent our lives, with our Christian Character.

It is just natural that some must lead—but Leaders should possess these essential qualities; Ability, Courage, Vision, Character, Widely Extending Influence Human Sympathy, It is not the gift of tongue that is essential; we need men like, William Wilberforce, Governor John Clarkison, Granville Sharpe, P. Lemberg, C. J. G. Barlatt. C. E. Wright, S. O. Lardner, Dr. Blyden, J. J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, Colenso Bishop, T. B. Roberts, all of blessed memory.

The statesman with intellectual power can confer extensive benefit on his people, if such power is directed with an eye to glory, and the welfare of mankind. But not like Cardinal Wolsley who at the end of his day exclaimed "Had he served his God, as he had served his King, he would not have abandoned him in his old age, with sorrow to the grave; "or Necker, who in the eventide of his political ambition, was compelled to secure his safety by flight from his fickle people, who had honoured him with almost idolatorous homage, as the influence was used for personal enjoyment in a career of greatness.

"When our way seems weary on the road of life,
And we have well nigh lost our Courage,
Then let us look to Him for His Arm of strength
And shall hear the charming Melody,
Lift up your Heart."

KENYA.

A question of very great interest to the future of Kenya has been raised in a dispatch sent by the Government to the Secretary of State. It is that of reservation of the Highlands of the Colony for white settlement. This has always been a key demand in the settlers' policy and ever since settlement began, 30 years ago, they have strenuosly opposed the alienation of land in the Highlands to Indians except in townships and trading centres. The Indian community is very strong against the principle of exclusion of Asiatics as British subjects.

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

IJEBU ODE CONSPIRACY CASE

OPENING OF SENSATIONAL TRIAL

Tough Legal Battle

A QUESTION OF LAW AND COMMONSENSE

Counsel Threatens Withdrawal on Protest

CROWN AGREES TO CALL IDUMOTA

(*Daily Times Special Telegram*)

Ijebu Ode, Friday

THE famous Conspiracy Case began at 9 o'clock punctually this morning. It was an historic scene at the Judicial Council Hall where five counsel appeared for the defence.

The Judge in his remarks about robes said the High Court was entitled to robing and that his own robes were forthcoming. The Crown Counsel said he was not pleased with the recent press comments about robes.

Sir William Geary on the law of material witness said the prosecution was bound to call Yesufu Idumota, a most material witness, and that it was a question of law and common sense. He intimated his withdrawal from the case as a protest.

The Crown Counsel submitted a passage in the authorities cited was misread by the defending counsel. The prosecution was not bound. Authorities were also cited but, he said, he would call Idumota later to remove the suggestion of unfair [illegible] Counsel need not withdraw as there was remedy in the West African Court of Appeal. (Idumota is back at Ijebu-Ode).

There was a legal battle throughout the sitting. The Court has adjourned till to-morrow.

IJEBU CAUSE CELEBRE

Nigerian Daily Times

Yesterday's Proceedings

2-5-35

IDUMOTA'S WIFE EXAMINED

Lagos, Nigeria

A Ration Of Sugar And Biscuits

MUSLIM DIVINE IN WITNESS BOX

Lagos, Nigeria

(*Daily Times Special Telegram*)

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In the course of to-day's proceedings in the celebrated case of alleged conspiracy, there were flashes of humour and laughter in Court while Mr Olayimika Alakija put searching questions to one of the witnesses, a diviner who had had a dramatic conversion from Paganism to Mohammedanism and was formerly known as Ojo. His method of divination was called in question by Counsel who remarked he would later call expert to demonstrate.

Four witnesses were examined to-day making eight in all since the trial opened. Cross-examination of Idumota's wife has been concluded.

She stated that two months before the shooting incident her husband lived only on sugar and biscuits but she always prepared gari and meat for Adebanjo, Niwo and others who usually came on friendly visits to her husband.

The evidence of Nofisatu and Afusatu, daughters of Idumota followed, the great Mohammedan diviner, Salami Balogun coming last.

Court adjourned till tomorrow.

THE CELEBRATED IJEBU CASE

Important Witnesses Yesterday

Daily Times

"POLITICAL PLOT BEHIND PROSECUTION"—SAYS COUNSEL

2-7-35

"Frugality's" Method Again

Lagos, Nigeria

"Olisa A Terror"

(*Daily Times Special Telegram*)

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The District Officer in his evidence stated that Onofowokan's application for leave to spend the week-end October 20th at Lagos was disapproved as the Lieutenant-Governor might visit the Treasury. Chiefs, he said, were never paid onat Irolu.

About Onafowokan's offer to take medicines to Remo, the Medical Officer said he had never been so obliging before. The Apebi, Agbon and other Chiefs gave evidence about the meeting at the Olisa's house and his suggestion of killing the Awujale with *juju* because he would not allow bribery.

The return of "Frugality" regime and 27 disposed of up to date. The Olisa, it was stated, was a who The prosecution will propably close error being next to the Awujale; was suggested by Counsel underneath his week with Idumota as the no chief dared report to the police said political plot was last witness. until he was arrested in December. The prosecution. last. The chiefs were subjected The Judge was curious to know to severe cross-examination by who was Frugality. Messrs Akinwunmi and Moore. Five witnesses were examined

Race Problem—1935
Africa

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until he was arrested in December. The Judge was curious to know last. The chiefs were subjected to severe cross-examination by Frugality.

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DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN

Salu Kuremi who died on the night of Sunday the 10th February was reputed to be the oldest man at Isale-Eko and probably in the whole of Lagos. He was born at Igbore in Abeokuta, his mother (Ademelun) being a native of that place. His father (Kuremi) was of Tapa tribe and was a domestic of King Adele of Lagos. The father was a reliable servant to King Adele.

The late Salu Kuremi had a sister who was married to King Akitoye, on the death of whom she was retained as wife by King Dosumu. The late Salu Kuremi was trained by King Akitoye with whom he went to Badagry during the Olomiro war between Kosoko and Akitoye in 1841. The deceased was then about 17 years of age Akitoye made him his privy, and it was in this capacity that he returned with Akitoye to Lagos.

The deceased was said to be an ardent Muslim who regularly said his five daily Prayers up till the last moment of his life. He was a good father and friend to Adamo Akeju, the Obanikoro of Lagos, to whom much sympathy will go out. He is survived by many children, grand-children and great grand-children.

His remains were interred on the following day, Monday, at Epetedo (Mohammedan) Cemetery, the attendance on that day being one of the largest in recent times. The Staff of Oba Falolu was present both at home and at the grave-side. The family have since been receiving visitors and sympathisers. May He Rest In Peace.

TOWARDS A HEALTHIER LAGOS

The Lagos Slum clearance scheme and Town planning programme which have given to the Municipal area of Lagos such beauty spots as the Yaba Garden city and the Idumagbo area, in the latter of which an up-to-date market, well laid-out streets and excellent modern houses have replaced the filthy, soggy streets and vermin infested stench holes where the people lived mostly in a condition of the most sordid squalor and overcrowding just a few years ago, constitute a great boon to the people of Lagos and environs with which will always be gratefully associated the name of the late Lieut-Colonel R H Rowe, D.S.O., M.C., who conceived and initiated the project, and as Commissioner of Lands and Chairman of the Lagos Executive Development Board constituted for purposes of the scheme, pushed the prosecution of the programme both at Idumagbo and the Yaba Estate almost to the stage at which it is at present. It is sad that he has been called away before completion of the scheme as conceived by him, but there is considerable consolation in the thought that before the end came he had the pleasure of seeing the realisation of his great project in part and with results that must have made him proud and happy.

The Annual Report of the L.E.D.B for 1933-34 just issued over the signature of Mr. W. E. Hunt opens most fittingly with mention of the gallant Colonel, the part he played in bringing the Board into existence, and the debt of gratitude due to him from the people of Lagos for his vision and genius which gave them the benefits accruing from the slum clearance and Town planning scheme now proceeding. The progress recorded during the year is most encouraging, especially in view of the continued trade depression. In the Yaba Estate 93 houses were completed during the year, 40 were in course of construction and 122 building plans had been approved, making a total of 384 houses built on the Estate. It is interesting to note that about 25 per cent of this number were built under the Government African Staff housing scheme. A number of fine modern houses have also sprung up in the Idumagbo area, where the sum of £51,243 had been spent on the slum clearance scheme started in 1931. It is estimated that about 100 plots will eventually become available in this area and out of these 11 were sold for £2,112 and 15 leased at £236 per anum.

It has once or twice previously been urged in this column that the question of freehold in this area might be reconsidered in order to make it possible for a greater number of people to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring plots there. There is a general complaint about the high rate of freehold price ruling there at present. The Idumagbo market which had been handed over to the Town Council since 1931 continued during the year reviewed to be unproductive of revenue, but in view of promise given by market women of their support, it is hoped the Board will soon be able to recover something on the capital outlay of some £14,000. The schemes at Isalegangan and Oko Awo district were also being taken in hand, while the Idunshagbe area scheme, for reasons of drainage, is to await completion of the Isalegangan and Oko Awo schemes. Altogether steady progress, as favourable as the circumstances permit, had been made during the year and the Board has every reason to be gratified with the results of the year's work.

Troops Enter Rhodesia To Protect Americans

BULAWAYO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA May 29.—(AP)—Hundreds of troops were rushed to the copper belt in northern Rhodesia today to protect whites, including many Americans, in the wake of fierce riots in which six natives were killed and many wounded at the strike-torn Roan Antelope Mine.

Some of the troops were dispatched to the scene in four available Royal Air Force planes to stave off a possible uprising of the natives against a comparative handful of whites.

The strikers wrecked the compound and offices and attacked the powerhouse. Troops with steel helmets and fixed bayonets patroled the mines tonight.

Race Problem-1935
Africa.

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE SIERRA LEONE CHURCH MISSION, 1935.

Weekly News
12-21-35

BY AKIBO.

"These things saith he that hath the seven spirits of God, and the seven stars: I know thy works, that thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead. Be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die: for I have not found thy works perfect before God."

Freetown S. Africa

II.

Continued from our issue of 30th November.

In the first portion of this article, the writer referred to the regrettable extinction of the North African Church which was due chiefly to the lack of missionary zeal. The question arises: "Why should Uganda and other countries on the East of Africa wait for over eighteen hundred years to receive the gospel message from a distant land, thousands of miles away, on the North West of Europe, when it was possible for them to have received it hundreds of years before from Abyssinia, a neighbouring State, where Christianity was planted in the days of the immediate apostles of the Lord Jesus Christ through the conversion and baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch by Philip? The wicked, selfish indifference of the individual African, is a raised wall of great impediment, not so much to the progress of his brother, as himself who has erected it.

We have before us, the sad story of the *extinct* church of North Africa; of the *dormant* church of Abyssinia. May God grant that the Christian world refer to an *active* church in West Africa though the very programme for the Sixtieth Anniversary celebration of her missions interprets physical and moral weakness of her organisation." "The smoking flax He will not quench; the bruised reed He will not break."

It was in the early part of the year 1816 that the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Assistant Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, left England on a special visit to the various mission stations in Africa. Rev. Bickersteth was an ordinary clergyman of the church of England. His sweetness of character, his saintly life, his untiring devotion to duty, his heart longing for the salvation of the souls of men secured for him a place in some encyclopedia in which he is described as "An English clergyman; author of several evangelical works, and one of the Founders of the Evangelical alliance." There is no doubt that his faithful services were most plenteously and very satisfactorily rewarded by God. Had he so inclined, he would have undoubtedly become a dignitary of the church. But not unlike Peter and Paul, Wesley and Newton, his chief object and aim in life was the salvation of the souls, and temporal freedom and happiness, of the millions who were living in darkness and ignorance in distant lands. But what he voluntarily rejected or refused that he might be free to carry out his purpose of an active missionary was divinely willed and given to his son thereby becoming the proud father of the illustrious Bishop of Exeter, the Composer of the well known hymn—"Peace Perfect Peace."

It is very interesting and worthy of observation how some sincere and earnest Englishmen, who came to this country for the amelioration of the people, became fathers of distinguished sons. The Rev. Edward Bickersteth was the father of Bishop Bickersteth of Exeter above referred to; Governor Zackaray Macauley, father of Lord Macauley, the great historian; Governor Octavus Temple, father of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the father of the present Archbishop of York. Truly, God rewards the faithful.

When he arrived in Sierra Leone after his visit to the Church which was in the Susu country, Mr. Bickersteth met the Rev. Davies of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, whom he described as "a highly respectable, zealous, and excellent Minister in the Methodist Connexion, who has done much good in the Colony, always shown himself very friendly to the Established Church." Weekly News

In the year 1866, fifty years after its establishment, the Sierra Leone Church celebrated its jubilee, and the Parent Body in England sent a letter of congratulation, containing wholesome advices, dated October 8, 1866, signed by the Earl of Chichester, President, F. Maude, Treasurer, Henry Venn, C. C. Fenn, J. Mee and M. Davies, Secretaries. Josiah Pratt and Edward Bickersteth, former Secretaries, having finished their course of duty, had passed away to their reward. The Address reads:—"Dearly Beloved Brethren,—We remember with unfeigned interest that you assemble this year to celebrate the Jubilee of your Association. In 1816—just fifty years ago—that devoted servant of our blessed Master, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, when Secretary of the Parent Society, visited your shores, admitted the first candidates to the Holy Communion, and organized among you Missionary effort. We know not how many or whether there be one Christian African who can call to mind that visit; but it was an event in the history of the West African Church so full of interest and important consequence, that the name af Edward Bickersteth must never be forgetten in Sierra Leone, nor the benefit he was enabled, by God's grace, to confer upon the infant Church. Sixty two years since you became a Missionary Church. The names of many devoted Missionaries to Africa will, we feel assured, be mentioned by you at your present Anniversary with deep affection and lively gratitude. We forebear to enlarge upon their Missionary labour and self-sacrifice. They have left behind them enduring memorials of their devotedness in your behalf. Your churches and their burial-grounds suggest affecting remembrance of Missionary brethren and sisters—schoolmasters and catechists, clergymen and bishops—who counted not their lives dear unto them in their Master's service for your sake; in respect of whom it shall suffice us now to remind you of the Apostolic precept—"Whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation: Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and for ever."

It is, Christian brethren, with pleasure that we hear of the advancing prosperity of your Colony, and that the sons of Africa rise to positions of importance and trust in Sierra Leone. We rejoice to hear of native merchants pursuing an honourable and lucrative commerce. It is with especial gratitude to God, and great encouragements as regards the future, that we recognise as brethren in the ministry the native clergy of your Church, and remember that, two years ago, one of your own body was consecrated in our Metropolitical Cathedral at Canterbury as a Missonary Bishop for Africa. When we contemplate the Freetown of the past, with its numerous towns and villages, with the Freetown of the present and indulge in anticipations as regards the future how forcibly are we reminded that "righteousness exalteth a nation," that "godliness hath the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." But far more important, as causes for joyful thanksgiving, are the triumphs of Divine Grace that have been reported to us in the Conversion and Sanctification of many Souls. Our Missionary brethren tell us of those among you, once Spiritually wretched, blind and dead, who have been quickened, and made new creatures in Jesus Christ. We hear with joy of idols cast to the moles and to the bats, and that, where once the fruits of the flesh disgraced human nature, the fruits of the spirit now abound, to the praise and glory of God. How cheering to hear of many—some young, and others advanced in years—who have departed in the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life: who in death have triumphed. "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Your liberal offerings to the cause of God have also gladdened our hearts. You do well to support your elementary schools and parochial institutions, and more especially (in accordance with Apostolic precepts) your own clergy. It is with joy we hear of your contributions towards that noble institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which Africa, and every land where Christianity is planted, is so deeply indebted. It is with joy we ourselves receive your annual remittances for the spread of the gospel throughout the world (not in Africa only, but the far East and the far West also), yourselves taking part in the glorious warfare and ultimate victory that shall subdue a rebellious world to Christ.

Weekly News

Free town S. Africa

We trust we may, with truth and in humble gratitude to God, adopt, as in some measure applicable to yourselves, the Apostolic language—"Though absent in the flesh, yet are we with you in the spirit, joying and beholding your order, and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ." And we doubt not you will gladly suffer the word of exhortation—"As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in Him: rooted and built up in Him and establish in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving."

As a Parent Committee, we desire, on this occasion, affectionately to encourage and exhort you to strengthen and extend the work of grace which has for so many years been progressing among you. Let the Missionary brethren and the native clergy labour together in Christian love and hearty co-operation. "Unto every one of us is giving grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ." And "as every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good Stewards of the manifold grace of God." "Sirs! ye are brethren!"—the people of God dwelling in a land of darkness and bondage. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

U. S. Is Involved In Ethiopia By Coup Of Emperor Haile

African Monarch Deeds More Than Half Nation To Anglo-American Interests To Exploit And Develop; Area Comprising 150,000 Square Miles To Cut Off Italian Somaliland From Capital, Addis Ababa

Standard Oil Would Direct Program

Montgomery Advertiser

Dramatic Diplomatic Stroke Is Guided By Selassie's American Financial Adviser, Everett Colson, After Secret Conference With Promoter From England; British Interests Also Involved By Masterful Move

Monty, Ala.

8-31-35

By JAMES A. MILLS
Associated Press Foreign Staff
(World Copyright, 1935, by By the Associated Press)

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 30—(AP)—Francis M. Rickett, a British promoter, told this correspondent today that Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, seeking to stop an expected Italian Advance into Ethiopia, deeded more than half his empire to Anglo-American interests for exploitation and development just before last midnight.

I, myself, saw the original charter, signed by the Emperor with his official title "Annointed King of Kings." Duplicate versions, one in English, the other in Amharic, carried the great imperial seal of the "Conquering Lion of Judah."

By this remarkable document the sovereign turned over an area of 150,000 square miles (more than the combined areas of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa) to the Standard Oil Company and British industrial interests under a 75-year charter. The charter authorizes its holders to exploit the oil and mineral resources and develop the country.

Rickett said the Emperor also entered into negotiations looking toward the granting of a right in perpetuity to a corporation known as the Lake Tana Conservancy Syndicate which proposes to build a dam and pumping stations at Lake Tana, one of the sources of the Blue Nile, long a subject of international vigilance and jealousy.

Dramatic Incident

The drawing up and signing of the charter was a dramatic incident, Rickett said. When the Emperor saw that negotiations for the settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict had failed in Paris, with little hope of succeeding later at Geneva, he summoned Rickett from Egypt by telegraph. There ensued five days and nights of almost continuous discusisons, so secret that the negotiator invariably entered and left the palace by a secret back door. Only a few Ethiopian officials and Everett Colson, the Emperor's American financial adviser, were in the know.

At midnight last night the Emperor was ready to sign his empire's first concession to a foreigner and first State paper in the English language. He did sit at an American flat-topped desk, using an American fountain pen; then caused the great seals to be affixed. The ink was not dry on the documents when 12 struck, conclusions having been rushed because Haile Selassie wished to avoid signing after midnight so he could observe Friday's religious fast today

The program of the industrial negotiators, as Rickett explained it, contemplates an initial investment of $60,000,000. The enterprise, he said, will be controlled by the African Exploration and Development Company, owned by Standard Oil. An American president and board will direct its affairs.

Eastern Half of Empire

The territory in which it will operate embraces the whole eastern half of the empire, running from Lake Rudolph in a northeasterly direction toward Eritrea and including the oil fields of Aussa (once offered Italy) and Jigjigga in which representatives of Premier Mussolini, of Italy, recently made a survey. These oil fields, the informant said, will compare favorably with those in Mesopotamia.

The concessionaries undertake to build roads and radio stations in what is now a trackless wilderness. The radio stations will be available to the government. They will establish settlements for European and native workers. They propose to build a pipeline approximately 300 miles long from the neighborhood of Geludia, east of Harrar, by way of Jigjigga, to the sea at a port to be selected later (but which must obviously be Zeila or Bulhar in British Somaliland). It is probable, Rickett said, a railroad will eventually be built parallelling the pipeline seaward. Development of the selected port will involve new docks and tracks. There wil be refineries, probably at Jigjigga.

Montgomery Advertiser

Revenue to Ethiopia

The estimated revenue for Ethiopia within four or five years will at least triple the present total annual revenue, which is about $5,000,000. The Emperor agrees to spend the increase for road building, education, hygiene and general improvement.

Monty, Ala.

Rickett said the Ethiopian undertaking is easier than a similar one in Mesopotamia. There is an old Ethiopian proverb: "If you roll an egg from Geludia, it will find its resting place on the Gulf of Aden." That means it is downhill nearly all the way, so very little pumping would be required on the proposed pipeline.

8-31-35

I asked Rickett if the development of the oil fields would proceed if Italy declared war. He replied:

"Yes. War or no war, we are going ahead as fast as possible."

I said that Mussolini had been quoted at having said Italy would respect all British Empire rights and asked Rickett if he considered the concession granted an American corporation would be similarly respected.

"Absolutely," he answered.

Rickett added that Britain recognized the Emperor's sole jurisdiction over the waters of Lake Tana and it is up to him to enter whatever arrangement he considers best for the future of his country.

As he boarded a special airplane provided by the Emperor, he said:

"I should like to say to Mussolini, who is an old freind, that there is plenty of room for Italy to participate in the exploitation of such an hospitable land as Ethiopia without resorting to war." He explained that he had had relations with Italy in connection with the marketing of Mesopotamian oil.

Work will begin within a few weeks when a geological crew and drillers arrive, with necessary equipment, to make a survey of the fields.

Rickett defined the exploitation area as follows: East of a line drawn from the frontier of Eritrea in the north, southward along the 40th longitude to the Hawash River where it is crossed by the railway between Addis Ababa and Djibouti over a deep gorge forming a natural boundary; thence on a straight line southwest to Lake Rudolph where it meets the Kenya frontier.

If the Lake Tana concession is also granted, an investment of $50,000,000 will be involved, the informant said, and the work will be controlled by interests representing Ethiopia, the Sudan and Egypt. The capital, which will be apportioned among them, will be forthcoming from London and Cairo.

Big Dam Planned

The proposals made regarding Lake Tana involve the construction of a dam which may cost $20,000,000 and take at least three years to complete. By means of the dam and pumping stations, the would-be concessionaries expect to increase the outflow from the lake into the Blue Nile, not only assuring an adequate water supply for Egypt and the Sudan, but making possible the cultivation of thousands of acres now arid.

I am informed that the Government, which studied the proposals carefully, considers this the most satisfactory solution of the vexatious Tana problem which for generations has been a bone of contention for London, Cairo, Khartoum, Addis Ababa and New York. The opinion has prevailed that, without its waters, Egypt and the Sudan might perish.

The first step of the new company, if this second charter is granted, will be to confirm surveys made by the J. G. White Company, of New York, in behalf of the Egyptian Government during the three years ending last June. Later the syndicate would invite international bids for the dam's construction.

Wild Rumors Afloat

Rickett's presence here gave rise to the wildest rumors ranging from big munitions deals to a secret political mission bearing on the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. One report had him assassinated; it reached London and caused anxious inquiries from friends.

Last midnight's event was the more remarkable because the charter was not only in English but the Emperor agreed that, if any dispute arises in the future concerning the document, the English text will be accepted.

Negotiations were first begun in January. The opinion prevailed, in the small circle which knew what was going on, that the successful culmination was prompted by the assumption of Ethiopian officials that Mussolini, if he should endeavor to enter and occupy the whole of Ethiopia, would not attempt to challenge American and British rights in the concession area lest such an act would involve Italy in serious consequences, possibly war with the United States and Britain.

To prevent even Government employes from learning about the enterprise, different sheets of the charter were given to different translators.

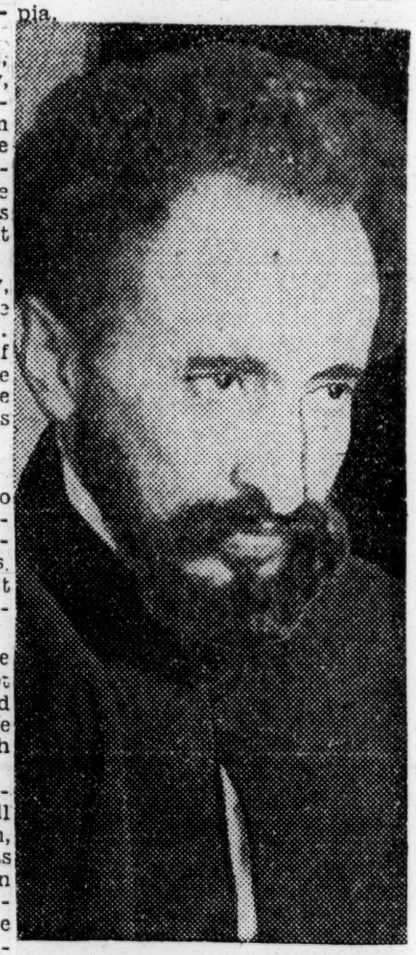
The moment was tense when the Emperor signed last night and concluded the arrangement with a hearty handshake and the drinking of cups of lime juice. The capital was asleep. The cries of hyenas and jackals could be heard in the distance. Only the presence of the Emperor's two favorite dogs, playing at their imperial master's feet, relieved the tension.

ITALIANS AMAZED

ROME, Aug. 30. — (AP) — Informed Italian circles expressed incredulity tonight at the report Ethiopia had given an American-controlled company a vast economic concession.

These quarters said such an arrangement, however, would not alter Italy's military program. It was asserted that if Italy has defied Britain's interest in Ethiopia her attitude would not be materially altered so far as the United States is concerned.

Italy well recognizes the task of converting Ethiopian resources to practical purposes is not simple, The Associated Press was informed, and therefore for the time being she may welcome any commercial enterprise of a neutral character undertaken in Ethiopia.



EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

Mr. Pirow's Colour Bar.

Last month Mr. O. Pirow Minister of Railways, hinted to the provincial administrations that it was within their rights to impose stricter requirements for non-European motor driving licences. His reason is that some races show little or no capability to attend to machinery.

When one closely studies the vaccilating, opinions of white politicians in South Africa in a comparatively short space of time, particularly in dealing with problems arising out of contact between Europeans and non-Europeans, the only conclusion arrived at is that of 'forgive them, for they know not what they doeth.' Mr. Pirow to-day stresses Native ineptitude with machinery. On the 10th May 1926 during the debate on the Colour Bar Bill, when the Assembly and Senate sat in joint session, the then Minister of Mines (Mr. Beyers) who led the debate, stressed the necessity of protecting white men in the mining industry by debarring Natives from performing skilled work. Mr Beyers had acknowledged non-European capacity to deal with machinery to such an extent that he felt it was imperative to pass legislation to keep them away from taking the bread out of the white skilled worker's mouth. In his own words, the Minister of Mines said: "Now I want to say this, that the whole of the attitude, the whole of the conduct of the white people in the Union lays down a colour bar. Our whole conduct towards the Native as well as the Coloured people lays down a colour bar, and I submit that attitude in a country like South Africa is essential for the sake of the white man, and for the maintenance of the white man's position" "One of the principles laid down in all their (Transvaal) laws was that there should be no equality between white and black."

Mr. Pirow would have risen higher in our estimation if he was as ingenuous as his former political colleague in admitting the position, rather than to shelter in the pretence of underrating African ingenuity. The whole matter of fact is that the European must learn to develop the resources of this country by utilising the brain and brawn of its workers irrespective of colour. Any artificial protection of white inefficiency is a contribution to the latter's stagnation and a general deflation of South Africa's economic stability.

Mr. O. Pirow's Latest.

ANOTHER thrust has been levelled at the non-Europeans by Mr. O. Pirow. Last week at Pretoria in a speech he advised that it is within the rights of the Provinces in giving licences for motor driving to show stricter requirements in the case of non-Europeans before giving them licenses for driving. His reason (so-called) are that some races show little or no capability to attend to machinery. We may at once point out that if South Africa may be cited as a criterion this incapability for careful and safe driving has been proved on many occasions to be general and common to all races. If statistics could be collected to ascertain the truth of who are the culprits in many motor casualties and hit and run affairs it will be found that the non-Europeans are not more numerous and more culpable than the full-blooded Europeans. The advice then of our Minister of the Crown cannot be supported by the cold facts except the perennial one here in South Africa, that of racial bias. We know the common feeling which at once comes to some Europeans when they see a Native doing something which is above mere drudgery. There comes at once the feeling of disgust and from a good number of personal expressions from these who should be silent on matters which are not strictly the truth. It would seem that even Ministers of the Crown are not above the petty spirit of the man in the street. This country is suffering from many such indiscretions which would arouse great surprise elsewhere, in other and greater countries where Ministers are considered people who hold responsible positions and are expected to treat all alike irrespective of their origin and state in life. Such expressions of opinion would be unthinkable, but South Africa is singular.

It is the experience of many who travel by motor cars or buses that the Europeans as a class show too much carelessness in driving. They often take the wrong side of the road for convenience and do not allow for curves. A Native driver has to be careful for European-driven cars to escape being implicated in a collision as when it comes to a court case the Native or non-European can rarely so frame his plea to influence the court to appreciate his side of the story.

One other thought about our Minister of Railways, the man who flew a few years to Durban to quell a Native rising and the man who has shown a mentality which, if we all live long enough will set people thinking of his objects in governing this country. He may rise to be Prime Minister in this country and his inclinations are shown to be strong on dictatorship and woe to the poor Natives when that day does come. When he has a predilection to-day to override the laws when he is only one of the Ministers we wonder how he will act once he attains to be leader of the Government. Then it will not be only non-Europeans who will be brow-beaten but those Europeans who do not belong to his country of origin. It seems to us his exemplar is Herr Hitler and he emulates him at all times. Today it is the non-Europeans who have reason to fear him but tomorrow it will be those Europeans in South Africa who will not accept his way of thinking in order to make this country pro-German.

Cape African Teachers' Association.

For the intelligent reading of the subjoined evidence given before the Native Education Committee at East London on 11th November by the representatives of the Cape African Teachers' Association we republish as a preliminary the terms of Reference which are:

(i) To examine and report on the system of Native education in each of the provinces.

(ii) (a) To consider and make recommendations as to whether in view of the extent to which the Union Government has assumed financial responsibility for Native education, it should take over the administration from the provinces, and if so, in what way Native education should be administered.

(b) What should be the relationship between the State and missionary bodies in the matter of Native education?

(iii) To consider and make recommendations on the following educational matters:

(a) The aims of Native education.

(b) The aims having been defined, the method and scope of Native education.

(c) The part to be played by the vernacular and by the two official languages in Native education.

The above mentioned association submitted its decisions hereanent as follows:—

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE—2 (a)

Since the Union Government has assumed financial responsibility for Native Education, it is advisable that it should assume control of Native Education?

We are not convinced that the Administration of Native education is so much at fault as to require a change. Not the administration, but the financing of Native Education is the crux of the problem. We fear that the financial considerations should drive us to a form of control which may ultimately be suicidal to Native Education. We are opposed to the complete surrendering of the control of Native Education to the Union Government, for we cannot but see in this, the entire divorcement of Native Education from European Education, and the placing of Native Education in a category apart and distinct from education as such. That this segregation in education may result in the foisting of a degraded type of education less favoured by the Natives themselves and more in accordance with the wishes of the growing repressive element of White South Africa, is a thought we most dread.

We, in the Cape, fear that the comparatively liberal educational policy we have hitherto enjoyed will be ill-affected by such a change.

We would therefore recommend :—

(a) That the Union Government finance Native Education on a per caput basis.

(b) That the grants for Education be paid directly to and be administered by the provinces through the Provincial Education departments.

(c) That in each Province there should be a Chief Inspector o Native Education responsible to the Superintendent-General of Education.

(d) That the Union Secretary for Education should have power to consult, whenever desirable, the Chief Inspectors of the Provinces to whom he could make recommendations to ensure some measure of co-ordination in Provincial policies.

(e) That the existing Provincial Advisory Boards be retained.

(f) That in as much as the Native Affairs Department is a non-educational body, it should not deal with Native Education.

(To be continued.)

Cape and Transkei African Teachers' Associations.

[Continued.]

For the intelligent reading of the subjoined evidence given before the Native Education Committee at East London on 11th November by the representatives of the Cape and Transkei, African Teachers' Associations we republish as a preliminary the terms of Reference which are :

(i) To examine and report on the system of Native education in each of the provinces.

(ii) (a) To consider and make recommendations as to whether in view of the extent to which the Union Government has assumed financial responsibility for Native education, it should take over the administration from the provinces, and if so, in what way Native education should be administered.

(b) What should be the relationship between the State and missionary bodies in the matter of Native education ?

(iii) To consider and make recommendations on the following educational matters :

(a) The aims of Native education.

(b) The aims having been defined, the method and scope of Native education.

(c) The part to be played by the vernacular and by the two official languages in Native education.

The above mentioned associations submitted their decisions hereanent as follows :—

II. What are the aims of Native Education ?

We find it difficult to specify aims for Native education apart from the general aims of all education, namely (a) to fit the individual for life in his changing environment ; and (b) generally to improve his social and moral condition.

III. Function of the Primary School.

In view of the widely divergent views expressed by the Native Economic Commission and others in the function of the Native elementary school and the effectiveness of primary school education, we, as Primary school teachers, feel called upon to express our views on these points even if, in doing so, we have to run the risk of uttering educational platitudes.

(a) The aims of education can only be realised through the co-operative effort of many educational agencies chief of which are : the home, the church, the school social clubs and organisations, the public press.

(b) Education is a means of helping the individual to adapt himself effectively to his environment. The most necessary tools for effecting such adaptation consist in thorough mastery of the 3R's and we believe that it is the special function of the Primary school to provide traininig in these educational rudiments.

(c) We would like to express satisfaction with the present Cape curriculum for the Native Primary schools as a definition of the aims and scope of Native primary education. It takes into account all the essentials of education and includes such subjects as hygiene and gardening to which the Native Economic Commission rightly attaches great importance.

We fully maintain, however, that the elementary school should lay greater emphasis on the mastery of the 3 R's.

(d) We fully concur with the Native Economic Commission on the importance of Social Education. While the school must do its share by supplying the educational rudiments and in other ways, we believe that the task of mass education as conceived by that Commission is a part of adult education and as such, is more directly carried out through the other educational agencies previously mentioned. This is a recognition of the fact that, for education to be complete, post-primary education provide for education to be complete post-primary education must provide for industrial, agricultural and professional training.

3. Terms of reference—3 (c).

Languages used in the Primary School.

(a) In education it is accepted as a phychological fact that the child should receive instruction, at least its earliest instruction, through the language most familiar to him. We accept this as equally necessary for the Native child.

We are, therefore, generally in agreement with the provision by the Cape Education Department that the vernacular should be used as a medium of instruction up to and including standard II.

(b) We would like to point out, however, that the insistence should not be on the vernacular as such but on the language most familiar to the child.

Should the language familiar to the child be a Native language, we recommend that the Native language be the medium of instruction up to and including standard II, and that the official language predominant in the area should be introduced as early as possible first—as a class subject and subsequently as a medium of instruction beyond standard II.

Should the official language predominant in that locality be Afrikaans, then English should be taught before the completion of the primary school course ; and, should it be English, then Afrikaans may be introduced as a class subject.

While trilingualism in the primary school is undesirable it will, in certain cases, be inevitable.

The contention upheld is that no education is satisfactory without some knowledge of English whose value as a cultural, commercial and international language is universally recognised.

(c) We realise that the Native languages have cultural value and as such they should find a place, if possible, in school curricula, greater stress being laid more on language idiom and literature than on grammar. There is a tendency to give undue prominence to grammar.

(d) In view of the great importance attached to the vernacular, it is desirable that men fully conversant with the Native languages should be appointed to examine and inspect these languages, preference being given, as in all such cases, to persons whose languages it is.

[*Concluded.*]

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

THE SYRIAN-LEBANAISE GIFT

Nigeria Daily Times
5-4-35
Lagos

Clock Tower For Lagos

TO-DAY'S CEREMONY

WITH the publication by us yesterday of the traffic arrangements signed by Mr R E Foulger, Commissioner of the Colony Police, in connection with the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Clock Tower given by the Syrian and Lebanaise Community to the township of Lagos, it will be seen that the stage is now completely set for the ceremony which, as it were, is to inaugurate the splendid loyal presentation in commemoration of the King's Silver Jubilee.

The history of this generous gift by some of the leading members of he Syrian and Lebanaise section of the township is an inspiring episode and an act which will go down in history as a most fitting tribute to the King's benign rule in Nigeria.

Indeed the Syrian and Lebanaise community are mindful of the great benefit which has accrued to them since their entry and residence in Nigeria in peaceful administrative atmosphere for the many decades since they have been here on equal footing with all the King's subjects.

The ceremony which the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., has been graciously pleased to consent to perform will commence at 5.30 p.m. when Mr R A Naja will introduce the members of the Committee. An address will be presented to the Governor by Mr Naja on behalf of the Committee and after H. E's response the ceremony will proceed.

His Excellency will be presented with a silver hand-trowel as a souvenir of the occasion by Mrs K. M. Saidi

The committee and contributors to the fund for the erection of the memorial are as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Naja, *Chairman*
Mr. Arab, A.
Mr. Courie, H.
Mr.El-Kalil, M.
Mr. Hallabu, S.
Mr. Saidi, K.
Mr. Zard, C.

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS.

Abdallah, A.	Kahale, Z
Akle, A.	Minaise, A
Atrib, A.	Musa, H.
Ayyas, L.	Nouayhid, S.
Barakat, A.	Osseily, A.
Bohsall, Y. & Co.	Ouzi, M.
Chagoury, A.	Saidi Albaji Ibrahim
Chemor, A.	Saidi, H.
Courie, D.	Saidi, R.
Debs Brothers	Saidi, N. I.
Fawwas, N.	Sabbach S.
Graizi, N.	Shaar, D.
Hogeige, A. R. M.	Suleiman, A
Haddad Brothers	Taher, H.
Ismail Brothers	Taher, M.
Jaafar, H.	Taher, M. J.
Jammal, A.	Zein, D.
Joseph, Ph.	

THE GOVERNOR'S FINAL DEPARTURE

At the Middle of Next Month

With regard to the final departure from Nigeria of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the following communication has been received from His Excellency's Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp:-

"His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., will leave Lagos by the mail of the 15th June on relinquishing the Government of Nigeria. The arrangements to be made on the morning of His Excellency's departure will be announced later.

THEIR MAJESTIES BACK IN LONDON

London, April 30.

When the King and Queen returned from Windsor to Buckingham Palace to-day in preparation for the Jubilee a large crowd cheered them. In the course of a busy day they inspected and approved final plays for next week's celebrations. He also received General Hertzog, South African Premier who reached England yesterday.

SELECT COMMITTE'S REPORT ON NATIVE BILLS.

Ilanga Lase Natal
15-3-35

THE long-awaited Native Bills after ten years of consideration have at last had agreement come to by all the Parliamentary Parties, that is, by the former Nationalist and South African Parties now the United Party. At first glance it is clear that Native Administration is to undergo important changes. The most glaring change is that the Cape Natives will now lose their vote as there will be no new Native voters after this. Those who now have it will retain it till death. There goes out forever the Cape Native vote which has been enjoyed by the Natives and having never been abused, the only reason being that they are Natives. Two Natives may however be members of the Cape Provincial Council.

It is proposed in place of this to give Natives throughout the Union four senators elected by the Natives who will be given the right to vote for those representatives to present their interests in Parliament. But the one and important condition is that some of these will be chosen from among themselves but they all must be Europeans Now all the Provinces will send senators to represent Native interests.

It is proposed to "release" from European occupation by purchase or otherwise a large proportion of land in the Union to be mapped out for Native occupation where Natives will be

encouraged to live their separate lives from the rest of the inhabitants of the Union including Europeans. In these Native lands the occupiers will be encouraged to rule themselves as much as they can without any outside interference. All of these lands will be invested in a Native Land Trust under various officials but in the name of the Governor-General. The Trust will be made up of Government Grants and annual rents to be paid by the Natives and various other fees, &c.

It is further proposed to have a Union Native Representative Council which will be presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs with the various Chief Native Commissioners as voteless members and Native Government nominees with some elected by the Chiefs and Natives empowered to vote for such representatives. This Council will make recommendations which will be duly noted by the President and presented by the Minister before Parliament.

There is also a new definition of a Native as such a one as is born of parents of African origin and whose grandfathers were Natives. Coloured people may be classed as Natives if they live among them and prefer to identify themselves with them and speaking a Native language. This will therefore be a matter of choice for these people to go and live with their forefathers' people and enjoy higher privileges or live with their mothers' people and be under disabilities.

The question of land demarcation concerns the Natives most vitally especially now a-days when the communal holding of land is superseded by individual tenure. This has been a problem which has grown with the years. It is proposed to allocate to Natives to be released for them as follows: Natal 526,000, Cape 1,616,000, Orange Free State 80,000, Transvaal 5,028,000 acres. It is understood that the Administration will gradually acquire the required acreage until the figure given reached. One important point is that hereafter any who are non-Natives may not acquire land in such portions as will be demarcated for Native occupation. This is a big attempt at providing adquate provision for the protection and development of the economic interests of the Natives while not forgetting those of the Europeans and non-Natives.

Let us hope there will now be initiated schemes for improving and developing the Native Reserves and Locations by attending to the roads leading to them and giving more attention and financing of Native Education and health. We hope to see more agricultural schools in all the Provinces so that agriculture may be improved among our people. The bills on the whole show that the South African public opinion is still preponderatingly backveld.

HOSTILE ACTS OF MUSSOLINI CITED IN NOTE

The Morning Telegraph 7-5-35

Addis Ababa Wants Italy to Observe Obligations Under Kellogg Pact

ARMED FORCES AT BORDER

African State Is Blocked in Efforts to Purchase Munitions in Europe

ADDIS ABABA, July 4 (AP)—Ethiopia chose America's Independence day today to ask the United States to find some way to make Italy observe her obligations under the Kellogg pact, by which she renounced war as an instrument of national policy.

A five-page note delivered to William Perry George, United States charge d'affaires here, outlined the development of the Italo-Ethiopian controversy and reasserted Ethiopia's contention that Italy has warlike intentions aimed at the conquest of the African empire.

The massing of men and munitions in Italy's African colonies, the note contended, indicates that Ethiopia's independence is threatened.

Peace Hope Reiterated

Emperor Haile Selassie's oft-expressed determination to defend the political independence of his territory by all legal means without slackening efforts toward peaceful settlement of issues involved was reiterated in the communication.

(Under the Kellogg-Briand pact, properly called "the general pact for the renunciation of war," the United States, Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and her dominions, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Poland and Czechoslovakia denounced war as an instrument of national policy and agreed that disputes among them should be settled by pacific means. It was signed at Paris Aug 27, 1928).

Delivery of the note to the American representative came shortly after the emperor, in a statement to the Associated Press, insisted that Ehtiopia did not want war with Italy but would do her duty in case of armed conflict.

Munitions Purchases Blocked

A rumored battle between Italian and Ethiopian frontier froces, in which casualties were reported to have been heavy, remained without confirmation.

Meanwhile, authorities here revealed that Ethiopia was having trouble getting munitions from European exporters, Belgium assertedly having embargoed 7,500,000 cartridges after 2,500,000 of an order for 10,000,000 had been shipped.

The great Skoda works of Czechoslovakia also refused to deliver artillery after accepting orders from Addis Ababa, it was said, while French manufacturerse likewise were deaf to appeals from this country.

Border Clash Described

It was also learned that Denmark refused to deliver munitions after accepting an order from Ethiopia.

A few unsubstantiated details of yesterday's reported border clash reached Addis Ababa, although official confirmation of the fact that the battle had occurred still was lacking.

These unsupported rumors said the Italians crossed the Eritrean border and were ordered to withdraw by Dejaz Ayale, provincial governor entrusted with frontier defense. When the Italians refused, fighting began and the invaders were driven back.

7-5-35

Situation Is Delicate

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—Faced with one of the most delicate international problems of this administration, Roosevelt diplomatic officials tonight pondered but kept silent upon the plea of Haile Selasse I, emperor of Ethiopia, for aid in the Italo-Ethiopian rift.

The psychologically-timed, Independence day appeal for this country to invoke the Kellogg-Briand pact to outlaw war concededly held potentialties for involving the United States in a touchy situation.

State department officials reported late today they had not ye received official word of the note handed to William Perry George, the American charge d'affaires at Addis Ababa. One communications officer held its arrival unlikely before tomorrow.

On these grounds, Secretary Hull and other American officials declined any comment on what, if any, action might be taken by the United States.

Stimson Precedent Recalled

There was no denial here, however, that the "king of kings" adroit diplomatic maneuver, in the wake of apparently unsuccessful appeals to the League of Nations and Great Britain, might create international repercussions as loud as those following invocation of the pact in the Manchurian episode.

The United States has twice assumed leadership in diplomatic representations to prevent hostilities since the Kellogg-Briand pact—which denounces war as an instrument of national policy and pledges each nation to settle all disputes by peaceful means—was signed in Paris in August, 1928.

Relations between the United States and Soviet Russia (not then recognized by this government) were seriously strained when Henry L. Stimson, then secretary of state, invoked the pact's provisions against China and the Soviet Union.

When, in the fall of 1929, hostilities threatened between those two nations of the far reaches of the Manchurian border, Stimson formally called attention of the Chinese and Soviet governments to their obligations as adherents to the treaty, and then took steps to organize world opinion against the threatening conflict by communicating with Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy and Germany.

When hostilities finally broke out—despite the peace appeal—the United States again communicated with all signatories of the pact, suggesting that they urge upon China and the Soviet a peaceful solution of the controversy. Thirty-seven nations associated themselves with this government's appeal, and the ensuing peace was hailed as a victory for the pact and for peace.

Second Effort Is Failure

When the United States invoked the pact two years later against Japan and China, however, it not only failed to stop Japanese activities in China's Manchurian provinces, but created an international situation which still complicates relations between Japan and other powers, including the United States.

In co-operation with the League of Nations, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain and Norway, the United States called the attention of both nations engaged in the undeclared war to their obligations under the pact.

In spite of the appeal, hostilities continued and after Japan had occupied all of Manchuria the United States, on Sept. 7, 1931, formally notified the Japanese and Chinese this country would not recognize any agreement brought about contrary to the covenant and obligations of the pact.

As a result of that declaration the United States and all other nations (except El Salvador) have refused to recognize the Japanese-sponsored empire of Manchuokuo.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

NEWS *from the* PROVINCES

From Our Own Correspondents

SOKOTO.

APRIL 27.

A man of commanding presence, decked in typical Arab costume such as one sees in pictures of Colonel Lawrence of Arabia entered the Provincial Office at noon to-day and was introduced to the Assistant District Officer with whom he exchanged greetings. "Who might this be?" was the question everbody asked. Necks were craned: clerks left their desks and stood behind doors peeping stealthily to catch a glimpse of this remarkable personage. The news had been broadcast that a certain man of Hausa origin was on his way to Sokoto from Transjordania. Is this the man? There was nothing of that inherent obsequiousness about him: he carried his head high and was as polite as any cultured man to be found. "Who might this be?" The question was repeated from mouth to mouth. Was this the man of whom they had heard, a man of an illustrious family in Rima, a town in the Sokoto Sultanate?

It was he; it was Tariq Bey who needs no introduction to readers of the *Daily Times*.

He had come to say farewell to the British Officers before leaving for Kano with his colleagues on the morrow.

Interviewed later Tariq Bey said that he desired a message to be sent to Mr Titcombe of the *Times* to apprise him of the very cordial reception which had been accorded to the delegation to Nigeria from Palestine in the interest of the projected Muslim University at Jerusalem.

The members of the delegation were met at Gusau (136 miles away) by the Sardauna who escorted them to Sokoto in a car provided by the Sultan.

"We have been in Sokoto," Tariq Bey continued, "for the past 19 days. His Highness the Sultan has been most kind in everything. His munificence in his donation to the Muslim University is commensurate with his unique position as the Leader in this country of the Faithful in Islam. As my sovereign I am gratified; immensely so."

Looking up sharply the Bey caught my eye, and, smiling, he said—

"But I will not tell you the sum; it will not be proper for me to do so. Our visit to Sokoto has been most enjoyable. I paid two visits to Birnin Kebbi the capital of the Emir of Gwandu; he too has been very generous."

Few questions were put to the Bey as to his impression of the administration and the present condition of his people as he knew it before his departure years ago. He spoke enthusiastically of the great changes for the better that presented themselves to his view from Gusau up to the City itself. It is discernible that the administration has worked hard for the upliftment of the people. "I wish", the Bey continued "to record my profound gratitude to the Resident of this Province for his unvarying courtesy and assistance without which my mission to my homeland would not have been as successful and gratifying as it has been. His officers have, as their Chief, been courtesy itself. I shall always remember this."

The Bey then mentioned that since their arrival the Sultan had insisted on supplying their every need. He (the Bey) will cherish pleasurable memories of his visit to Sokoto after 34 years. Scenery and many other things have changed, but African hospitality, he was happy to observe, remained unchanged. "Before we conclude", the Bey remarked. "I wish to thank the people of Lagos for their very cordial reception. The good wishes of the Lagos people have helped materially in making my visit so much enjoyable and successful. Tell them I am now passing on to Kano *via* Zaria. I shall always remember them."

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

By IKHABELA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

5-10-35

General Smuts made an important statement in the House of Assembly last week on Saturday. In replying to a question by Dr. Malan, Gen. Smuts said he saw no tragedy in the present European situation. European Powers were trying a new equilibrium, based on the recognition of Germany as one of the first class Powers with equal right with other Powers. At Versailles they tried to get the equilibrium on a basis of disarmament as Germany was disarmed and therefore the re-armament was unavoidable.

The production of an entirely new type of drought-resisting maize of prolific yield, compared with existing types of flat white maize is announced at Settlers. The new maize, which is the Morgenster Marvel is the product of four years' patient cross breeding between Wisconsin white maize and American flint white maize.

The text of the Farmers' Assistance Bill, which has been awaited with keen interest by both agricultural and commercial interests, became known last Monday. The Bill follows closely the forecasts already made. Provision is made for the establishment of a board of three to be known as the Farmers' Assistance Board, which is empowered to incur expenditure to be defrayed from funds appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

The Administrator of Natal in his Budget speech said that the accumulated deficit at March 31 was approximately £216,000. The Government had assumed responsibility for this deficit, and the Province was thus able to start the current financial year with a clean sheet.

A meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society adopted a resolution recording appreciation of the decision of the Government not to transfer the High Commission Territories to the Union until the opinions and wishes of the inhabitants of the territories have been ascertained, and urged an impartial commission of inquiry for this purpose.

THE NATIVE BILLS.

In the light of the investigations by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Native legislation introduced 10 years ago by the Prime Minister (General Hertzog), the Government has drafted two Bills which will provide the foundation of the Union's Native policy. The first

Bill, the Natives Representation Bill, provides for the election by Natives themselves through electoral colleges of four Senators, and for a representative council consisting of five European officials and 16 Natives with the Secretary for Native Affairs as Chairman. This council will be elected by Natives throughout the Union and will have power to make representations to Parliament through the Minister of Native Affairs. Natives will cease to be enrolled on the parliamentary registers of the Cape Province. Native electoral colleges will elect two members of the Provincial Council, Native or non Native, for so long as matters affecting Natives remain in the Council's jurisdiction.

NATIVE LAND TRUST

UNDER the Native Trust and Land Bill a South African Native Trust will be created in which will be merged the Natal and Native Trusts. In it will be vested, too, all Crown land reserved for Native occupation or situated within the scheduled or released areas. The extent of the released areas under the Bill is approximately 7,021,000 morgen. The recomendations of the Beaumont Commission amounted to 8,365,744 morgen and those of the local committees set up after the Beaumont Commission to 7,121,223 morgen. The South African Native Trust will be empowered to acquire additional land up to a total of 7,250,030 morgen. The Trust will have varied and wider powers to guide Native development.

(FRANCO) RUSSIAN

NIGERIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

The monthly statement of Customs Duties collected in all ports of Nigeria for the month of April 1935, compared with the corresponding period 1935, which has been issued by the Comptroller of Customs and published in the latest *Gazette* shows increase both on the figures for the month in the previous year and on estimated revenue. The increase on the amount for the previous year is £30,711 and that on estimated revenue for the month £11,700 A total of £192,117 was collected, the Import Duties amounting to £165,576 and Export £26,541 compared with a total for April 1934 of £161,406 of which £126,295 was from Import Duties and £35,111 from Export. There was, as will be seen, a decrease in Export Duties amounting to £8,570 as against an increase in Import of £39,281. With the exception of Opobo where a shortfall of £5,474 occurred there were increases in all stations, the largest being at Lagos with £11,680 followed by Warri with £7,917 Port Harcourt, £6,820 and Burutu £4,902. Increase amounting to over £1,000 in each case occurred at Calabar, Victoria and Tiko. Of the total amount for the month Lagos collected £90,949; Port Harcourt £26,951; Burutu £21,820; Warri £16,590 and Calabar £13,063. Compared with estimated revenue there was an increase of £11,826 on Import Duties and a decrease of £126 on Export, making a net increase of £11,700 excluding, of course, estimate of revenue on Parcels by Parcels Post This return for the first month in the new financial year is indeed very encouraging and the continuance of such satisfactory return must mark a definite sign of the economic recovery of the country.

"As I See It"

(By O. A. ALAKIJA).

IS THE SALVATION OF NIGERIA IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE ?

(*Continued from*

I have been reading about the great number of unemployed in the country, and Lagos has been registering hundreds, but the bush unemployment is unknown. Everybody is a farmer, and hard working at that—women and children. When you come into the towns and stray into the market, you will discover what great traders the Eastern man is. Give an Ibo man a few shillings; in a few months he is worth pounds. He knows what to buy, and when to change his articles of merchandise. He hardly lives beyond his means, the result is when he builds a house, he has something in reserve. In Lagos a great number of houses are under mortgage, and worse still many more are under the hammer at Yaba. Why save a thousand pounds and build a house worth several hundreds more than a thousand pounds ? Sometimes we cannot help our situation, but a great many who are in trouble to-day could have been more careful about their affairs and render themselves unassailable by adverse misfortune.

Many of these traders speak pidgin English and a good number can read and write. Those who cannot write can at least sign their name.

If you go on the river, you find many fishermen who have acquired some knowledge of English, and some have even offered to be interpreters in Court when any difficulty has arisen.

The Ibo or New Calabar man again hardly dresses beyond his means. Those of them who do naturally sooner or later find themselves in tight corners.

I know of a retired Government school teacher, who is buying and selling oil and is doing his best to teach the more backward oil traders. If he had more capital he would do wonders. He had lived carefully as a school master, and he is living in his own house. He started by buying tins of oil, and now he deals in casks of oil. I can quote several examples. On the trains I have seen guards and ticket collectors reading very interesting novels and other books.

How many boys who have passed standard six would be satisfied with being 'bus conductors, or even stewards. I know a steward at Aba who not only has passed standard six, but who is a hard working steward and very excellent cook. There is nothing extraordinary in that. Cooks in the high class hotels in Europe, often are paid salaries running into over a thousand pounds, and they have all had to begin at the very bottom. The only son of one of the greatest hotel proprietors in England began by peeling potatoes in one of his father's hotels. After learning all kitchen routine, he became a waiter and so on and so forth. In fact he had been to a university for a couple of years.

Another thing that strikes one very forcibly is the number of unions in these parts. Even the most backward district has a union. Deliberations are in Ibo and everyone must conform to certain rules laid down. So strictly enforced are some of the rules that any offender who persists in infringing them is automatically ostracised. Very serious attempts are made to settle differences between members and not until all ways and means of settlement have failed will the parties resort to law. They usually choose a leader who is either the most senior in the Government Service or the most popular among his people.

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Race Problem - 1935
Africa

As I See It

(BY O. A. ALAKIJA)

WHAT IS WRONG WITH NIGERIA III

The economic life in Nigeria has been perforated by this get-rich-quick idea of the erring majority. The most junior in any business wants to wake up one morning to find himself rubbing shoulders with his boss. Business is very rarely a sweepstake. Even when a financier makes a sudden coup on the Stock Exchange market it has taken weeks or months of careful planning, and he does not often succeed. A little carelessness and he loses double or treble the fortune he expected to lay hands on. If we may say that these pilferings and wholesale frauds are regarded by the miscreants as gilt-edged securities, let them be reminded that a dealer in gilt-edged securities is never on the safe side. If you find that you cannot become absolutely independent by your own hard work and through your hard-earned savings do not rob your employer. A hard-working assistant is always a tremendous asset to any business. At the same time an equally hard working and considerate manager or proprietor is a capital investment and is no end of encouragement to his staff. He gives them no ground whatever to think that whenever they too become independent they can lumber and lounge about with fat cigars and stay in bed half the morning. When he makes them feel that they must always work hard even when they are the "boss" he can rest assured that his business will certainly prosper.

A good many clerks precipitate their downfall and invariably ruin themselves for life by attempting to become independent through risking the odd chance of "getting off with the goods" without being detected.

In 1927 a college steward (In Oxford the college accountant is called a steward the proper steward is called a scout) completed fifty years' service in the College and he retired about two years ago. Fifty six years service and a grand old man, a picture of dignity graced with an "Imperial" beard. Thousands of cheques passed through his hands and he handled nearly thirty thousand pounds annually. He was almost a permanent institution, in fact he was semi-permanent.

Perhaps we are not all after money but the sooner we feel that no country can progress without capital, the quicker we shall find our niche in the great edifice of the world's temple of self-respecting peoples.

Historians tell us that Alfred the Great invented a twenty-four hours candle to mark the hours of the day. Somebody got fed up one day with wasting his candle and he put a wick through. So to-day we have our modern candle.

I do not suppose that a committee of ladies collected one day and decided to bend a short pin and call it a hairpin. Some bright individual must have thought this out. The same applies to the hat pin, and of course the old dressing comb must have an honourable mention.

When we come to giants of modern industries we find that individuals have played a great part in building up great industries which have outlived them, or will surely be a monument to their lasting effort. The late Sir John Ellerman built up a shipping industry. He was worth over thirty million pounds at his death. The late Mr Eno, an American, who got out the patent for Eno's Fruit Salts many years ago; the late Mr Edison of electricity fame and inventor of many electrical appliances; the late Sir Charles Veno, a famous Doctor whose lightning cough cure has been prescribed for many Nigerians; the late Mr Eastman of Kodak fame, all of whom died within the last three years, have gone. They belonged to another age but their inventions are still with us, and lastly but not least Dr Brooks has recently flooded the market with his Broomax.

Where are the vis-a-vis of this commercial giants and aces of science? Perhaps we have them in the making. Who will help the weaving industry at Oshodi? We are mostly not familiar with Mentholatum manufactured in England. Germany threw a challenge to it and Poholatum is seriously challenging it. An enterprising Nigerian has issued another challenge and I find his Mencolatum as good if not better than either of its rivals. With proper organisation Mencolatum will become a serious menace to its rivals. It is one thing to place a commodity on the market. It is another to get it sold. It was only by chance that I discovered Mencolatum. What about "Yaro?" It is not a generally known manufacture. How is it going to be made famous like Allenbury's food etc? Here we come to the business side again.

Nigeria wants business men, inventors, originators of ideas and builders of industries. There is a glut of copy-cats. Anyone with a little capital now decides to become a money-lender without even trying to study the money lending business. The result is that most money-lenders have no more idea of loan transactions than Kindergarten boys have of solving algebraic problems.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, the new High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, who was the guest of honour at a luncheon of the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday, outlined some of the more vital problems of Southern Rhodesia in his address on the occasion. The most important of all, emphasised Mr. O'Keeffe, is the native problem, which Rhodesia, through its able Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, is tackling on lines of dual development. Since the initial troubles with the Mashona and Matabele, Southern Rhodesia has lived in complete peace for the last thirty years with its native population. But since those days the native has passed from the stage of primal instincts and savagery to civilisation and a rapidly developing culture, which in the ordinary process of evolution has made them the imitators and, in a sense, the competitors of the white settlers in many fields of industry and enterprise. As Mr. O'Keeffe pointed out, Rhodesia now stands at the cross-roads and has to tread warily and humanely in its treatment of the natives in the territory in order to ensure a continuation of the friendly relations between the black and white races under its Government. Mr. Huggins is attempting to avoid the inevitable clash by a policy of Land Apportionment and recognition of the rights of skilled native labour. The destiny of Rhodesia hangs upon the result of the present policy of the Government, and we hope, with them, that a correct solution has been found to the most pressing problem Southern Rhodesia has had to face since she became a self-governing unit of the Empire.

IBADAN HEALTH WEEK

Nigerian Daily Times

Lecture by the M.O.H.

FRIENDLY HINTS TO TEACHERS

3-18-35

Ibadan, March 13.

Lagos, Nigeria

Enthusiasm in the Ibadan Health Week continues to be maintained on an ever increasing scale. The ground and musenm throughout yesterday, Tuesday. were filled with people of all sorts. School children who were off on a day's holiday on account of the lecture arranged to be given to teachers at 10 a.m. thronged the grounds and there at the lecture there were no less than 150 teachers present.

The lecture which took the form a friendly chat was merely introductory to the things that are exhibited on the grounds and in the museum and was given by the M.O.H. himself Dr. E. J. Clark. He informed the teachers at the very outset that the aim of the Health Week was "to bring into special prominence the work of the Health Office, to show that we are concerned with prevention of diseases, and, in Ibadan, especially, to bring into prominence the work of the Training Centre for African Sanitary Inspectors, who in reality are intended to be teachers of hygiene and sanitation among their people, and not Sanitary Inspectors in the ordinary way. We wish" added the doctor, somewhat humorously, "we wish we could find some other name than "Inspector" for them."

He then pointed out to the teachers that the purpose of that morning's talk was to make clear to them the fact that it was their business after inspecting the grounds and museum to tell their pupils what they saw, and also to guide them in their own search for things of special interest. They were invited to pay special attention to the model houses which showed them what a house in this country should look like, and also to the model town with its open spaces, proper disposal of refuse, and good water supply.

Great stress was laid on the importance of cleanliness of the person and surroundings of the children. The children should be taught to acquire clean personal habits, especially on the point of eating and avoiding food already contaminated. Their attention must be directed to those insects that carry diseases such as malaria, dysentry, and Typhoid Fever.

After this talk the teachers inspected the grounds, exhibits and the museum and all the objects were described and explained to them in intelligible and non-technical language by the students of the Training Centre.

Mr Warminger's Lecture

At 12 noon prompt Mr A E Warminger delivered a simple and valuable lecture to the students of Wesley College, and pupils of St Mary's Convent whose turn it was to inspect the grounds and the museum that morning, each school in town having its own specified time for inspecting the grounds and the museum and for receiving the pre-arranged lecture.

The main points of the lecture were cleanliness and strict observance of all the laws of hygiene and sanitation. He emphassised the point that Hygiene and Sanitation imply, as does Religion, cleanliness of words, mind and deeds. "A person who is clean in mind", he said, "will not drink dirty water; he will not eat bad food; he will not live in dirty surroundings, and, in fact, he will be clean in all things. This is by no means a religious lecture," he said.

He then spoke on diseases generally, such as small pox, plague, etc.; and showed how they might be prevented. But where prevention failed consultation with a medical practitioner was absolutely essential for recovery of health.

Mr Warminger in a way all his own, held the attention of his audience throughout and all the students and pupils departed immensely satisfied.

The Alafin's Representatives

A special event of the day was that a little after noon the Alafin's representatives in the persons of the Alapini of Oyo, and the Alafin's Chief messenger, all gorgeously attired, were seen on the grounds inspecting with evident curiosity, interest and satisfaction the exhibits inside and outside the museum. They were conducted round by the assistant M. O. H. and in course of their appreciative effusions they said: "We will convey all we see to the Alafin. It is all really excellent.

NATIVE FRANCHISE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Proposed Legislation

Guardian Weekly

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Major Attlee (Lab.—Limehouse) asked the Dominions Secretary whether the text of the Native Bills in South Africa had reached him, and whether according to his information, the five and a half million natives of the Union were to have any representation in the Legislature other than through four elected European members and four nominated European members in the Senate.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said he had received a copy of the report of the Joint Committee of the Union Parliament, which included certain draft bills described as being "a basis for legislation." One of these bills concerned the representation of natives. It provided for the representation to which the hon. member referred; it also provided that no person already registered as a Parliamentary voter should at any future registration of Parliamentary voters be refused registration merely because he is a native.

Mr. Mallalieu (L.—Colne Valley) asked the Dominions Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that the natives of Mashonaland. Southern Rhodesia, were now being subjected to compulsory labour for the making of roads without receiving any payment of wages or rations whilst at work, and without any remission of poll tax, and under what legislation this labour was being exacted.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said he had made inquiries and understood that certain roads, of about 24 miles in extent, were being constructed in one of the reserves in Mashonaland in order to give better access to dipping tanks, and so attract purchasers to whom the natives might sell their cattle. These roads had been made by native cattle-owners at the suggestion of the dip-tank supervisor. No compulsion had been used and no complaints had been received from the natives.

THE SOMALILAND STRIP.

Weekly News

POWERS WITH SURPLUS POPULATIONS.

8-3-35

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—If the strip of territory between Zeila and the Abyssinian frontier is "uninhabitted," I can only say the whole of British Somaliland is uninhabited," for it is as much inhabited by Esa as other tribal orbits are inhabited. All the Somali tribes are nomadic.

I have twice travelled the whole length of this "corridor," and on both occasions not only found Somalis with their camels and sheep at the watering places, but many Esa Karias within it. If it is true that the Somali and Anglo-Indian population of Zeila would welcome being transferred from us to their hereditary enemies, the Abyssinians, the reputation of British administration has declined recently to an extent that I cannot easily imagine. The cession of this strip would have cut us off from Dijibuti and the railway to Addis Ababa, as our former surrender to Italy and Abyssinia of our Somali hinterland cut us off from through communication with Kenya.

Italy has already about 1,194,000 square miles of African possessions, 700 miles of the Red sea littoral, and has acquired the Trentino, Dalmatia, the Aegean Dependencies, and much else. Sir Edwards Grigg's argument amounts to this: that if a member of the League of Nations has a population which multiplies so fast that it cannot subsist on its native soil, that member of the League has a moral right to conquer the kingdom of another member of the League provided it is an African Kingdom and that its state of civilization has not yet reached a European standard.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED E, PEASE.

P.S.—As recently as 1925 we made a present to Italy of Jubaland and Kismayu, but I have never known friendship purchased by these surrounders.

Pinchinthorpe House,
Guisbrough, Yorkshire,
July 11, 1935.—*The Times* July 13,

Race Problem - 1935
Africa.

Comprehensive Analysis of the Native Draft Bills.

(By Mr. Heaton Nicholls)

(Continued from last issue.)

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I do not despair. The time is not yet ripe for this forward move. The Bills, as they are adopted do not shut out this final solution. Little opening of the door later on in that direction will turn the Senate into the National forum we intended it to be when it will grow into a greater and more effective institution than it is today; and while the supreme direction of our affairs will always lie with the democratic European House of Assembly, there will be a National platform provided from which all voices and interests may be heard. In that direction alone, in my opinion, lies salvation for ourselves and for the Native population.

At the moment, however, that solution has been laid aside. The Committee has rejected its first love and instead of the Senatorial Grand Committee, instead of the Native Parliament within our own and under our own guidance and direction, it proposes a substitute outside. The Bill creates a Native Representative Council of 22 members, consisting of 16 Native members and six European officials. The powers of this Council are purely advisory though it may discuss any subject under the sun which affects the Native population, with the permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs. The difference between the Grand Committee of the Senate and the Native Representative Council is that one was intended to be legislative and political and vested with Senatorial powers, while the other is merely a Native advisory body of the administration presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs.

I must confess that I do not like this body at all, which appears more designed for mischief than for use. Unlike the Bunga, of which it is more or less a copy, it will be dealing with National matters and not with local administration; and it will lack the responsibility and the political understanding which would have infused the proceedings of the Senate Grand Committe with reality. But it does not give an opportunity to 16 Representative Natives to discuss every aspect of Native Affairs with the Chief administration officials of the Department and it will depend upon them whether this new institution is to be a power for good or harm. At any rate, if this is as far as South Africa is prepared to go at present, it can be usefully tried without serious prejudice to the original plan.

This, whoever, is a detail, though a serious detail in the Parliamentary Representation Bill. The basis of the Bill as I have tried to show, is rooted in the Reserves not in the European towns. It conforms to the communal character of Native government. It proclaims boldly that henceforth South Africa intends to carry out its Trusteeship by a policy of Adaptation. It turns its back on the lassez faire attitude of the past, which has been the result of all the uncertainty in our National direction.

It would be quite futile to talk of the "Trusteeship" of the Native people and of creating communal institutions for them while maintaining democratic institutions for the Europeans, unless it was practical to create a separate Native economy for Reserves, and we should be deceiving ourselves about the possibilities in this direction unless we were sure that the Reserves were large enough and rich enough to permit of the development of such a Native Economy.

We are fully aware that an Economic Commission has told us that the process of assimilation of Natives into our economic life has gone too far to permit of any separation of economic function between the races. But when that observation was made in 1925, the process of assimilation was in full progress throughout the Union, impeded onty by historical custom and public opinion. The Native laws were breaking down. The penetration of the skilled trades by Natives was everywhere taking place.

Indeed it was evidence of this assimilation process which was blocking all the avenues of employment for Europeans in the lower branches of industry, which led to the appointment of the Commission, and it is a fact that the Government of the day refused to accept its findings. The Economic Concepts which formed the basis of the Commission's Report are everywhere in dispute today. No longer does the world accept the doctrine of supply and demand as the regulator of the economic life of the people. Regulation of production and control of supply, the economic planning of the life of the State, is everywhere being tried. [illegible] that the inexorable laws of economics must be made to fit the needs of the community.

Governments all over the world are expected to take a directive share in this economic planning and democracy itself will fail if, by weakness of direction, it is unable to satisfy this modern demand.

This new start in Native Government is founded on an economic plan for the development of the Native Reserves. It is released that the total extent of the Native Reserves —scheduled areas and released areas —is 58,000 square miles, an area equal to that of England and Wales. Most of this territory falls within the South African rain belt and contains some of the fertile areas in the Union. Its mineral wealth is unknown, but it is undoubtedly great. It has natural resources capable of development which remain untouched. It has irrigable possibilities at present unthought of. Today this large part of the Union produces very little of the National Annual income. For the most part it exists as an undeveloped region serving to a large extent as a reservoir idle labour.

Common sense as well as public welfare demands that these riches of labour and territory should be exploited for the benefit of all. In proportion as we can increase the wealth production of the Reserves we not only raise the standard of the Native people, but with the increase of their purchasing power, we expand the spheres of European employment and industries in the towns.

Proper planning will see to it that production is balanced and that the wealth created in the Reserves shall be complimentary to and not competitive with that in European areas. The result of much competition would be to destroy the impetus to development which will follow along well-thought-out plans, while complimentary production will strengthen and enrich both Natives and Europeans. I can do no more here than indicate the economic ideas which underlie the proposals of the Native Bills.

The political proposals therefore are founded on the development of a Native economy in the Reserves. There is an intention not only to demarcate additional areas which can legally be acquired by Natives but also to make their acquisition possible by the provision of funds. The Native Trust and Land Bill commences by proclaiming an additional seven and three quarter million morgen of land to the 10,000,000 scheduled under the 1913 Act as land which may be acquired by the Natives. It then goes on to create a Native Trust which is charged with the duty of acquiring this land, as circumstances permit from time to time, on behalf of the Native Trust. But the functions of the Trust extend far beyond the mere acquisition of land. It will be the economic Government of the Native Reserves having its own officers paid out of its own funds. It will be an Agricultural Department and Lands Department and Lands Agricultural Bank rolled into one. And it has a general duty to assist and develop the material, moral and social well-being of the Native population of the Reserves to guide the words of the Bill. To assist the Trust in its work, there will be an Advisory Board of three in each Province, which will include a Native member, so that the Native population will be taken up actively into the new spheres of Government.

It is to be assumed that the 16 Native members of the Native Representative Committee will be in close touch with the economic development of the Native Reserves and able, therefore, to discuss with the chief officers of the Native Affairs Department the progress of any plans adopted, so that the Native member of the Provincial Trust Advisory Board, will not be single-handed in his work.

The Bill then goes on to make provision regarding the acquisition, tenure and disposal of land by the Trust and by Natives. It provides for the expropriation of land by the Trust if it cannot other-wise be acquired and it empowers the Trust to determine the system of tenure of the land. One important feature is that the regulation of prospecting or mining for minerals is left in the hands of the Minister for Native Affairs, and if he permits any mining to be done, and presumably Native interests will also weigh in that two-thirds of all the license fees are to be paid to the Trust. The Trust is placed in precisely the same position on behalf of the Natives as a European private owner.

Finally, it is to be noted, the Reserves are regarded as exclusively Native country. It is provided that no person other than a Native shall reside or be, or carry on, any profession, business, trade or calling, in

a Native Reserve except with the written permission of the Trust.

Now it must be recognised that after having demarcated the whole Union into European and Native areas, in which neither race can acquire permanent rights outside its own territory, public policy cannot permit the defeat of that object by private individuals.

It should be very clearly understood that under the proposals, Natives cannot obtain permanent rights in any part of the European areas, whether in municipalities or outside. That issue was decided in the Urban Areas Act when Parliament refused to grant freehold rights to Natives in the Urban Native locations. Precisely the same considerations apply to Europeans in respect of Native Reserves. A white trader who may have been born in the Native Reserves and who has carried on business there all his life, has no permanency of tenure. He is there to minister to the wants of the Natives for so long as he fills an economic purpose, precisely on the same footing as Natives in European areas.

This policy would be defeated by allowing European owners to run private Reserves where they have a number of rent paying Natives, living outside the jurisdiction of a Native Authority. There are a number of these private Reserves, where what is known as Kaffir farming is carried on, mostly on land belonging to the big land owning companies, which pay dividends out of the rents collected from the Natives. The Bill makes provision for the gradual elimination of these private Reserves by requiring the owner to pay a licence fee which begins at 10s. per head per year and increases in amount to £5 per head per year after the 10th year.

The same arguments do not apply in the same degree to what are known as labour Tenants, viz. Natives who are actually required for the work of the farm during some months of the year and who give labour in lieu of rent. But to prevent this form of farming from becoming kaffir farming, a limitation is imposed on the number of Natives who may be so employed, all of whom must be registered. Where the evil is deemed to be excessive, a Labour Tenants Control Board may be appointed which will will have power to determine the number of tenants which any farmer may have in his farm.

There is no restriction, of course, in the employment of ordinary farm labour, which is paid wages and works under a proper contract, or voluntarily from month to month. Indeed it is not intended to interfere in any way with the ordinary labour of the Natives. The aim is to eliminate the evils of kaffir farming and pave the way for a gradual improvement of all our economic relationships.

We can do little more today than plan for the future. Nobody expects any sudden change in the human and economic relationships between black and white, by reason of this legislation. Change will necessarily be gradual but the ultimate goal will will be recognised.

The Native Urban Areas Bill has yet to be finally drafted: but it must necessarily form part of our Native legislation since it is in the towns that the greatest evils are arising.

There exists today what is known as the White Labour Policy. In many quarters that policy is assailed because its implications are not understood. Of course, it would suit vested interests to work all our industries with the cheapest possible labour, and allow the growing thousands of Europeans, seeking to maintain themselves on a civilized scale, to sink into poor white or be perpetually kept by the State, while the process of assimilation of the Native as the only worker in industry goes on. Along these lines, there would soon be no White South Africa. The White Labour Policy aims at providing opportunities for Europeans in all spheres of industry in the European areas. There is nothing in this which is inimical to the true interests of the Natives unless it is agreed that their true interests lie in an economic struggle with the politically powerful European. The necessary corollary to the white labour policy is the development of the Native reserves—where opportunity will be found in plenty for all the ability and skill of the Native people in the industries which will necessarily spring up as the complement of peasant production.

DUTY ON URBAN AUTHORITIES

The Proposed amendment of the Native Urban Areas Act will not only control the ingress of Natives to urban areas, but it will also impose a duty on all urban authorities to play their part in the national scheme of Native government and development. Quotas for Native labourers must be fixed on all municipalities—voluntarily adopted, of course, in the first instance; but compulsorily applied if selfish interests tend to thwart the national objective. We shall thus deal with the menacing evils of Native delinquency and destitution which are everywhere arising; and the Natives who are resident in urban areas must either be gainfully and usefully employed or they must leave. But before they can be compelled to leave there must be provided for them a livelihood in the Native reserves if they have no reserve affiliations. The development of the reserves, therefore, is the key to the solution of the urban difficulties.

When these proposals are thoroughly understood in all their implications, I think they will be accepted by an overwhelming mass of both Europeans and Natives of South Africa. They will be seen to be a real statesmanlike effort to give the Natives both a political and economic basis for advance that they have never before possessed, and that we are providing a bridge of good feeling and co-operation between black and white which is in accord with our best traditions.

The very worst thing possible in passing this legislation will be to create ill-feeling by raising suspicion as to the honesty of our intentions. There exists throughout South Africa very strong and very deep-rooted ideas and prejudices in regard to Native affairs which are the result of our history and environment. All who wish to render a public service to both sections, must take full heed of those circumstances. Parliament, with the best intentions, can do no more than our democracy will permit. It is possible to-day to make this great step forward in the evolution of our Native policy because of the large measure of agreement which has been reached in the Select Committee. If this step is not now taken, if we continue to shirk the issue as we have done in the past, then without doubt a day of reckoning will come in the growing conflict between the races which will defy all our generous efforts to solve.

A very great responsibility lies upon those who, in and out of season, have been urging assimilative ideas upon the country and who, for purely humanistic reasons wish to break down every barrier between black and white. They can surely have very little realisation of the raging fires beneath the seemingly placid surface of our Union economy. The only result of their mistaken activity will be to make the task of statesmanship more difficult and destroy much of the liberalism which is inclined to guide our policy to-day. This is a testing time for all men of good intent—of both sections—to assist in the greatest "New Deal" which has ever fallen to the lot of any nation.

"Give up Something."

Speaking to a large gathering of Natives at Umtata last month, General Smuts, inter alia, said: "You are asked to give up something you value and in return to accept something which will be for the betterment of the Natives throughout South Africa."

This was in regard to the Cape Native franchise. Six years ago the representatives of the Transvaal Native Congress at Pretoria definitely informed the Government that the Bantu population of the Transvaal were prepared to wait fifty years for the extension of a franchise similar to that enjoyed by their Cape countrymen rather than accept now, something inferior to it at the latter's expense. The Fusion Government is bent on committing an infamous sacrilege of the treasured political rights of the aboriginal tribes of the Cape province, under the hypocritical guise of bestowing to the Bantu of the three northern provinces something they have not had. The scriptural analogy of the greed for Naboth's vineyard is a molecule compared with the covetousness of the Hertzog–Smuts Government. In the former, King Ahab was enticed for his heart's desire by Queen Jezebel to secure the murder of Naboth. In the latter case the Union Government is enticing the northern provinces Natives, against their wish to murder politically their kith and kin of the Cape for something they never desired.

The time is ripe for the Bantu races of South Africa to stand up like one man against the iniquity of being asked to feed on one another's interblood. The Dingaan's Day national conference of all the Native races must furnish a reply which in effect, will show the European rulers that Africans would sooner suffer repression together, than face the curse that would follow if they consented to lick their kinsmen's blood. The "Friend" correspondent at Pretoria has let the cat out of the bag by openly stating that the Union Natives are not expected to be enamoured of the Government's proposals in the Native Bills, and that "the pill will have to be gilded very skilfully before it will be swallowed." In another column appears a contribution by Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu on the Government Bills, and we trust the antidote he advises will be a sufficiently strong emetic to eject the poisonous pill that is being insidiously administered.

Race Problem-1935
Africa

PROSPERITY IN UGANDA.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon on Native Production.

Speaking at a luncheon of the British Cotton Growing Corporation at Manchester last week-end, Sir Bernard Bourdillon said Uganda was one of the most prosperous units of the British Empire, and that prosperity was largely due to the successful development of the cotton industry, a development which owed a great deal both to the example and to the advice which had been obtained from the British Cotton Growing Corporation. When he went to Uganda three years ago it was definitely a going concern, but it could not balance its budget; to-day it balanced its budget and had satisfactory surpluses, not by over-taxation or injudicious under-expenditure, but through prosperity. In the last three years the volume of trade had increased 65 per cent. and the value of its exports by 60 per cent. That was a figure which any other part of the Empire would find difficult to beat, and the main reason, he believed, that Uganda stood in such a satisfactory position was because they had been able to encourage native production. Native production was the mainstay of the country, and, although there was a certain number of British settlers, there was no conflict between the interests of the settler and of the native producer. There was not, as there was elsewhere, any conflict between the native agriculturist and industrial development to attract the native from his farm to other occupations offering a higher wage. It was essentially an agricultural country, and cotton was at the moment the largest and most important crop.

The political development of Uganda had a close association with its economic development, Sir Bernard went on, and he described the development of the system of indirect rule, which was also being applied in Nigeria. In Uganda the country was divided into a number of units of varying sizes known as native administrations. The essential feature was that each one was a financial entity in itself, and its duties were more or less those of a local council. The chiefs had a direct and personal interest in the prosperity of the people they administered, and many of them took a very real interest in the education and health of their people.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NATIVE PRODUCTION.

The question of encouraging and developing native production in the tropical Dependencies of the Empire has been much to the fore in recent utterances by administrators and others with first-hand knowledge of the problems involved. Sir Bernard Bourdillon, for instance, when addressing members of the British Cotton Growing Corporation at Manchester a few days ago, said that native production was the mainstay of Uganda (the administration of which he has recently relinquished to take up the Governorship of Nigeria), and pointed with justifiable satisfaction to the marked increase in the value of the Protectorate's exports during the last three years. He claimed that there was no conflict between the interests of the native producer and those of the European settler, since there was no industrial development to attract the native agriculturist away from his farm by the inducement of higher wages. Much the same may be said of Nyasaland, where a similar effort to stimulate native production has been initiated by the authorities, but in this case the progress made has not kept pace with the opportunities offered for the development of the country's resources by the improvement of transport facilities. While it is undeniable that the agricultural production of these territories is capable of immense expansion, the point to be borne in mind is that the native producer must be assured of a reasonable return for his labours by the maintenance of prices at a remunerative level and the provision of a steady market for his commodities if he is to be induced to go on augmenting his output.

Union and the Protectorates

Imvo Zabantsundu 10-8-35

Overtures have been made recently by the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to the Government of Great Britain with the objective of immediate incorporation of the protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The outcome was a broad agreement on the lines of co-operative and sympathetic administration in Native affairs, that might envisage an ultimate mutual understanding between the two governments and their wards. In pursuance of this agreement, the visit to the Native territories of the Cape Province last week of His Excellency the High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., constitutes an important and initial step. Sir William visited Umtata, the capital of the Transkeian Territories, and also King William's Town, the Bantu metropolis of the Ciskeian reserves. It is peculiarly significant that the High Commissioner's visit came at the tail end of the Government Conferences on the Native Bills, when the press of the country gave illuminating accounts of the categorical rejection by Native voters of the clauses that threatened to disfranchise the Bantu. We have not the least doubt that Sir William Clark has taken cognisance of the feeling of deep resentment shown by the Bantu of the Cape Province at the proposed deprivation of their political rights without the least justifiable cause. This policy of the Union Government is bound to have its repercussion on the Bantu inhabitants of the three protectorates. Any amount of co-operation between the two white governments, we are certain, will not heal the wound inflicted on the Natives of the Cape, as it will be quite natural for the Natives of the northern provinces, together with those of the protectorates to re-act to the injustice done to their politically privileged countrymen of the Cape.

Sir William Clark as a wise administrator, has remained reticent on the Native Bills policy with a view to avoid complications or clashes between the two governments. We feel certain however that he will report his finding to the Imperial Government, for in his own words when responding to the King William's Town Mayor's welcome he says:—"The British Government had assumed two obligations in the Act of Union that ultimately the Protectorates should be handed over. They also pledged themselves to consult Native opinion before the transfer took place, and it was obvious that if Native opinion was averse to transfer it would create a very embarrassing situation. That problem Mr. J. H. Thomas and General Hertzog discussed in London, and they arrived at a very statesmanlike decision. They agreed that the matter be approached by trying to bring about a state of affairs that the transfer would take place with the acquiescence of all the parties concerned, and that the way to achieve that aim was closer cooperation between the administration of the Union and the administration of the Protectorates, so that Natives would see what the Union was willing to contribute to the well-being of the territories, and would therefore be willing to acquiesce when the time came. He had been in close touch with the Union Government so as to get a closer grasp of their problems with a view to getting closer co-operation and bringing them closer together."

Bloemfontein Special Convention.

Imvo Zabantsundu 10-8-35

Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, Fort Hare, Alice, in a contribution in these columns briefly summarises the results and effects of the Government Conferences, on the Native Bills, and leads on to the Dingaan's Day Convention as follows:—

"Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable organ to address my fellow Bantu people, especially the chiefs and leaders.

My Countrymen,—Greetings!

The provincial conferences are now over, and everyone with any interest in the development of our race must feel highly gratified at the way in which you have all acquitted yourselves. The first meeting in Natal rejected the government's proposal to substitute senators instead of members of the House of Assembly as we have at present. This was very sensible. The second one of the Orange Free State and Transvaal voiced the opinion of the whole Union with remarkable anticipation, in asking the authorities to wait till the census statistics were available and until we were all supplied with a translated version of these bills. The Bechuanaland group at Mafeking was obliged

to speak in strong and unmistaken terms of their franchise right which must be kept intact at all costs. The fourth meeting at King Williamstown suitably supported the North, and so did the fifth and last one at Umtata. In a few weeks these replies or resolutions will be published in book form and be on sale together with our reply to the segregation speech delivered by Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls wherein he seeks to justify the bills and their motives. The replies provide an acid test of the government's sincerity. The requests formulated therein as well as the definite rejection of the proposal to abolish the Cape Native franchise can hardly be ignored under the circumstances.

As a preparation for the All Bantu Conference on Dingan's Day at Bloemfontein, it is necessary for all organisations to meet and appoint their representatives long ahead. **Every intelligent person should at once buy and read the excellent explanation contained in the pamphlet called** "*A Description and Analysis of the Native Bills*," obtainable for a shilling from the Secretary, Race Relations Institute, P.O. Box 1176, Johannesburg so that we may all be well informed before going to Bloemfontein by the Sunday morning trains in order that they hold the necessary preliminary meeting to choose an executive committee for drafting the agenda. To obviate uncomfortable crowding in trains all travellers should book their seats four days, at least, before starting.

As accommodation is going to be a difficult matter for the local committee, you are again reminded to write to Mr. T. M. Mapikela, Abantu-Batho Location at once to make sure of a bed and food. **Organised bodies will be well advised to raise and accumulate funds to enable a deputation to print and deliver the decisions to be made at Bloemfontein without delay, as that will be the official expression of a united people. let Finally, all pray, let all our Women's Manyano groups of all churches pray that God may grant a happy** issue for this legislation, an issue that will render the Bantu to be enthusiastic in cooperating with the Government in piloting the destiny of the ruled and their future descendants."

Cape and Transkei African Teachers' Association.

[Continued]

For the intelligent reading of the subjoined evidence given before the Native Education Committee at East London on 11th November by the representatives of the Cape and Transkei African Teachers' Associations we republish as a preliminary the terms Reference which are :

(i) To examine and report on the system of Native education in each of the provinces.

(ii) (a) To consider and make recommendations as to whether in view of the extent to which the Union Government has assumed financial responsibility for Native education, it should take over the administration from the provinces, and if so, in what way Native education should be administered.

(b) What should be the relationship between the State and missionary bodies in the matter of Native education ?

(iii) To consider and make recommendations on the following educational matters :

(a) The aims of Native education.

(b) The aims having been defined, the method and scope of Native education.

(c) The part to be played by the vernacular and by the two official languages in Native education.

The above mentioned associations submitted their decisions hereanent as follows :—

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE—2 (b)

(a) The present missionary schools should be retained, but any additional schools to be opened should be State schools.

(b) The State should gradually take over the control of the existing Primary Schools, by beginning with the erection of Central shool buildings for the higher primary schools.

(c) While the aim is to make all schools finally State schools, there should be no attempt to discourage private enterprise.

3. TERMS OF REFERENCE-3 (a) & (b)

The Aims and Scope of Native Education.

1. Orientation.

(a) The Native should be adapted to his environment. "Should the Bantu be Europeanised or Africanised ?" seems the first question most people ask in connection with Native Education.

The Bantu do not want to be Europeanised if that means an indiscriminate and slavish aping of European ways of living, regardless of Native needs ; nor do they want to be Africanised if that means a reversion to the primitive life of the kraal. The question is not whether the Native ought to be Europeanised or Africanised, but what are his needs in his new environment, and what does the Native himself want to be. The question for the educationist is, "How can we best adapt the Native to his new life ?"

(b) The net effect of the impact of western civilization is to westernize the Native. To hold his own in this country, the Bantu must have his outlook so modernized that he must be less spiritualistic and more materialistic, less communistic and more individualistic, less easily satisfied and more divinely discontented. So long as western civilization is what it is, that must be its net effect on the Bantu, regardless of whether or not these ends or ideals are supremely desirable.

(c) Generally we are opposed to any cut and dried system of education specially devised for the Native as a Native, and plead for a free and liberal education, as human beings.

(d) We are opposed to any tendency to subordinate educational policy to political policy which latter is frequently unstable and anti-Native.

(e) We specially desire that the standard of Native education should in no way be inferior to that of European education.

(f) In connection with the content of Native education it seems necessary to say that while it must not be assumed that Native requirements are always identical with those of the Whites, there is equally no reason to believe that they will always be different.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Natives and the Industrial Development

The Comet

General Hertzog, in his address at Durban recently, on the occasion of the opening of a rubber factory, is reported to have said: "Our industrial development so far has been limited to two million white people in the Union. Now however we are getting over that period and the six million Natives are coming into the industrial picture as far as consumption is concerned. The Native will be a very vital element in the history of South Africa and will assist in no small way to make this industry one of this country's great success."

This statement will be regarded by the Natives of South Africa as indicating a change of attitude of the ruling element towards them, and in doing so they will have to look around them to try and find the causes that brought about the change.

Until quite recently the white people in South Africa have been very much concerned with fortifying their supremacy over the black and providing safeguards for the preservation of their civilisation from being overwhelmed by the Natives. Their fortifications consisted in repressive legislation which passed into the statute books since the formation of the Union in 1910. This legislation deprived the Natives of representation in Parliament drove them from the land into the congested Native reserves and urban areas, denied them avenues of employment by means of colour bars and the introduction of the policy of civilised labour which was determined not by the skill of the labourer but by the colour of his skin. The poor Native has been hedged round with economic restrictions and manacled with heavy taxes which in the event of his default he is treated as a criminal and sent to gaol for a certain period where he has to make acquaintance with hardened criminals. The result is that the Native has been reduced to object poverty and is a burden to the state.

One famous thinker has observed that "you cannot keep a man in the ditch without remaining there to hold him. Conditions in South Africa to day go to prove the veracity of this observation and the poor white problem is one instance in its support.

The South African statesmen tried to close their eyes against the facts but the facts continually grow stronger against them as time goes on. Now that they have come to realize this there is hope for the poor Native that he may at last be regarded as the integral part of the economic fabric of South Africa without which there can be no success.

But this change of attitude has only started to make itself manifest after the return of the Union Prime Minister from the celebrations of His Majesty's silver jubilee where he brought up the matter of the transfer of the High Commission territories and was advised by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs that they must show a genuine desire to co-operate with the administration of these territories to develop these territories and thus win the favour of their inhabitants.

As the saying goes "charity begins at home." The Union authorities possibly became aware of the fact that their affection for the Natives of the Territories could not be convincing unless they swept their own house first by way of interesting themselves in Natives of the Union, and showing a desire to help to improve their economic conditions. Having started with the Union Natives they could then be able to turn their eyes to the territories.

Another cause for the change may be attributed to the proposed Native Bills to be discussed in the next session of the Union Parliament. In order to get the Cape Natives to agree to their disfranchisement they must try by means of plausible promises and affected interest to go about the country saying all the good things they can think of about the Natives. But as soon as their object has been achieved these schemes of industrial development will be put off from time to time until at last they will be relegated to oblivion.

But if General Hertzog and the other politicians of the Union like General Smuts are really serious in what they say about the time having arrived for the Natives of South Africa to be included in the industrial picture of South Africa then the Natives can reasonable hope that at last South Africa is begining to wake up from its deep sleep caused by colour discrimination.

Italians Meet Stubborn Resistance By Aroused Ethiopian Tribesmen; League Asked To Order Sanctions

Armed With Spears And Knives, Natives Fight Off Invaders

Advertiser

By the Associated Press

The war machine by which Benito Mussolini seeks to overcome Ethiopia, the oldest continuing empire of the world, was roaring at the gates of Aduwa today, but the knives and spears of Emperor Haile Selassie's black warriors flashed in stubborn resistance. 10-6-35

Adigrat, east of Aduwa, was the scene of the most violent fighting Saturday. There, said reports from the front, was hand-to-hand fighting—the kind the knife-wielding tribesmen of Ethiopia best like. The results were still uncertain.

There was fighting, too, in Danakil, farther East along the Eritrean border; and at Mussa Ali, where the Italians apparently had not made much headway.

At Geneva, Ethiopia asked the League of Nations to order immediate military, naval, and air sanctions against Italy.

Report Absolves Ethiopia.

A report to the league council absolved Ethiopia of blame for the present conflict.

A call was issued for an "urgent" session of the league assembly next Wednesday, and a committee of six was named to make a new inquiry into the Italo-Ethiopian situation, in view of the changed status.

Mussolini's request that England agree to withdraw her fleet from the Mediterranean if Italy would do the same was turned down by the British government.

The military situation, as disclosed by dispatches from the various fronts, from Rome and from Addis Ababa, is as follows:

The Aduwa sector:

Forces numerically equal face each other on this, the northern front. Italy's advantage lies in her superior war weapons and supplies. Ethiopians are favored by a thorough acquaintance with the terrain, little of which adapts itself to any pitched battles such as the fields of Flanders afforded in the World War.

Gen. Emilio de Bono has 100,000 men, supported by planes, tanks, and artillery. From his base at Asmara in Eritrea, he has moved since Thursday across the border in a semi-encircling movement aimed at Aduwa, the little city which has been an ache in the Italian heart ever since an Italian force was wiped out there 40 years ago.

All Saturday reports as to the status of Aduwa were contradictory. The Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, heard unofficially Aduwa had been occupied by the Italians, who found only women, children and a few old men there.

Rome, on the other hand, said Aduwa had not been taken, but that occupation was expected before many hours. The Rome report indicated Aduwa was in a state of siege.

Reinforcements Moving Up.

Whatever the actual status of the city may be, it was indicated that a force of about 100,000 tribal warriors was in the vicinity under the direction of Ras Seyoum, with another 100,000 Ethiopian moving to his reenforcements from farther inland.

Military observers suggested that quiet retirement from Aduwa was not unlikely, with Ras Seyoum planning to make a stand against the Italians at some other place better suited to the black warriors' style of fighting.

There was conflict, too, in the day's reports concerning little Adigrat, the village not many miles east of Aduwa.

Italy reported the capture of Adigrat Friday, and Addis Ababa announced the village was recaptured yesterday. Rome information did not confirm this, however.

The "police measures," as Italy has described its present activity in Ethiopia, were extended even beyond Adigrat to the East, for last reports said fierce fighting was continuing in the Danakil desert area abutting Eritrea.

Planes were active, but not on any large scale.

Casualty Totals in Doubt.

Casualty figures still are incomplete and vague. One source, not reliable, said the number killed in the Aduwa bombing was 63.

Casualties in the Danakil fighting have been placed at 700 Italian dead and 1,300 Ethiopians. There are as yet no figures concerning the Adigrat casualties.

The Mussa Ali sector:

The fierce fighting reported yesterday at Mussa Ali is apparently a separate military movement although a part of the general Eritrean army campaign.

The number of men engaged in the Mussa Ali fighting is not clear from the fragmentary dispatches concerning the encounter there. That the Ethiopians are not giving ground, however, in indicated.

A force of 50,000 men is reported in the Aussa Province south of Mussa Ali.

The ultimate objective of the Mussa Ali drive appears to be the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railroad line, approximately 150 miles south, with difficult terrain lying between.

The southern front:

Mussolini is striking from Italian Somaliland simultaneously with his thrust from the north.

Gen. Rodolfo Graziania is in command of the southern army. Saturday he took Dolo, which lies in the extreme south and east section of Ethiopia, against the Italian Somaliland border.

Farther east and north an Italian force of 15,000 men is bent on taking the oasis of Gerlogubi, in the general area of Walwal which was the scene of the "border incident" to which the present conflict traces.

U. S. EMBARGO DECLARED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — (AP) — Frankly recognizing a "state of war" between Italy and Ethiopia, President Roosevelt today declared an immediate embargo on American shipment of "arms, munitions, and implements of war" to either nation.

Acting under provisions of the new neutrality act in an effort to assure the United States shall not become involved in the conflict, the President confined the embargo to implements and munitions actually used in warfare.

If the President chooses, he may later expand the prescribed list to include such things as cotton, copper and other raw materials.

Now on the Pacific aboard the cruiser Houston, the President has kept in constant communication with Washington by Radio. Upon receiving official advices that the Italian-Ethiopian clashes had resulted in a "state of war," he directed Secretary Hull to issue the embargo proclamation.

THE NEED OF PLAIN SPEAKING AT GENEVA

Western News

It is absolutely necessary in order to clarify the atmosphere of the League of Nations Council meetings at Geneva, that there must be plain speaking; that is, each Member State, should be prepared to openly state the intention of his country, if certain conditions are not fulfilled. 9-7-35

This may not be the way of diplomats but the present crisis demand not only diplomacy or bluff, but honesty and fairplay.

For instance, all along, it was the clear understanding that France and Great Britain were heart and hand in their attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. It became somewhat disquieting afterwards to learn, that, France was not inclined to initiate or participate in any drastic measure against Italy. This week, the visit of the French War Minister to Rome, was made public, and also that the highest compliment France can pay to a soldier, has been conferred on the Italian Minister for War, and that is the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Actions of the kind, at such a time as this, does not inspire confidence in the minds of those who are studying the movements of the Member States, of the League of Nations.

The President of United States made a statement, after signing the Neutrality Bill, which, if not conflicting, at least, clearly suggests that what matters, is not so much what has been said in the Bill, but what remains unsaid. The Neutrality Bill may be a second MONROE Doctrine, but its inflexible clauses are yet, paradoxically, flexible. Some plain speaking is also required by this non-Member State of the League Council, but whose opinion counts for much.

Some plausibility would appear to underlie the Statement of the British Foreign Minister, that Great Britain, if left alone in its attitude, would not be prepared to take singular action if or when, the impending war takes place. There is much of equivocation or mental reservation, in that statement.

It is significant therefore, that a distinguished personage, in British Political life, like Lord CECIL, should in a letter to *The Times* raise the issues involved in non-plain speaking during this crisis, by the leading Powers.

"We know," says the noble Lord, "that the Covenant is the sheet anchor of British Policy, and the Ministers most directly responsible for the conduct of Foreign Affairs have told us that we are prepared to join with others in carrying out its terms"

"Is it quite certain that the other members of the Council realise fully what those declarations import?" The noble Lord then proceeded to give instances of the terms of articles 10 and 16 of the Covenant, which says, "we are bound to preserve as against external aggression the political independence and territorial integrity of all members of the League."

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CONVICT STATIONS.

The civil engineer's department of the Railway Administration states that the Government has adopted the policy of establishing convict stations for Natives at various centres, with the dual purpose of providing prisons for malefactors, and for directing hard labour to a useful end in the direction of supplying broken stones for Railway requirements. The prison buildings will be provided by the Railway Administration, which will receive the output of stone free of charge.

ABYSSINIA

Signor Mussolini has ordered the mobilisation of 60,000 men of the third category. These men are normally exempt from military service. The Emperor of Abyssinia has ordered general mobilisation as a precautionary measure. The rainy season is drawing to a close and it was felt that mobilisation could no longer be delayed. It is estimated that the war preparations have already cost Italy £100,000,000. The banks are unable to grant more credit. The first week of the League Council has gone off on the whole better than was expected. It is true that Italy has withdrawn from the Council table as far as the discussion of the Ethiopian question is concerned and has not yet in any way modified her pretensions but she has not objected to the Council procedure and is apparently ready to discuss any offers made to her if they go far enough. Britain is seriously disturbed by Italian propaganda among anti-British ships and other extremists in Egypt. Officials in London have hinted that unless Signor Mussolini calls a halt to this propaganda campaign it will be difficult for Britain to view the Abyssinian dispute impartially.

GERMAN JEWS.

Plans have been drawn up for the mass emigration to South America of several thousand German Jews "non-Aryans," who will be provided with land for settlement by the Government of Ecuador. To organise this gigantic scheme, in which all persons falling under the Nazis' racial laws may join, whether Jewish or a national Union of interested parties has been formed in Upper Silesia. Contingents of Jews are expected to leave Germany at the rate of 1,000 at a time.

FLORIDA HURRICANE.

The death roll in the Florida hurricane may reach 1,000 according to Mr. Mooty, the Governor's personal representative in the area. The wind reached a velocity of 100 m. p. h.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

"We wish to pray that all the needs and aspirations of a great and good people...our people...will be satisfied, recognised and assured with justice and peace," said the Pope, addressing 20,000 war veterans in St. Paul's Cathedral at Rome last week. "It seems to us that on the horizon the rainbow of peace is forming and throwing its beautiful rays throughout the world.

Experienced Advice on Administration.

The Ciskei an General Council which met at King William's Town last week was honoured by the presence of a distinguished visitor in the person of Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. who represents the African Research Survey under the aegis of the Carnegie Corporation. The members of the Council were treated to an address of especial interest in Native administration, for Sir Malcolm has had wide experience in the establishment, and development of local government by varying classes of communities in India and elsewhere. We commend the theme of his advice to the serious consideration of the Councillors. Sir Malcolm Hailey addressed the Ciskei Bunga as follows:— 10-1-35

"I am very grateful to you for the very kindly greeting extended to me. That is not merely an expression of politeness or courtesy on my part, for I feel that the experience I shall gain on a visit to the Ciskei and to your Bunga will be of very real value to me. As Major Apthorp has said, I am here on behalf of a Society in London engaged in an investigation into the major problems of a large part of Africa. One may read a great deal and study a great deal, yet books and study will only give one the bare bones of facts. One can only get the flesh and the colour of them by the contact with those whom they affect on the spot. I have purposely mentioned the fact that we are engaged in the study of this question because I want to assure you that there are many people in Europe who are nowadays taking a very keen interest in all questions of Africa and particularly in the Native Question. Hitherto when dealing with the question of Native Councils people in Europe had heard most of the Transkeian General Council. They of course knew of the existence of the old-established Glen Grey Local Council, but they will see with particular interest the fact that the Ciskei now has a General Council of its own. They will regard that as an important step in the advancement of this movement generally. They will be particularly interested to see that you differ somewhat from the system of the Transkei, for in your constitution you maintain a great deal of the powers of the Local Council, and those who study the question will be interested to compare the result achieved by the system of greater centralisation in the Transkei compared with the fact that you here keep alive local interest and local keenness in the work of the Local Council. The value of councils, as I have seen them elsewhere, is a double one. In the first place, not only do those most concerned gain some sense of control over their own affairs and some satisfaction from seeing their own views carried out, but there is a second and very much more important result. More important than the immediate results attained by such council is the fact that all the time the council is educating itself in public affairs, it is educating those whom it represents, and still more is influencing the opinion of Government and the opinion of the public which stands behind it. If, therefore, sometimes you may be disappointed at the immediate results which you attain, and if sometimes it may seem to you that the sphere of subjects which is committed to you is not a large one, and that your recommendations to Government on other matters do not always receive as full sanction as you are asking yet you must always remember the second of those objects to which I refer—that all the time you are influencing Government and are educating and helping your own people. The best results that you can achieve are gained by moderation, by commonsense and by a steady determination to stick to your main object and not to lose yourself in argument. It is the spirit in which you approach your discussions and in the results that you obtain from them that will bring real success to you and to your people. I am saying this from my own experience where I have seen similar councils gain far greater powers and far more control than the Government had originally given to them. Much rests with you yourselves, and I pray that under Providence you may meet the success which I myself desire for you. That success will mean not only a greater sense of pride and a greater sense of self reliance and perhaps a new view of life to yourselves and to your people, but it will also mean a real increase in the welfare and happiness of those whom you represent."

Ciskei General Council.

Last Tuesday afternoon was notable for the opening of the Ciskeian General Council under the able chairmanship of Major M. G. Apthorp, Chief Native Commissioner. Mr. C. W. Clarke acted as Secretary, and there was a full attendance of the Native Commissioners, chairmen of the respective local councils constituting the General Council and ten Native Councillors who are the official representatives. A review of the activities of the General Council is fully set out in the Chairman's opening address, and for reason of its comprehensive purport we publish it in its entirety.

It reads:— 10-1-35

"Since the last session several

changes have taken place in the personnel of the Council. Mr. C. J. Sweeney, Magistrate and Native Commissioner, Middledrift, has been transferred to the Transvaal. His place has been taken by Mr. F. H. Ferreira. Mr. J. M. Brink has been transferred from Herschel to Nigel and he has been succeeded by Mr H. B. Myburgh, Mr. C. J. Coulter, Assistant Native Commissioner, East London, is retiring very shortly and his successor has not yet been appointed. Mr. T. B. Smith will represent the East London district in an acting capacity. There have been no changes amongst the Native councillors.

"Some important new laws and regulations affecting Natives in Council areas have been promulgated during the past year. Amongst these is a regulation to prohibit the carrying of arms and dangerous weapons in Native areas. This was promulgated in accordance with the request of this Council. Provision has also been made for the protection of Council works in the locations. There has been an amendment of the taxation laws by which Natives who have reached 65 years of age are exempted from the General and Local Taxes. Provision has also been made in an amending Public Health Act (a) for a contribution by the Government of one-third of the cost of Native nurses employed by Native Councils, in the locations; (b) for subsidising nurses and midwives and Native nursing assistants to enable them to practice in the locations; and (c) for the appointment of whole time Native medical and nursing assistants as may be necessary for service in the locations.

"A number of farms acquired by the Government for Native settlement in the Glen Grey, Peddie and Queenstown districts have now been formally added to the schedule to the Natives Land Act, 1913, by an Act of Parliament passed last session.

"The economic position of the Natives has been affected by the recent drought and the visitation of locusts. The number of cattle in the Herschel and Glen Grey districts shows a substantial decrease. The crops in the Middledrift, Victoria East, King William's Town and Peddie districts were very poor. The Local Councils of some of these areas have assisted the people as far as they could with seed mealies. The Government has undertaken relief works in the Middledrift, Victoria East, Glen Grey, King William's Town, Herschel and Stutterheim districts for the purpose of combating soil erosion, and large numbers of Natives are employed in the eradication of jointed cactus in the Middledrift, Victoria East and Fort Beaufort districts. The spread of this pest has become so serious that its destruction is a matter beyond the resources of the Local Councils and the Government has now taken over the task.

"Some progress has been made in the direction of the co-operative selling of wool and sheds have been erected in several locations with the object of improving shearing conditions and facilitating the sorting and classification of wool. Improved prices will naturally result from this.

"An event of importance which will long be remembered was the celebration of the King's Silver Jubilee in every Native area on the 6th May last. The demonstrations of loyalty and respect were universal and sincere. Three Natives from this area had the honour of receiving the King's Silver Jubilee Medal presented for long and faithful service, namely, Chief Funani John Tshatshu of King William's Town, Headman Valelo Mhlontlo from Glen Grey, and ex-headman Mbovane Mabandla from Victoria East district.

"The present season has opened propitiously with good rains and everywhere winter crops have been planted, so that the prospects of recovery are good. If revenue returns are any indication of a people's progress it seems likely that the corner of the depression which has weighed so heavily upon the Native people for the past few years has now been turned. The immense development in the mining industry has provided an almost unlimited field of employment. Without this the rural Natives would find it impossible to subsist.

"The Local Councils have continued to function in the districts with conspicuous success. Great interest has been taken in the recent elections and there is no doubt that the people realise that these Councils afford an opportunity for progressive Natives to perform public service on behalf of the community.

"The General Council has made a beginning with works of utility and several irrigation schemes have been completed. Plantations are being established in certain districts, and it is pleasing to note that the people appreciate the benefits of tree planting and that many requests for plantations have been received."

THE FIRST UPWARD STEP.

11-1-35

Both the Natal morning papers observed and commented through their respective repesentatives on the salutary change in the relations of the various grades of Natives as exhibited by their deliberations and resolutions in the meeting called by the Native Affairs Department last week. Thus the Mercury: "A notable feature of this meeting was the faithful co-operation and the harmonious relationship between the Chiefs and Headmen on the one hand and the educated Natives on the other hand". Indeed it was a notable feature and brings to existence a new spirit among the Native Africans. It has taken them about a hundred years to learn the great lesson that they are one and that their interests are not diverse. This is not by any means to be wondered at. When a handful of Native Christians began to live the new life of Christianity and civilization they naturally roused the enmity and opposition of their former friends. Sometimes members of a family were divided against brothers and sisters and even fathers and mothers. There was thus come into existence a new class of Native who followed a different path from that followed by his people and these were the beginnings of the Amakholwa tribes. As time has sped on its way remarkable changes have been brought to light. Those who were called wayward proved in time the protectors and good counsellors of the stay-at-homes and these began to wonder if those were not the ones who had gone home instead of gone astray. Now all wear clothes and have discarded many customs and traditions which were proved in time to be unprofitable.

The man who above all other Native leaders early visualised the future and that the backward should be helped on the upward path was the Rev. J. L. Dube and that is a trait in his leadership which made his people believe in him more than any other leader. He said, "Let all Natives be united as a cement block". He could always find time to converse with the Khehlas and thus gradually gained their confidence that next to the magistrate they believed in no one more than in him. They came to believe that of all Native leaders it was he whose word they could trust and accept. The other leaders made the mistake of trying to steer their own boat and disregarded their backward peoples. In spite of its many faults the Bill on Native representation has a silver lining in that it would recognize the rights of all grades of Natives, the backward as well as the educated. Some people would like to see themselves obtaining and enjoying privileges with the Europeans and perhaps have a hand at keeping their people in their backward state and would be unconcerned as long as they themselves were well-cared-for and protected. But the most important point to realize is that we must endeavour to rise up together. A few educated Natives clamouring for rights are not the only Native people. Without these backward ones we cannot attain to perfection. They will always be dragging us back because the authorities must always look upon them as the Native people. The dawn is now coming when the educated have come to realize the position of their people which calls upon them to improve and elevate them as far as lies in their power as members of one body.

Sometimes Europeans kept these two classes at variance especially those who did not want to see Native development by whispering to the raw Natives that the Amakholwas are only heading for a precipice and so those stuck to the idea that they were on the right path. They now see that "life" is in learning the white man's good ways and not merely his vices.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

WEST AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH SIERRA LEONE.

INAUGURAL SERVICE AND MEETINGS APRIL 7 TO MAY 5, 1935

(1) Sunda . April 7, District Sunday. Sermons in all the Churches in Freetown North, South and Wilberforce Circuits, by Ministers and Laymen. (2) 2.30 p.m , in Samaria Church, Great Afternoon Demonstration Under the auspices of the Women's District Auxiliary. Lady-President—Mrs. J. J Potts Wilson, Vice-Presidents, Mesdames S E Cole, C. E. Taylor, Augusta Paris, Victoria Morgan and others. Supported by Mesdames J. W. O. Findlay, Janet George, Regina V. Lake. Special Address by Mrs. Norman O. Wilson, Duchess, Bishop Walmsley Memorial School. Very Interesting Musical Programme.

(3) Monday April 8, 7 p.m. Special Service of Prayer and Praise in Centenary Tabernacle Church. Conductors Messrs. J. A. D Case, J. Jones Taylor and J. O Lewis.

(4) Tuesday, April 9 8.30 a.m , in Samaria Church, Opening Session of District Meeting. Representatives are requested to be punctual.

(5) 7 p.m., Inaugural Service, in Samaria Church Preacher : Revd. J. B own Nichols General Supdt.

(6) The District Meeting, will continue its Sessions throughout the Week.

(7) Thursday, April 11, 7 p.m , in Wilberforce Memorial Hall, Historical Sketch of the West African Methodist Church, by C. Dunstan Williams, Esq., District Secretary. Chairman—Hon E. S. Beoku Betts, M.A M.B.E., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. Supporters Councillor T E Nelson-Williams, M.A., B.L, Ex-Councillor T. C. Woode, M.P.S., Otto I. E During Esq., B.L , E. Fashole Luke, Esq., Rev. C. D. Hotobah During, Esq., B.L , O J. V. Tubokú-Metzger. Esq. M.A B.L , G. B. Cassell, Esq , Councillor Dr I. C. Pratt, Dr. J. A. Williams, S. A. Hughes, Esq., D Akibo Betts, Esq , T. Radcliffe Jones, Esq. V. K. Edwin, Esq., A. Benka Coker, Esq. Soloist, Miss Olive Leigh.

(8) Sunday, April 14, 3 p.m., in Samaria Church, Young People's Demonstration, under the Presidency of D. N. K. Brown, Esq., to be supported by several gentlemen. Special Contribution by the Juveniles of Freetown North, South and Wilberforce Circuits.

(9) Monday, April 15, 7 p.m , in Samaria Church, Great Public Meeting. Chairman : Dr. G. E. C. Reffell, M.A., B.Sc , M.B., B S., etc., etc To be supported by N. J. P. Metzger Boston, Esq., B.L , Councillor G. Eleady Cole, E. Thomas, Esq , E Jos Gabbidon Esq., S. D. Cassell, Esq., J. E. Wright, Esq , Sigis Bengamin, Esq., M. St. George Auber, Esq. Speakers : Revd. J. H M Carr, and Rev. Dr. I. E. C. Steady, General Superintendent A. M. E. Mission, West Africa. Very Interesting Programme An abridged Report of the Circuits and Mission Stations will be presented.

(10) Sunday, May 5, in Centenary Tabernacle Church Solemn Memorial Service Addresser : Revd. J. Brown Nichols, General Superintendent Procession to Circular Road Cemetery and Laying of Wreaths on graves of deceased members of the first West African Methodist Church and U.M. Free Churches by Representatives and Relatives.

At the same hour, wreaths will be laid on the graves of Missionaries and Martyrs at Moyamba and Tikonko.

An Augmented Choir will lead the singing in the Inaugural Service, Public Meeting and Memorial Service.

Special Hymns Price, 2d. per copy Collections and Donations throughout in aid of the District Fund.

N B Friends and well wishers unable to attend or distant should send their donations to either of the Secretaries.

G. O. Gabbidon, C. D. Williams, Hon. Secretaries.
G. G Thomas, Assistant Secretary.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE, SIERRA LEONE.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT AT PUBLIC MEETING FOLLOWING CONVOCATION ON TUESDAY 26TH, MARCH, 1935.

Your Excellency, My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure on this your first visit to a Convocation at this College to welcome you and Mrs. Moore most heartily in the name of all, Council Staff and students associated with this House.

It may be of interest to you to know that more than a hundred years ago governors of this Colony spent their leisure hours in these grounds. Across to the left you will see what appears to be a modern bungalow. Recently it has been so extensively renovated that the many who have lived in it in pastyears would hardly recognise it—but actually it is, for this country, a very ancient house. At the beginning of the last century it was Governor Turner's country residence—it might have been his private farm. In 1828 he sold it to the Church Missionary Society for a little over £300. 0. 0. From the Society's records it would appear that the house was considered so big that the report was sent to our headquarters that it would accommodate all the students ever likely to come college. Yet only twenty years later the present college building was erected which shows how quickly circumstances can change in this land of rapid development. The condition of the farm at the time of sale was very bad. No Health Department, I suppose, existed to censure the careless. Perhaps had the place reaped the benefit of to-day's drainage system and the care of the many who have at different times planned and worked out its order and beauty, the occupants of Fort Thornton might to-day have claimed it for their recreation, and we should not have enjoyed the inspiration of this almost unique setting.

Last year I was obliged to report many changes in the college staff, the thought was mainly on those who had left us : this year the change to report is more among students than tutors, and of entrance rather than exodus. I am glad that it is so. From 1930 to 1933 we felt the difficulties of the years of depresion in that very few came to receive such benefits of higher education as we could give, and uncertainty arose over the maintenance of some of the scholarships. But last year gave fresh encouragement and hope to all who are anxious that West Africa should have as large a company as possible of men and women who have proceeded far in education. Actually we admitted ten to the First Year of University work wherer as in previous years the number had been as low as two or three. Among the ten were some whose coming was significant.

To take ladies first. we admitted in the person of Miss Lati Hyde the first woman student to matriculate and enroll her name on the books of this College. We congratulate her upon her success, and hope that we may be allowed to lead her on to others and that she will be the first of many women undergraduates to enter Fourah Bay.

Among the entrants were four men from the Gold Coast and one from Gambia. Thus with those who were already here we have representatives from all four British Colonies on the West Coast. It must be a long time since the Gold Coasters out-numbered the Nigerians ; it is several years since there was a student from Bathurst. The presence of these men leads us to feel that the influence of Fourah Bay College is still extensive, and that we have the responsibility laid upon us of keeping our horizon wide and our interests large.

A third group who entered were ministerial students of the Siarra Leone Church. I do not think there is any exaggeration in saying that those men are the first ministerial students from Sierra Leone to come for twenty years. To many of us it has been a sad state of affairs that the Ministry has been starved of young men, and that the Diocese which poesessed the oldest Theological College in Africa was making no direct use of her for ministerial training. A step has been taken to correct this, and we hope that now that a re-start has been made there may be a steady, if small, stream sf men preparing for the Christian Ministry in this country.

So far I have referred only to the entrants for University work. Three other students entered last year whose coming is unique. In order to assist the Annie Walsh Memorial School to strengthen its teaching Staff. we admitted two would-be teachers : Misses E. During and E. Smart that they might participate for a year in the teacher training course. In order to help the Kroo people in their Church and School work (and thanks to a scholarsbip from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge) we were able to admit Mr. Wreh Davies, a member of that tribe, for a special course of study, I think it is true to say that there is at present in College no less than six differsnt language areas represented.

It is with regret that we must record the loss through death of three men closely associated with our work. The death of Archdeacon E. T. Cole, M.A., removed from our midst one who had been a student and a tutor of the College, a member of Convocation and a member of Council. It would be true to say that no Committee member took a more active interest in the life of Fourah Bay than the late Archdeacon. He supported heartily any forward move and opposed vigorously any step he thought to be retrograde. He frequently referred to this College as the "Power House" of the Diocese, and it is an inspiration to us to think of it as such. Archdeacon Cole was more eager than anyone to see men being trained for the Ministry within the walls of this College ; we sometimes differed as to our ways and means. But I a am very sorry the Archdeacon did dot live to see the men enter as I have reported a month after his death for ministerial training through the University course. It was the training he most wished to see restored being convinced of the neeed for Clergy of intellectual as well as spiritual ability.

In a famous sermon of his at the Centenary celebrations which took place very soon after the arrival of my wife and myself in this country the Archdeacon, paying as high a compliment as any man could pay, hoped that our work here would reveal me but a black man painted white : I must leave you to judge to what extent I have justified that hope. But it is some satisfaction to know that a friend asked my wife when she was leaving for England last year if she would have her hair examined to see if it really had turned black!

Another loss more recent was the death of the Supervisor of Schools, Mr. H. O. Lipscombe, B.Sc. Definitely associated with us through the Teacher Training, Mr. Lipscombe was interested in the whole of the educational work of the College He watched closely and knew in remarkable detail the ability of the men going out into the schools ; and to all the educational issues with which he was concerned he brought a keen, alert mind. He will be much missed, and not least I know by the Normal Masters who often mentioned the value of his co-operation.

Most recent of all is the death of Mr. M. J. Marke, M.A., whose failing health had in recent years prevented him from taking an active part in College affairs, but he was all the time a member of our Council and of the Church Missionary Society Executive. I believe that in his active days he was called upon to shoulder big resposibilities in the educational Inspectorate, and he carried out his work with a thoroughness and a knowledge in which none surpassed him. We must owe to him a debt for the educational foundations upon which we to-day are building.

There is another loss that will be observed by old students as they re-visit college. Lamina the head college servant for many years, died towards the close of last year. He had been at college fifteen to twenty years, and was most regular in his duties and particularly with the six o'clock morning bell. It was said by members of his family at the time of his death that he had never been known to quarrel. Would that such testimony could be borne of all of us.

THE WEST AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

We publish in another column the programme of the Inaugural and District Celebrations of the above named Church, which has come into being in our midst as a re-birth of a former Christian Church of Sierra Leone of purely African origin. The circumstances which have brought this Church into existence are too well known to be repeated.

The programme is a very interesting one and we are sure it will provide for the Christian community of Freetown a week of activity and education on those matters which our African fathers did in their day.

The aftermath of the special Synod of the Methodist Church as circulated by news this week, is a clarion call to reconsider the relationship between local Christian bodies and the parent bodies in England and incidentally brings more conspicuously to the limelight, the session of the Ex-U.M. Church and the establishment of the West African Methodist Church.

We bespeak for the celebrations the earnest suppport of the Christian community of Sierra Leone in particular and of all Africans in general in the efforts of the West African Church to

demonstrate, not only our ability as Christians but also as a race.

The Education of Africans.

Arising out of the suggestion of the Rev. E. W. Smith at a previous meeting of the Royal Empire Society Education Circle, a discussion was arranged at the Society's headquarters on April 1 on "How far can indigenous methods of culture and training be incorporated in our Western system of education?"

The discussion was opened by Mr. H. S. Keigwin, late Director of Education of Sierra Leone, and emphasis was laid on the paramount necessity for capturing the psychological spirit and social value of initiatory and other ceremonies, more especially bearing in mind the lasting impression made thereby at the impressionable ages of childhood and adolescence through appeal to the imitative and imaginative faculties. There was almost unanimous insistence upon the necessity for correlating the village school to the central and undeniable background of the village—and village craftsmanship—itself, not only because of the "reality" and personal appeal of such curriculum, but also because of the feeling that through the economic lay the approach to the solution of many of Africa's pressing problems (disease, and the like). At the same time, speakers showed a tendency to forget that African culture is a living organism, and that while official departments are considering the "relating" (blessed word!) of education to local need local need is changing, and new public opinion is being evolved, with the result that Africans will question more and more any educational policy that seems likely to confine them to particular lines of development, and will demand the opportunity to assimilate the best that the West can offer into their own culture which will not necessarily take a form foreseen by even the most sympathetic of Europeans.

Something of this side of the case was to be gleaned from the contributions of the Africans present. Mr. M Dowuona (Gold Coast) gave vigorous expression to this view, and Miss Stella Thomas and Miss Kofi Moore further showed, by implication, how difficult i was, with so many different peoples and needs, to generalise on "the African." The Bishop of Masas (Tanganyika), although not dealing strictly with points at issue, gave a useful reminder to his hearers against acquiring land for schools, as even where popular consent was obtained it was liable to result in misunderstanding later, and the school regarded as bait in a land-grabbing process. For a similar reason he preferred to see schools built by the people themselves, improving in size and workmanship as their influence brought new demands.

NIGERIA

Population, 20,700,000; Capital, Lagos; Governor, Sir Donald Cameron. Chief Imports, Cotton Goods, Fish, Salt, Oil Fuel, Motors, Tobacco Goods, Apparel, Bags and Sacks, Cabin and other Biscuits, Kerosene, Galvanised Iron, Rice. Chief Exports, Palm Produce, Ground Nuts, Cocoa, Tin, Hides and Skins, Cotton.

An Old Nigerian's Mission.

Hage Mohamed Tariq Bey, who left Sokoto 34 years ago and was educated at Tripoli and Constantinople, visited Lagos in March with Prof. Mohammad Fahmi Gharib, Inspector of Muslim Schools in Palestine. He has passed through the Osmanli staff college and is A.D.C. to the Emir of Transjordania. At present the visitors are engaged in a mission for the foundation of a Muslim university at Jerusalem.

The Ijebu Ode Conspiracy

The trial of the 11 men accused of conspiracy to murder the Awujale of Ijebu Ode occupied over a fortnight and resulted in the conviction of all the accused on one or more of the counts, the ex-Awujale, whose return was plotted, being sentenced to four years' imprisonment, while his companions' sentences varied from two to six years. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Brooke said that there was corroborated evidence that as long ago as May, 1934, there was a conspiracy to murder in which four of the accused, including the ex-Awujale, were concerned. Then on the night before the Awujale was shot in October last, there was again clear evidence of conspiracy against nine of the accused, the witnesses being the wife and two daughters of the would-be murderer. Whether the method of the attempted crime differed from that discussed by the conspirators was immaterial to the charge of conspiracy.

The ex-Awujale Folagbade has since appealed against his conviction, but his request for bail pending the hearing of his appeal has been refused.

Radio for Lagos.

The new radio service for Lagos, which, as already announced, will be on the lines of that that has already proved such a boon to Sierra Leone, promises to be relatively inexpensive. The net capital cost, exclusive of £400 worth of stores already in use, is estimated at £1,865, and this includes everything from receiving apparatus to loudspeakers. The all-in recurrent cost, including depreciation at 20 per cent on apparatus and 5 per cent. on line materials, is estimated at £1,329. This will be covered if there are 500 subscribers, and after paying a B.B.C. fee of 5s. a head, this number would give a surplus of £46. Since the costs have been estimated to include 4 per cent. interest on capital, the prospects of the new venture are by no means unpromising, and the Legislative Council found little difficulty in giving its sanction to the proposal.

The First Medical Assistants.

Nigeria's first half-dozen medical assistants to qualify under the new scheme received their certificates from the medical school on March 2 from Dr. W. B. Johnson, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. In presenting the documents, Dr. Johnson indicated Government policy in regard to such qualifications when he said that he hoped in three years' time to be able to present them with their full diplomas and see them become Junior Medical Officers. While six more African medical assistants can make no great immediate difference to Nigeria's health services, the prospect of even six more African medical officers per annum in the near future is of the utmost importance, and it is, therefore, as the laying of the foundation stone of an extended medical service that the quiet little ceremony at Yaba makes history.

"The Nigerian Teacher."

The latest number of the "Nigerian Teacher" (Nigerian Education Department, 6d.) shows a remarkable improvement on earlier issues, and is of interest to many outside the teaching profession, for it is by no means technical in its subject-matter. The description of the Fulani flogging custom, by Mr. A. M Dodds, of Ibo musical instruments, by Miss W. B Yeatman, and of snakes, by Mr. A. Miller, together with the notes on irrigated gardens, contain information that many will appreciate.

An article by Dr. Ida Ward on English in Nigeria is as is to be expected from so precise a phonetician, extremely critical of African pronunciation of English, and one feels that perhaps with her own highly-trained gift for reproducing the sounds of any language she hears, she does not altogether realise the difficulty of banishing African intonation from spoken English, or of reproducing vowel sounds with only slightly different tongue positions from their African equivalents, especially when the speaker has, perhaps, also to concentrate at the same time on the choice of the most appropriate word.

END OF ALABI TRIAL

Fourteen Years for Gangster

Ibara, Friday.

The sensational case of Alabi ended this morning. He was found guilty on five charges and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment, with hard labour each on two charges of attempted murder and violent robbery, 5 years on three charges of house breaking and burglary, all sentences to run concurrently. The remaining five charges were withdrawn by the prosecution.

Mr Justice W B Lloyd presided at the trial and Mr Wells-Palmer prosecuted. Alabi is desiring to appeal. The Court and the precincts of Igbein Hill were crowded.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

NATIVE BILLS.

The conference of chiefs and leaders of the Transvaal and Orange Free State which met on the Native Bills at Pretoria on the last week passed the following resolution: As the chiefs and delegates to this conference were given only two weeks notice of the conference, and were not supplied with copies of the Bills in advance; and as the policy underlying the Bills is one of political, territorial and economic segregation, and it is the intention of the Government to amend further the Native Urban Areas Act to complete its general policy, and in view of the importance and gravity of the situation and the very limited time at the disposal of the conference, and the fact that this policy affects posterity, this conference is unable at the moment to give a considered decision on the fundamental principles and details involved, for the following reasons:

(a) The chiefs and delegates were not conversant with the principles involved:

(b) They had not time to obtain the mandate of the people they represented;

(c) The Bills are not available in the vernacular and are therefore beyond the comprehension of the majority of the chiefs and delegates;

(d) The chiefs and delegates are not at the moment in a position to visualise or locate the proposed released areas, nor do they know to what extent these leased areas are occupied or owned by Missionaries, Africans or private bodies;

(e) It is the intention of the Government to take a Native census next year, and in the opinion of this conference the Native Bills should be held over until the Native population in the scheduled areas and on private farms has been ascertained through the census.

This conference, therefore, respectfully asks the Government:-

(1) To translate the Bills into the various languages

(2) To appoint a mixed commission to investigate the scheduled and released areas, with a view to assuring the chiefs and the public as to what areas are really and actually granted to them under the Native Trust and Land Bills.

(3) To convene a Union conference of African chiefs and leaders during the next year to consider the whole policy of the Bills.

PURPLE LOCUSTS.

Great swarms of locusts of a species hitherto unknown are invading Port Nolloth district. The new locust is a voracious eater and considerably more destructive than the brown or red types.

SCIENTIFIC MARKETING

South Africa's internal and external marketing problems are to be fully investigated by the Department of Agriculture, and a comprehensive marketing Bill is to be introduced next session according to a statement made by Dr. P. R. Viljoen, Secretary for Agriculture. It was hoped to do away with the present anomaly of a shortage one week and a glut of the market next week, and to ensure an even distribution of products throughout the Union, aided by a carefully organised system of imparting information to farmers and consumers.

THE REVISED ZULU BIBLE.

Recently the centenary of Mission work has been celebrated in Natal which similarly includes Zululand. This celebration would not be complete if the work of giving the Bible in their own language to the Zulus were forgotten as it is one of the notable achievements of the Missionary centenary just celebrated. It is obvious that when the Missionaries began their work of evangelising the Zulus they had no literature in the vernacular and had to give their instruction by word of mouth. The immediate necessity for this was apparent from the start. At first portions of the New Testament especially the Gospels were translated and given to the Natives who could then read and then Genesis was translated. The greater work of translating the whole Bible was attempted as occasion offered by Missionaries with Native help untill in 1883 the complete Zulu Bible reached Natal. This was the work of a large number of Missionaries and Natives with a very small co-ordination of the work and therefore their work was very uneven and inconsistent in its parts. The same passages occurring in different books were diffently translated. There were also many mistakes, some of the Zulu was very good but some was very stilted and unidiomatic,

It was decided to have a revision of this first edition. The American Board Mission at first laboured at this and later the Natal Missionary Conference attempted over a considerable period to accomplish a revision by means of Committees of individuals working on different parts of the Book and exchanging results. It was finally decided to give it over to the American Board Mission which then undertook the task. Rev. W. C. Wilcox took over the manuscripts to America and worked at it with the assistance of Rev. C. K. Goba and their work was later completely revised by Rev. Dr. J. D. Taylor with the Rev. P. J. Gumede. This revised edition has been published for a good number of years. It is generally admitted that its Zulu is much better and that the new translation brings out much better the meaning of the original text. since the revisors had the advantage of later English and Bantu translations to assist them as well as a later original text which has been followed in all the English revisions and the translation is consistent with itself in its different parts.

But the sales of the new version has not come up to expectations and thus the British and Foreign Bible Society has reduced the price to 2s. 6d. for the whole Bible and to 1s. 6d for the New Testament. We are not sure of all the reasons that cause this indifference. It is said the Zulus are so wedded to the old version that they consider it almost a sacrilege and a sin to attempt to change it. We suppose some may have had the idea in their minds that this was the tablets of stone given to Moses which were known to be written by the finger of God. They do not take to account the fact that the Bible is God's book written by inspired men but at liberty to use their mode of expression and that the Books have been translated from several original tongues down to the present. There is also the objection to the departure from the versification to the paragraph system, another mark of progress shown in all recent revisions and reading and understanding easier and more intelligent. There is also the omission of marginal references. This is to be regretted but it could not be done at time of printing the edition. The revision actually offers to the Zulus a fresh angle of approach to the rector of the Bible.

Let our ministers and teachers help in this work by encouraging their people and pupils to copies as formerly and revive Bible classes and home reading of the Bible.

PIM REPORT

The report of the Financial and Economic position of Basutoland, commonly called in this territory the Pim Report, which was reported by this paper to have been published in England about, three months ago, has come to hand.

The Comet.

It is contained in a book of 225 pages including appendixes, sold by the Stores Department at a moderate of price 3/9. 9-11-35

After describing the physical features and the geological structure of the country the report gives a summary of the History of the Basuto and of the British Administration since its advent in 1868, the economic resources, financial history and the relation of the Administration to the Native system of rule.

Comparison is made between the conditions in Basutoland and those obtaining in the Transkei Territories.

The Commissioner has laid emphasis on the urgent need of checking soil erosion and recommend that funds be provided to enable operations in that line to be started soon and that in the reclamation works small dams in suitable places be constructed with a view to conserving water for irrigation purposes during the dry seasons, and stock theft which is disheartening the stock owner and is a menace to the improvement of the wool industry in the Territory.

Dealing with these matters under the head "Possibilities of Development" the Commissioner states: "An essential preliminary condition to development is, however, the removal of the two great obstacles to the improvement of the land and of the stock. The first of this is erosion which, unless dealt with on a large scale, will before long leave little land to develop the second is stock theft which if it continues unchecked will leave no inducement to the stock owner to improve his stock.

"Soil erosion and water conservation may be said to be two problems of general interest in South Africa. They are closely inter related in the drier areas and can in many cases be dealt with together. In Basutoland water shortage is not a pressing agricultural problem, but the conservation of the rainfall in the soil is of importance not only locally but also to the country-side lying across its borders to the south and west, because it affects the flow of the two main rivers, the Orange and its tributary, the Caledon."

The report proceeds with the description of the agencies that come to bear on this evil.

On page 139 of the report the Commissioner says: "The total estimates are for 151,498 acres to be reclaimed and protected,, at a rate of £1 per acre. This includes pay, staff, and labour, also housing requirements, implements, minor essentials fencing etc. In fact all capital and recurring expenditure, details of which are to be found in appendix XIX of this report.

The details of the scheme will require careful consideration, more especially with reference to the staff which will be required permanently for the purpose of general agricultural development and for maintenance of the works, as distinguished from the staff required for construction. It is however, of great importance to commence the work as early as possible after the crops are reaped, while the examination of details may take a considerable time. Every season's delay will materially increase the cost. We therefore recommend that the necessity of financing the work from Imperial funds may be accepted in principle and funds alloted sufficient for the first year's operation. These are estimated at £14,000.

BLACK VERSUS WHITE

Natal Witness 12-25-35

THE Italo-Abyssinian conflict is proving more and more that some people have a belief which, we are given to understand, is held by the Mahommedans, that they are not as guilty if they cheat or commit wrong against any one who is a non-Mahommedan as when committed against a Mahommedan. This belief of theirs is distinctly un-Christian as Christ saw virtue in a Samaritan and taught that Moses or his books taught that all mankind was a brotherhood. The existence now of a League of Nations is, we think, a step foward to world peace although at the moment it is being so severely tested that it is no wonder there are already those who think it will not be able to survive the test. The present conflict has proved a unifier of the black race. We in South Africa have not seen an Abyssinian and have no communication with them but the fact that they are a nation of black people like us, so thrills us that we wish we could help them by all ways in our power and means. It is not surprising to read in the newspapers that a community of Native Christians in one Nothern district of Natal have resolved to observe a prayer meeting every morning at dawn to pray for peace and for the success of Abyssinian arms. We also observe that the small Native community of Vryheid are doing their little part in applying "sanctions" towards the local Italian traders. We learn that last week at Cape Town Mussolini was burned in effigy by a great crowd of Coloureds and Natives. The same has occurred in Durban the other day. The interest among Natives in this war and their eagerness to obtain news from the front is unprecedented, not even during the great European war was it so keen. Illiterate Natives even are so eager for news that the Native newspapers are sold out in a few hours and some even buy English papers to give to their friends to read for them about the progress of the war.

This nndeclared war has been going on for about three weeks, Abyssinia having been invaded by Italy, a Member of the League of Nations against another Member. The League's rules are there but Mussolini has ridden over them with the pretext that this is only a Colonial War and he does not want to be implicated in a European War. But the methods the aggressors adopt in waging this warfare are flagrantly unfair. Why is bombing from the air, or from the earth at that, allowed by civilization since it is ten to nine chances that women and non-combatant persons will be killed? Why are not the Italians restricted to the use of such arms as are used in the battlefield? We have learnt also that when things are stiff the Italians have applied gas in order to easily bring to submission the Abyssinians and their coveted land easily captured. We wonder why in this enlightened century such a warfare should be tolerated by civilization. This war is going to have an effect on Africa which will be regretted by not only the aggressor but by all Europe especially those who have taken possession of Africa. May God help us all.

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BLACK VERSUS WHITE

Ilanga Lase Natal 10-25-35

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Race Problem - 1935
Africa

BIRTH OF A NEW JOURNAL

Daily Times 9-10-35

The Nigerian Eastern Mail

Lagos, Nigeria.

The appearance of the Maiden Number of the "Nigerian Eastern Mail," (receipt of a copy of which we hereby gratefully acknowledge) will doubtless be hailed with delight, particularly in its (the Journal's) Home town, Calabar, where the need for a local journal has long been keenly felt.

The neat appearance of this number, the fine get-up and the appreciable standard of the various articles and contributions reflect great credit on those responsible for its production, and bespeaks for the journal a really hopeful future.

With the Hon. C. W. Clinton (proprietor) as Business Manager and his son Mr J. V. Clinton, B.A. (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law, as Editor-in-Chief, that future seems well assured.

We heartily welcome our new contemporary and wish for it a long lease of useful life in the service of Nigeria and West Africa.

The Native Bills.

Native Opinion

Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu writes to us in the following strain:

"With further reference to the subject of the Native Bills and our coming conference on Dingaan's Day at Bloemfontein, I wish to warn all my country men just now to watch the procedure adopted by the Government in going round our country districts right away before we had the chance even to see the Bills in print and before our joint meeting. The method is clearly calculated to divide us into sections so that we may contradict each other. I have been given to understand that the Government has actually refused to call its Native Conference under the 1920 Native Affairs Act, and has preferred regional conferences so that we may not act together. It is therefore important for us to stick to our original intention to stick together and die together. Some of us remember well that the 1920 Native Affairs Act was printed in all our languages and circulated broadcast everywhere, and that gave us a chance to study it in all its details and bearings. The Urban Areas Act of 1923 was first submitted to a Government Native conference in 1922 in the form of Bills and we were then given a chance to express our opinions jointly, long before it was submitted to Parliament. It is only fair that we press for a similar procedure in 1936 and 1937 because the present bills are far more important than those of 1920 and 1923 put together. There is simply no justice in the Government rushing us on this matter as it is doing. We should thank the Commissioners when they explain, but not commit ourselves in our replies until they first print these Bills in our tongues and distribute them everywhere. Our people do not even know where to get the English version. My own copy was a chance gift from a European friend, and on it there is no indication of price nor address of seller. We are therefore very thankful to the whole Bantu press for giving us some of the details, but this is not a substitute for what should be done by the Government itself.

On further study, I find that the Land Bill does not allow us freehold ownership. It puts us on a system similar to urban locations where there will be no individual ownership but control by commissioners or farmers. It seems the Sir George Grey and Glen Grey systems are better than what is offered. The Council Bill of 1926 offered us seven men in the House of Assembly and fifty black Councillors, a much better thing than the present Bill. Here we should ask for the representation of the non-rural educated classes who have no room in the present bill and we need some executive powers, however small. All these rights have been long overdue to us, and in our getting them there is no reason why we should lose the Cape Native vote in order to purchase our overdue rights. We do not need to pay anything for what is due to us. Finally, although I suggested a conference of two days on Dingaan's Day, it will be wise for us to arrange to be present at Bloemfontein for a day or two longer in case necessity arises.

I trust that the regional conferences will speak the same thing and show a united front."

NATIVE CONDITIONS:

Senatore, the Marchese Alberto Theodoli who is Chairman of the Permanent Commission of the League of Nations before he sailed for Italy, spoke on Native conditions in the Union He said while in Johannesburg he had visited numerous compounds and was pleased to see the Natives so happy and carefree. He was much impressed by the treatment they received from the authorities.

"People in Europe," he went on, "Sometimes refer to the poor South African Native. Generally speaking there is no justification for this remark. The distorted idea they have of the conditions under which the Natives live will soon be obliterated if they could only see the Natives as I saw them in their kraals."

INVIDIOUS NATIVE CONDITIONS.

Natal

The article which appeared in the Mercury on Monday (Aug. 12) from the pen of the Welfare Officer in Durban describing the terrible condition of our people in the towns and country barely did justice to the subject. The sufferings and poverty of the Native people are far greater than this officer knows, keen observer as he is. We have just met a Native man and his wife hoeing a garden for an Indian, and the pay which they received for a month's work at Umgeni was ten shillings each. Can anything be worse? Yes, total and hopeless starvation which is the lot of thousands and which drives them to theft, drink, immorality and jail The causes adduced in the paper are 3. The 10s. tax on wives. The Land Act No. 27 of 1913, and the Native Service Contract Act. But the real and essential cause of all this misery is the unfriendliness and selfishness of an oligarchy who sit in well paid comfort and devise every possible method and means whereby they may depress and oppress us.

They close against us every avenue of employment which produces anything more than the barest necessities of life. Not only that but they also issue orders and instructions

to every Municipality and employer of labour to refuse work to, or to eject our people and to give the work to others. Professing to be guardians of the poor they give milk and butter free, or at a reduced price, but not to any of our people. One of them declared that he was prepared to enact any legal injustice against a Native if it made life easier for the sons and daughters of his own people.

Farmers and cane growers alike now refer to us in their public meetings as competitors to be fought and not as fellow members of the body politic. Almost everywhere the hand which we stretch out hopefully is indifferently observed or scornfully refused and we are told to know and keep our place. When the ruling oligarchy are moved by feelings of sympathy for us, and regard us as an integral part of the South African nation, then and not till then will the grinding struggle for existence be terminated.

The helping hands and arms which are stretched out to the poor whites and are so heavily laden with gifts do not reach us. Our lawmakers are themselves crime and poverty makers. Surely it is better to find us employ ment and keep us employed than to put us into jail. Our locations are crying aloud for roads and schools. Must all the roads be for the use of the white people and none built for our convenience? We need them very urgently. Allow us also in towns to build our own houses. It is insensate folly to pay white men a pound a day to build houses for men who earn a shilling a day. They were never built to benefit us but to provide wages for others. Our welfare was not the moving incentive nor was any consideration given to our inability to pay the rent. For their own sakes and that of their children we urge the White Oligarchy to take a more humane outlook on life.

Justice In Basutoland

Doings Of the Chiefs Basutoland Government Looks On.

(Continued from last issue)

PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION WATCHES WITH MUCH CONCERN

In their Memorundum to Sir Alan Pim's Commission the Progressive Association members had said, among other things, that it was very hard for progressive people to work and improve their lands as all their work would be stopped by the Chiefs. When Samuel took the lands last year, some of the lands belonging to progressive people had their soil turned for the first time and about to be turned for the second time. That was why a branch of the Progressive Association tried to speed matters by trying to communicate with the enlightened rulers. Although they did not succeed the matter was circulated among its various branches until the Annual Conference of that body. Some of the members, advanced as they are, were busy in the early stage of the matter to stop people who were threatening bloodshed, and one member actually disarmed a man at midnight of the first night of "work" and kept his arms for a month. They were telling the people to place their hope in law and justice. To-day they are scorned and despised as born cowards," 'The judgment in a sign of bad law," said a European trader who heard of it.

The acting Paramount Chief in the last session of the National Council explained that people who are dependent on borrowed lands should not be removed from such lands as keeping them on such lands was in accordance with the custom of the Basuto, yet a few months later he returns a verdict that utterly contradicts his explanation! Does it really mean that people are fast on borrowed lands and loose on their life-long lands?

Among the lands thus taken from Machachamise, some belong to missionaries and people who did not live in Lekoatsa's village but are a mile and a half away. What is the fault of these people if the fugitives themselves are guilty?

If we subtract the allegation that the Paramount Chief personally is innocent in the destruction of huts, drop that allegation because to trace the truth of it is near impossibility as into viewing the Paramount is a fortune, we conclude by saying that it seems the Basuto are still treated in their country exactly in the same way as are Natives on the farms of the Union Dutch farmers. The nation was just emerging from depression, but these poor people were plunged headlong into it once more by being rendered homeless and without lands. The second winter is now upon them, overtaking them in borrowed huts with scanty food and clothing. Yet they are not in the Union, but in a British colony! not under farmers, but under British officials and Chiefs of Basuto royalty.

After this judgment, no doubt, they will be visited by tax collectors who are always representatives of the Paramount Chief and those of the Government. But whose burden are these fugitive? They have been cut off from all rights of the Basuto, men, women, widows, children, labourers in the Union, and teachers.

"FUGITIVE."

UNIVERSITY STUDIES FOR BANTU STUDENTS

Howard College (Natal University) is now prepared to give tuition and lectures to Bantu students who have passed Matriculation or its equivalent in the following B.A. Subjects:- English, Ethics, Pschology, Politics, Mathematics, Economics, Economic History, Latin, Greek and History.

The University people offer those subjects as part of a course which will lead to a full Bachelor of Arts degree, and students who avail themselves of these courses need not enrol with any correspondence college. The course is intended to help students in and around Durban and therefore within reach of the College.

There will be a stated number, of lectures in each subject and the fee in each case will be £2 or so. This means that if there are, say, eight students taking Politics or English each will only pay 5s. towards tuition fees. Cheap!

Students wishing to study Matriculation will be considered too. This is a very generous gesture on the part of the University College and it is a unique opportunity for African students.

Those who wish to avail themselves of these courses should write to me as soon as possible.

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Race Problem- 1935
Africa.

Ilanga laseNatal

FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1935

The Zulu Language.

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WE recently rubbed our eyes when there was delivered to us a handbill containing a notification of the special Conference to take place in January which has for its object the formation of a society for the study of the Zulu language and culture. We were more agreeably surprised to learn that this emanates from the Natal Bantu Teachers' Union, a body which we had assumed was the one most guilty for the neglect and dismemberment of our lofty language. We are thus more than glad that an attempt to rescue it from extinction comes from that body. We have had many occasions to regret our teachers' attitude as being that of carelessness of the destiny of their language by precept and example. They have, in most cases themselves helped to encourage its impurity by their neglect of it in allowing its words to be misused or mixed with other Native and foreign languages to such an extent that its destruction was only a thing of time. This attempt then, at its preservation by the formation of such a society is peculiarly full of interest for us. We now entertain great hopes that they as a body as well as all our intelligentsia will work at once to delve into the the past and study the history and structure the Zulu language in conjunction with other Bantu languages in affinity with it in order to attain a true insight into its importance and and worthiness for preservation. We hope also that they will endeavour to acquire literature, old and new which bear upon this important subject. They will find that the Bantu languages are all a family, a certain class of languages which possess its own beauty of expression unsurpassed by any language in the world ancient or modern. Our educated people have been too prone to make much of the languages of the conqueror of their country because that knowledge provides them with a livelihood but ignoring the fact that their numbers in this country certainly warrant the preservation of their language and culture and that this is one of their inalienable possessions which Providence has graciously endowed them with. It is to be hoped then that our educated people will not rest with the inauguration of such a society but will one and all assign to themselves the task of unearthing the buried riches of their country in the rural areas among the old men and women who have the knowledge of their country's history and traditions as well as origin. Some of this knowledge is buried under the earth. They must have observed how much interest is taken by certain Europeans who have frequently undertaken journeys to far off localities in quest of such useful knowledge about the former life of our people.

One other hope we shall now entertain is that the teachers as a group and class will henceforth endeavoured to vie with each other in speaking pure Zulu and as far as possible to use it unmixed with English, Dutch or Xhosa languages. There are a few old men and women now living who still speak such Zulu but the number is, we are sorry to state, is rapidly dwindling to the loss of our present generation and the future.

The last wish we have in mind is that books should be more and more written in the vernacular which would be of an instructive nature. We have no doubt that the interest in our language thus adumbrated will rapidly grow and that there will eventually spring up among us authors who will improve upon publications on our language and culture which had as authors foreign men and women who had not as intimate an acquaintance of the subjects and the languages of which they write as those born in the country. We bestow our blessing upon the society for the study of the Zulu language and culture and hope it will be successfully launched and will flourish for many years in its great work.

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Basutoland Council.

The Comet

This year's session of the Basutoland Council opens today. It is very much later than the usual time which is usually early in October. Although there has been no official information as to the cause of delay but it could reasonably be attributed to the circumstances which took place as the time approached. Sir John Sturrock retired with the former's arrival in the local hospital lying ill in Basutoland found the senior as head of the Administration at the end of the financial year, and Mr E. C. Richards of Tanganyika was appointed as his successor. He did not arrive in Basutoland to take up his position also in indifferent health and until June. Mr J. H. Sims had to go overseas on sick leave before the return of Mr Sims who was Acting Resident Commissioner was at the time of his arrival on his offices deserted Council business which is usually in the hands of the Head of the Administration and the Government Secretary had to be held back.

The Council therefore will be presided over this year by our new Resident Commissioner

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Whatever matters of public interest will occupy the attention of the Council we are not in a position to hint. Possibly the session will be one of the shortest as besides the time being awkward for the councilors the Paramount Chief also is lying in bed seriously ill. Of course there will be motions from the people as the usual pitsos for that matter have been held in different districts, but it may be predicted that in most cases the same old complaints will be brought up again.

It may be expected that some information will be given through the Council as to the policy the Administration has decided to follow in future as a result of the recommendations contained in the report of Sir Alan Pim commission on the Financial position in Basutoland. The public have their ears pricked up for some such information

Books.

We have received the following books "*Dark Folk and other Poems*" by Francis Carey Slater (Blackwood, London); *yezi Balo ezi Ngcwele elungele Incwadi Abantwana* 1/9 (Lovedale Press); *Inkondlo ka Zulu* by B. Wallett Vilakazi B.A. (pub. by the University of the Witwatersrand Press, Johannesburg) being Zulu poetry; *Iincwadi zesi Xhosa zaba Fundi: Eyabaphambhili*—this being the Senior Stewart Xhosa Readers edited by W. G. Bennie B.A.; *U-Aggrey um-Afrika*, 1/- (Sheldon Press), translated by S. E. K. Mqhayi from the English of the Rev. C. K. Williams M.A.; *Natives and the Administration of Justice* by N. N. Franklin, B.A., 6d., obtainable from A. L. Saffery, P.O. Box 1176, Johannesburg; *U Mandisa* by VNMSwaartbooi, 6d., Lovedale Press; and *Bantu Studies* VOL IX, No 3, published at 4/- each by the Witwatersrand University.

These books constitute suitable reading for the Christmas season, each book in its own way. Slater's book combines the genius of a true poet with the inside knowledge of an enthusiast for African people and affairs. The Children's Bible done by Lovedale at the remarkably low price of 1/9 is an epoch making volume supplying a long felt need by those Christian converts who speak the Xhosa language. Vilakazi's book of Zulu poems creates a record for Zulu literature in being the first book entirely devoted by its author to Zulu poetry, especially outside of praises of chiefs. It will be remembered that Wallett Vilakazi was capped in 1935 at Fort Hare, being the first Bantu graduate of the University of South Africa to achieve his degree by private study. The three books by Bennie, Mqhayi and Swaartbooi, illustrate by what leaps and bounds good books are being added to the Xhosa library. The mere mention of the names of Bennie and Mqhayi is a guarantee of the high quality of the books. Miss Swaartbooi's "Mandisa" is not "the first novel written by a Bantu woman in Xhosa" as is claimed in the Foreword; for Mrs Kwatsha wrote "*U Tandiwe wakwa Gcaleka* about a decade ago. Nevertheless it is a worthy successor, being unfailingly high in tone, avoiding the common tendency in our male authors of delving into slum gutters and garbage for material. Franklin's reprint of his articles, on Natives and Justice, that appeared originally in the "Outlook," is a pamphlet that should arrest the attention of the Department of Justice to glaring weaknesses in the administration of law in South Africa despite the usual praise of British justice. This is possibly South African justice, certainly not British justice as we used to know it. The current number of Bantu Studies is dedicated to Mrs. Hoernle who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her birthday. This is fitting because she has done a great deal to foster the study of Social Anthropology in South Africa. Among its informative articles by high authorities, all novices in social research will find useful guidance in Dr. Hellmann's paper on "Methods of Urban Field Work."

Race Problem—1935
Africa

Law Report

A Point of Native Law

Nigerian Daily

What was admitted as an important point of Native Law and Custom and involving big issues, transpired in a motion before His Honour Sir Donald Kingdon, K.C., Chief Justice, in the Divisional Court, No. 1, on Monday October 7th.

10-9-35

The Facts

William Ajose Ogunbiyi died intestate in or about the year 1927 leaving a house and landed property, and five children, Safuratu, Liamidi, Rahimi, Awawu and Aiyishawu who had agreed among themselves to have the property sold and the proceeds therefrom divided between them. Acting upon their agreement, Mr H M Alli Balogun, Licensed Auctioneer was instructed to effect the sale and the property had actually been sold and the full value paid to the auctioneer on the distinct undertaking that the money was not to be paid to the vendors until the necessary conveyance to the purchaser had been executed.

There was, however, the difficulty of two of the children Awawu and Aiyishawu, of the same mother being minors who could not legally execute the instrument, and in order to overcome the difficulty Mr A Latunde Johnson applied by way of a motion for Mariamo Aduke, the mother of these two minors to be appointed their guardian for the purpose of executing the conveyance on their behalf.

The other three adults appeared in Court to confirm the agreement to sell, but it was to the two minors that Sir Donald addressed his enquiry whether they were agreeable to the sale of the property. Both expressed a desire to sell and divide the money, and Mr Latunde Johnson in support of the motion submitted it as a definite proposition of law that as the Land Transfer Act 1897 was not applicable to Nigeria, on the death of their father the property automatically became vested in the children in fee simple and they could deal with it without the formality of applying for Letters of Administration. Counsel referred to the case of Abudu Lasisi Ayeni reported at page 40 of Volume 5 of The Nigeria Law Reports and to an interlocutory judgment by Mr Justice Webber in the matter of the estate of the late James Sholu.

Opposition

Asked by His Honour if he had seen Mr. Justice Webber's judgment, Mr. A E Phelps, Admistrator-General, said he had been permitted to read through the judgment but the conditions and circumstances of the case were not known to him; yet he would submit that His Honour had power to deal differently from the judgment

That if allowed it would mean there was no need for Letters of the Administration to be taken under which an order of the Court had always been obtained to administer the real property.

Proceeding Mr Phelps contended that the property in the present case was not held under native land tenure but under a deed of conveyance by English Law, referring to Order 51 Rule 10 Schedule 2, that all the property of deceased persons must be ascertained by the Court, not only the personalty. Mr Phelps described the motion as an attempt by way of an *ex parte* motion to avoid taking letters of administration, and that there was nothing to show that there were no other persons with interests in the estate except for the statement of Mr Latunde Johnson who might not have been told everything about the estate. He (Mr Phelps) thought the way to deal with the matter was by obtaining letters of administration for which as Administrator-General he was going to apply, and the matter is one that "goes to the root of an important matter".

Mr Phelps proceeded to argue on the applicability of the Land Transfer Act 1897 to Nigeria, but His Honour said that was not the time for the argument.

Mr Johnson's Reply

In a short reply Mr Johnson stressed the submissions already made adding that landed properties were never vested in the Court and that executing a conveyance did not alter the status.

Mr Phelps: Never at any time.

Counsel: Therefore you are out of Court, and I press for my order.

Decision

His Honour decided that he was not satisfied that the procedure adopted was correct and he could not give his blessing to the sale—"I cannot grant the application."

Special leave to Appeal

Mr Johnson in intimating his desire to appeal asks that His Honour would grant him special leave to appeal against the interlocutory judgment, in order to decide the point.

Judge: But there is nothing to decide.

Counsel: Your Honour has heard no evidence on the point, but has simply dismissed the application upon the intervention of my learned friend (Mr Phelps).

Judge (after a pause):- You have your leave.

State vs. Missionary Schools.

Lagos Weekly Record 28-9-35

The question as to whether African Schools should be controlled by the State or by missionary bodies figured prominently in the evidence given at East London and King William's Town before the Native Education Committee by interested bodies. It was of specific interest to read the views expressed by representatives of teachers and missionary churches. Although in the main there appears to be no serious divergence of opinion; there exists however that fervent desire on the missionaries' part to retain control. This is for the object of Native Education providing a convenient means for them to impart the Gospel's influence on teachers and pupils.

The Native teaching profession is of opinion that missionary control of schools has served its purpose during the past cen-

tury until now that the time had arrived for the gradual secularisation of Native Education, as with European Education.

We uphold the view that missionary control should gradually pass out, and the State should eventually take its rightful responsibility towards educating its dusky inhabitants. The direct and indirect taxes derived by the State from Africans of the Union are a challenge to the Government for a square deal towards the Natives in the principle of education, without discrimination by colour. Any attempt by the State to take shelter in the backwater of out-dated missionary enterprise must be regarded as a loophole for perpetuating a most mischievous form of colour bar. Missionaries should realise that inasmuch as there is a strong feeling among the adherents of their churches to assume control in the natural development of the Native ministerial section, a corresponding desire in the matter of schools would be more assertive. It is apparent that heathenism among Natives has not been attacked by present-day missionaries with the same determination as possessed by the pioneer torch-bearers; and in this connection the growing demands of Native Education on the time and energy of European missionaries have become a hindrance to the duties for which they were primarily called. School-managership is not without its besetting temptations. With the glut in the teaching profession, and dearth of schools, has sprung up an undesirable competition among Native parents to secure positions for their children by fair or surreptitious methods. The missionary or school-manager is led to a system of nepotism to placate certain members of his congregation, in order not to endanger his church work. The disappointed parents are antagonised, if chances for the early employment of their children are not forced open. A vicious circle of appointments by favouritism is created, which results in the endless changes of teachers in the same school, much to the detriment of the school's work.

If the State took control, these unsavoury tactics would disappear, and Native Education would develop unfettered in the same way as among Europeans and Coloureds.

Opening of the Council

Native Opinion
Maseru, Basutoland

The thirthieth session of Basutoland Council was opened on the 7th instant, at 11 a.m., by His Honour E. C. Richards, Esq., Resident Commissioner. The house was full. Among the European visitors were the Government Officials and their wives, the Nursing staff of the Government hospital, the traders and other residents of Maseru. As the Paramount Chief has been ill for some time and did not attend his chair was vacant. Chief Sekhonyana, his representative in the Council occupied a chair on the right of the Paramount Chief's and Chief Theko Makhaola son-in law of the Paramount Chief took a chair on the left. A few were senior chiefs absent, namely, Chief Sempe Nkuebe, Chief Motsarapane, Chief Moholobela, Chief Boshoane and Chief Setsomi. The St Catherines' school girls in their uniform had attended and occupied a block of seats behind the councillors sitting on the left side of the house.

After the opening preliminaries His Honour stood up to read a message from His Excellency Sir William Clark, High Commissioner, after which he read his opening address.

It will be remembered that both His Excellency the High Commissioner and His Honour the Resident Commissioner have recently been appointed to these positions and are still required to study the conditions of the territory before they can decide on the lines to be followed in their administration. His Excellency's message contained nothing of importance in it except mentioning that "efforts will be made on the lines suggested in Sir Alan Pim's Report to safeguard the country against further denudation from soil erosion and for the improvement of wool and stock." It further stressed the importance of the Chiefs' co-operating with the Government in every way to make these schemes a success as their prosperity, as an agricultural nation, depends on the preservation of their soil as Sir Herbert Stanley had told them in his farewell address last year.

His Honour in his opening address after stating that as a newcomer he did not propose to say very much at the present stage as he desired to examine the existing conditions in the Territory and its possibilities before addressing any remarks to the Council on the subject, referred to Sir Alan Pim's Report and stated that "various suggestions for the improvement of agricultural and other conditions have been recorded (in the Report) all of which are now engaging the attention of the High Commissioner and himself, and hoped that much good may result from the visit of the Commission.

Great interest centres on the report and the public is anxious to know what the administration decides to do with some of these recommendations by way of putting them into practice. The wisdom of following a policy of caution and carefully exploring every avenue of approach to the changes suggested cannot be overlooked. Let us hope however, that this cautiousners will not lead to a policy of drift which does not make for the prosperity of the country.

The figures of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1935 which were read showed a surplus of £7,512 revenue over the expenditure which is an indication of the recovery the Territory has made since after the years of depression and famine.

Starvation in Transkei

Native Opinion
King Wm's Town
South Africa

Mr. C. M. van Coller, M.P (Cathcart), as a result of allegations published in the "Dispatch" recently that there was serious starvation among Natives in the Transkei, immediately instituted enquiries with the Government. Mr. van Coller had in view the object of requesting the authorities to take all necessary steps to furnish relief works for the distressed people.

A telegraphic reply from the Native Affairs Department was received; which read as follows:—

"Your letter 5th inst report in East London Dispatch is exaggerated. Chief Magistrate reports he recently visited all Transkeian coastal districts and discussed position with magistrates. While there is shortage of grain in hands of Natives, traders are importing freely and selling at small profit and there is little or no actual starvation. Question of supplying mealies at reduced prices is being submitted to Government for consideration under Mealie Control Act, and relief works will be provided if necessary. Meanwhile Native Recruiting Corporation have had difficulty in fulfilling orders for mines, so that need for immediate action is not apparent."

"Natives."

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"Natives."

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

GREAT CONPIRACY CASE

Their Lordships' Reasons For Quashing Conviction

FULL TEXT OF JUDGEMENT

(*Continued from yesterday's issue*)

The learned Judge's judgment, though of considerable length, may be dealt with even more concisely. In effect he simply accepted all the evidence for the prosecution on the charge of conspiracy, and rejected all that given for the defence, including Idumota's. This, of course, sitting as Judge and Jury, he was fully entitled to do; indeed, every conviction where entirely contradictory stories are put forward on behalf of the prosecution and the defence involves an acceptance of the first and a rejection of the second—a simple yet inevitable process which some of the learned Counsel who argued the appeal before us hardly seemed to appreciate.

What, then, would have been the result of this appeal had we nothing before us except the evidence which was adduced before the learned trial Judge? We should have quashed the convictions against the 11th Accused, on the ground that the evidence against him, which was purely documentary, did not support those convictions. We should also, in all probability, have quashed the conviction against the 3rd accused because the case against him was a weak one at the best and the learned trial Judge had misdirected himself on a very material passage in Ajiboye's evidence in his regard. The other convictions on the charge of conspiracy would, however, have had to stand because, in order to succeed on the ground that a verdict is against the weight of evidence, "it is necessary to show that the verdict is unreasonable or cannot be supported by the evidence. It is not sufficient to show merely that the case against an appellant is a weak one; nor is it enough that members of the Court of Appeal feel some doubt as to the correc ness of the verdict." If there be sufficient evidence to support a conviction and no other consideration arise, the appeal against it must be dismissed. In a case like this, where the learned Judge was sitting as both Judge and Jury, it must be borne in mind that he had the very great advantage of hearing and seeing the witnesses themselves, and we who have not had that advantage are bound to treat his findings of fact with the utmost respect, and not disturb them unless we can be sure that they are wrong or that other circumstances have arisen which lead us to believe that a miscarriage of justice may have occurred. On the evidence before the learned Judge we certainly could not have arrived at the conclusion that his verdict against the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th accused on the charge of conspiracy were wrong in fact, though we do feel varying degrees of doubt as to whether certain parts of the evidence on which they were founded are not either fabricated or exaggerated. Examples could easily be given in each of these categories, but they would probably serve no very useful purpose and this judgment is already of almost excessive length. On the other hand circumstances have arisen during the hearing of the appeal which compel us to ask ourselves very seriously the question, whether a miscarriage of Justice may not have occurred; and those circumstances are the discovery that Ajatu, the principal witness for the Crown, gave three previous statements to the political and police officers at Jebu Ode, the first two of which are utterly at variance with her evidence before the learned trial Judge and the last of which is materially different therefrom. In point of fact the Appeal Record only discloses one such statement, and it is entirely due to the conspicuous fairness of Mr. Sayle, Acting Solicitor-General, that all three statements were produced before us. Apparently Crown Counsel refused to allow counsel for the defence to see any previous statement made by Ajatu on the ground that such statements were privileged, and so deprived counsel for the defence of the advantage of cross-examining her thereupon—an advantage which they could have used effectively in view of the abundant material which would have been at their disposal. In claiming privilege for these statements, assuming that he did so, Crown Counsel was wrong and was evidently not aware of the recent case of *Rex* v *Clarke* in the Court of Criminal Appeal in England which is reported in Vol. XXII of the Criminal Appeal Reports at page 58. Indeed, this case appears to have hitherto escaped the notice of both Bench and Bar in Nigeria. It was a very strong case of burglary, but the prosecuting counsel in effect prevented the defending counsel from seeing some descriptions of the alleged burglar given in writing to the police. The Appellant was given leave to appeal against his conviction on that point alone, and after some severe comments on the conduct of the prosecuting counsel the English Court of Appeal gave Judgment declaring that, but for the incident just mentioned they would never have granted any leave to appeal in that case "because, on the face of it, they were satisfied that so far as the evidence was concerned it was conclusive of the Appellant's guilt. Then the Judgment goes on to deal with the incident itself, and concludes with the following passage:-

"If in the result it had appeared that there was anything in these written descriptions which was contradictory to the evidence which was given by the police officer, or the other witnesses at the trial, or at the police court, we should have had seriously to consider whether any miscarriage of justice had been caused by this attitude which was unfortunately assumed by the learned counsel for the prosecution. We have now had the opportunity of seeing the actual documents, the written descriptions, which had been taken down from the police officer and from two other witnesses who had given a description of the present appellant, and so far from there being anything in them contradictory to the evidence which the witnesses gave at the trial, or at the police court, they appear to be substantially in accordance with their evidence, and the learned counsel, Mr Curtis Bennet, has properly admitted that having now seen those documents, and all intimidation having been removed from his mind, and he having carefully considered them in a calm spirit, he is quite unable to suggest that if he had read them out to the jury, or cross-examined the witnesses upon them, any different result would

have followed.

We are satisfied, in these circumstances while regretting that this incident should have given rise to this appeal, that there has been no miscarriage of justice in this case, and that the application for leave to appeal against the conviction must, therefore, be dismissed."

Now in this case an equally serious incident has occurred, and the first two of Ajatu's written statements have proved to be utterly at variance with her story in the witness box whilst the last one is materially different from it. Had the learned counsel been able to cross-examine her on these statements, which would thereby have been brought to the notice of the learned Judge, it is at least certain that Ajatu's credibility as a witness would have been heavily depreciated if not entirely destroyed, and it is also probable that the attitude of the learned Judge towards much of the other evidence adduced by the prosecution would have undergone a decided change. We have already explained that Ajatu is the main prop which supports the case for the prosecution in regard to the meeting of the conspirators at Idumota's house on the eve of the shooting. We have also expressed our doubts as to whether a good deal of the oral evidence adduced by the prosecution is not exaggerated or even fabricated. The fact that Ajatu, against whom none of the accused alleged bias, had given two entirely different statements to her evidence in the witness box, if brought to the mind of the learned trial Judge, might well have caused him not only to adopt a far more critical attitude towards the evidence for the prosecution than he appears to have adopted, but might also have caused him to think that Idumota's evidence was something more than a mere tissue of lies after all. But it is not very profitable to speculate on what effect these previous written statements might have had on the mind of the learned trial Judge, though it is clear that they must have had some effect, and the simple question we must ask ourselves is this:—can we be sure that no miscarriage of justice has been caused by the omission or refusal of Crown Counsel to produce Ajatu's three statements to counsel for the defence at the trial? Our answer is that we certainly cannot in the case of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th accused, and the convictions against them are accordingly quashed. There are even stronger reasons for quashing the conviction of the 3rd Accused, which is quashed accordingly. This leaves only the 1st and 2nd Accused to be dealt with, and though we have experienced great difficulty in coming to a decision to quash their convictions we have, in all the circumstances of the case and taking a broad view of the whole facts and evidence as they appear before the Jebu-Ode background, come to the conclusion that it would be unsafe to let their convictions stand and we have accordingly quashed them.

"Pure American Imagination"

Sirs:

Surprising to South Africans was the announcement in TIME, May 20 that General James B. M. Hertzog, Premier of the Union, had suggested in London his Dominion would recommend the seizure of the Liberian Republic to hand to Germany as League of Nations mandate. Even more surprising was your news that Premier Hertzog was recommending Southwest Africa be handed back to Germany. If he had indeed cherished these ideas, he had shrouded them in deep secrecy from his own people.

Hoping TIME, from a distance of 10,000 miles, had handed me the scoop of the year, I showed your story to General Hertzog. "Pure American imagination," said he.

Seldom enough South Africa figures in your animated pages. Pleased am I, therefore, to place it there if only in this negating capacity. South Africa knows or cares even less about Liberia than the U. S. does about South Africa—if that be possible. And Southwest Africa is regarded by South Africans as South African. Apart from our capital invested there, in the Union Treasury vaults lie precious piles of diamonds from Southwest Africa, awaiting better markets. Any Prime Minister gratuitously offering to return this mandated territory to Germany would swiftly, surely be voted out of office. . . .

JOHN M. BARKHAM

LAGOS HEALTH WEEK

The Nigerian Daily Times

Wins Coveted European Shield

Lagos Nigeria

SUCCESS CROWNS COMMITTEE'S BIG EFFORT

Africa 11-8-35

FINE RECORD FOR NIGERIA

London, Monday.

Sir Kingsley Wood presiding at the National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare at Westminster, presented the Imperial Challenge Shield for the best Baby Week Campaign in the Empire to Lagos Health Committee —Reuter.

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

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By IKHABELA.

:::::

SOUTH AFRICA.

In a Budget survey, the Administrator of the Free State, Mr. C. T. M. Wilcocks, announced that negotiations between the Administration and the Government had reached a stage where he could say almost with certainty that the daily wage of road workers would be increased from 4s 6d. to 6. 6d. a day. Moreover, provision had been made in the Estimates for better living conditions.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

The Wage Board which sat in Johannesburg to hear representations in respect of an investigation the board is making on an application by the Motor Transport Workers' Union about wages, hours of labour, "spread-over," annual leave and conditions of employment of drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles in various trades. The wages asked for range from 2s. 6d. an hour for a lorry driver to 3s. an hour for a steam-wagon driver.

NATIVE SCHOOLS.

A question raised as the result of a request made by a deputation from the Union Education Department and the Transvaal Education Department to the Pretoria City Council was whether the larger city councils should provide the capital funds for the erection of Native Schools in their areas of jurisdiction. The members of the deputation pointed out that Native Schools in the Pretoria area were almost entirely controlled by mission societies.

MAIZE QUOTA.

It was officially stated last week that the Union Cabinet, after considering a recommendation of the Maize Industry Control Board in favour of raising the price of maize quota certificates from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each, decided that such a course was not justified by prevailing conditions. Hence the price will remain at 3s. 6d. per quota certificate.

LEPROSY CURE.

Dr. Albert Vaudremer, French bacteriologist and his young woman assistant, Mble. Celia Brun, claim to have evolved an antitoxin serum which has given satisfactory results in secret tests over two years at a leading Paris hospital.

Race Problem - 1935.
Africa.

SEGREGATION POLICY BLAMED

Africans in the Union of South Africa are between the horns of a dilemma with regard to laws especially enacted for their control. The majority do not seem to comprehend the meaning of most of these laws and there is no likelihood that they ever will.

The Comet
Moschochoane
23-3-35

One of these laws which seem to be responsible for the discontent amongst Africans of late is the notorious Urban Areas Act The primary object of placing this Act in the Statute Book was to help speeding up the Segregration policy—which up to the present has been condemned in certain quarters as impossible to carry out in towns. From the beginning it was quite clear that an exempted man would not be affected by this law —The Urban Areas Act. Things have since changed. Whether this change has been caused by Government Proclamation (it should be clear to everyone that here in the Union we are to-day ruled by Proclamations) or it has only been done by Municipal by-laws, no one seems to be in the know. All that we know is that all Africans are no longer allowed to reside in most of the towns of the Union, whether such a person is exempted or not. The problem has, of necessity, arisen: If a man is exempted from the Native laws on the one hand and yet is not allowed to enjoy the amenities of the white man's law on the other, where does such a person stand? Perhaps we shall very soon know as rumour has it that some of our exempted men are contemplating taking action—that is a test case is likely to result.

CIRCUMCISION.

A case of great importance to Africans is pending in the Supreme Court at Pretoria. This case will decide whether or not an African chief has any legal right to send any member of his tribe to an African circumcision lodge popularly known as "lebollo" by force. Recently one Mrs Rebecca Seneloe made an application to the Supreme Court in which she "asked the court to order the chief to release her husband, or, alternatively, to produce him before the court in order to state whether his attendance at the lodge had been voluntary or compulsory."

Allegations were made that Mrs Seneloe's husband, Titus was kidnapped and compelled to attend a secret circumcision lodge of the Batlokoa tribe," and in an affidavit submitted before the court Titus stated inter alia: Although I was assaulted and kidnapped and made to attend the lodge by force, I am not willing to give the details of the ceremonies and rites practised upon me at the school, because I was pledged to secrecy . . . . . Although I am a Christian and averse to the practices of the lodge, I cannot offend the deep-rooted superstitions and beliefs of the other members of my tribe by disclosing these secrets . . . I believe that my life would be in grave danger . . . " In his judgment the learned Judge, Mr Justice de Wet stated among other things that "It is quite clear that an action will probably be brought in this matter either by the applicant or her husband, and a court will have to decide the two issues. In the circumstances it seems to me unnecessary to hold two trials, since evidence would have to be called merely to decide this question of costs" As I stated from the beginning this case has aroused a great amount of interest amongst Africans and its finality will have great bearing. The case is still subjudice and no comment can be made at this stage.

AFRICAN TAXIS

One of the most amazing cases of its type has just come to an end in the Germiston Magistrate's court recently. One Mr Jack Mhlambi, a taxi owner, was charged with contravening the Road Transportation Act in that he was regularly taking passengers in his taxi car over a "certified bus route" in a proclaimed area—This is said to have been a test case Whether or not it will be taken to the Supreme Court, it is not clear. The magistrate's words were very uncourteous (or at least some of them were so) He was reported to have said among other things "You taxi-drivers must understand that you cannot ply on this route which is a proclaimed 'bus route!" Without making unnecessary comments on this statement of the learned magistrate, I wish to tell my readers that the 'bus in question—the one given the right to ply between Germiston Station and that town's location of a population stated to be 14,000 is Mr Johnston's bus—a whiteman who has numerous other buses making a roaring business between Johannesburg and Germiston on Europeans! Captain Percy Trotter is to be thanked by all Africans for the manly stand he has taken in this matter—he is so far the only whiteman (with white heart) who has protested against this hideous and gross injustice.

P. D. SEAGLE

Chief Tshekedi's Protest.

The Comet
(Moschochoane.)
23-3-35

The appeal of Chief Tshekedi, Regent of Bechuanaland to the British Government and the English public protesting againgt the incor-

poration of Bechuanaland into the Union of South Africa cannot but be considered a wise step. The memorandum has, according to the opinion of some of the leading papers in London, created a profound impression.

The Bechuana were well advised to have made their views and opinion on this important matter, known to the Imperial Government before a direct request has been received by them from the Union. This afford the British public an opportunity to consider the matter from all its bearings and to discuss it fully.

It will be remembered that at the close of the Great War the principle of self-determination played an important part in the public discussions and was blessed with the Universal support of the transfer of the High Commission territories to the Union. The principle was brought up in consideration of the weaker races and peoples so as to give them a chance to form their own governments or to determine how they could be governed. The outcome of the discussions was the rise of several self-governing states in Europe, states that formerly were under one or other of the big powers of Europe. It was through the same principle that the conquered countries were ruled under mandate system instead of being annexed to the powers that conquered them.

The Natives of the High Commission territories do not ask for self-government because they realise that they are at present not so civilized and advanced as to be able to govern themselves. They are aware of their backwardness and weakness. They recognise that it is to their advantage that they should remain under a civilized and well organized administration under which they can go through a process of civilization, grow and make progress until they are in position to take part in their government and can prove that they are capable of administering their own affairs. They have been under the protection of the British Government and they still desire to continue under that protection. They are opposed to the idea of transfer to a different government.

At the formation of the Union it was promised by the British Government that the protectorates would ultimately be handed over to the Union. But Union had not then attained to its present dependent status, a statu which has given it powers to act as it chooses without the interference or restrain of the Imperial Government. Under these powers they are free to repeal any Acts that were made by the Imperial Government and replace them with their own according to they desire. This means that the conditions under which the territories were taken by the Imperial Government will not bind the Union, they will not be bound to observe them Further the Imperial Government will not interfere with any policy the Union may decide upon in their system of Native Administration.

This is a matter of grave concern to us Natives of the Protectorates and has caused us great fears.

It would certainly be wise for Basutoland and Swaziland to follow the lead of Bechuanaland by addressing their own memorandum to the Imperial Government stating their case. Such a step would not only add weight to the protest of the Bechuana but it would enhance the importance of the issue so far as the High Commission territories are concerned. If they could make a strong case that would go a long way in influencing a change for the better in the present Native policy of the Union against which several fair-minded Europeans have spoken.

"The Bantu World" in its editorial of the 19 th instant among other things says:" It is not only the people of the territories who are opposed to the transfer. We, in the Union, feel that we cannot allow our kinsmen to come and suffer with us." The same paper further quotes the declaration of the Cape Native Voters Association "that the Native policy adopted and pursued by the Union Government for the last period of nearly twenty-five years does' not justify the granting to this Government of additional responsibilities for the Native race of the sub-continent.

Six Slain as 3,300 African Miners Riot; Troops Rushed to Area in Strike of 9,000

Wireless to THE

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia, May 29.—Hundreds of troops were rushed today to the copper belt in Northern Rhodesia to protect whites, including many Americans, in the serious rioting that has broken out among the more than 9,000 natives on strike.

Six natives were killed today in a clash between the miners and the police at the Roan Antelope copper mines at Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, where 3,000 strikers wrecked the mine compound and the company's offices, another 300 attacking the power house.

Drastic measures were taken to handle the disorders and an entire regiment entrained for the copper belt. Police were sent from Ndola, while the riot act was read at Luanshya today.

Tin helmets were issued to the police and troops owing to the intensity of the natives' attacks, floodlights were set up and mine patrols were equipped with fixed bayonets. At Ndola, where trouble also is feared, Europeans were summoned to act as special constables.

The natives appear to be efficiently organized and it is believed that agitators connected with some subversive movement are behind the strikers who are demanding considerably increased wages because of the government's raising of the poll tax from ten to fifteen shillings. The strike is not directed against the company as much as against the government.

The trouble began two days ago at the Mufulira mine and later spread to the Nkana mine. Two platoons of a Northern Rhodesian regiment were rushed to Ndola Monday in four Royal Air Force troop-carrying planes which happened to be nearby on the annual Cape-to-Cairo flight.

Northern Rhodesia, like Southern Rhodesia, is an African crown colony of the British Empire. It is in Southern Africa and extends north from the Zambesi River to Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo and its terrain is mostly a high plateau. It is rich in minerals, the copper output being especially valuable. Gold, manganese, zinc and vanadium also are produced.

Only about 11,000 whites, the great majority of whom are Europeans, reside in Northern Rhodesia, while the native Negro population is in the neighborhood of 1,400,000. The colony's area is 287,950 square miles.

Race Problem — 1935
Africa

Ilanga lase Natal

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1935.

NATIVES AND PLEA OF "GUILTY."

Ilanga lase Natal

WE have for long been haunted by the suspicion or dissatisfaction that the Native does not get square justice in the many cases in which he is implicated and where he has to plead guilty or not guilty. In most cases he means that he knows something about the case in question, but once he has pleaded guilty the Magistrate assumes he is now justified to make his decision in the case and proceeds to pronounce sentence. Often it has happened that when after such pleading the Native tries to explain his position that even the interpreter, especially a European one, will scold him reminding him that he has pleaded guilty, so that many have to go to their punishment because they could not explain their intention and why they pleaded in that way. Our suscipions have been confirmed by a recent case, that of Rex vs. Petros iNdaba whose case had been tried in a Durban Court and he had been convicted by the Magistrate on a charge of assault with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour. When the case came up for automatic review before Mr. Justice Carlisle he set aside the conviction and sentence and remitted the case to the Magistrate to be reheard, the plea to be altered to one of not guilty and the accused to call witnesses.

The Judge - President Mr. Justice Feetham the other Monday thus remarked:

"I agree with the judgment delivered in this case. I want to add a general remark because the case seems to me to illustrate the necessity of great caution in accepting pleas of guilty from Natives. What I shall say is no reflection on the Magistrate who dealt with this case, because for all I know the precautions may have been taken when this plea was recorded and the accused may have been reticent for the reasons given in his statement subquently submitted. But it does seem worth while to stress the importance of great caution being taken in recording these pleas of guilty from Native accused."

"As we know, Natives will often plead guilty to a charge without any real appreciation of the admissions which a plea of guilty involves, and this is especially the case where the charge, as here, includes an allegation of intention. In these cases of quarrels the Native's attention is apt to be given to the mere fact that some injury was caused to the complainant and he pleads guilty without realising what a plea of guilty means.

"I know that magistrates have a number of cases to deal with and it is difficult to make sure, especially when cases are being dealt with through an intepreter, the importance of magistrates to the completely assuring themselves, especially in cases of this character, cases where wounding is, or is likely to have been in some way the result of some quarrel, that the accused does understand what is meant when he is asked to plead, and seeing that a plea of guilty is not recorded unless it is quite clear that the accused does wish to plead guilty.

"I would add this: Where a plea of guilty has been recorded in a case such as this it is still necessary of course for the Court to be satisfied under Section 286 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, by competent evidence other than the single and unconfirmed evidence of a confession by the accused, that the offence was actually committed, and when the evidence has been given as to the commission of the offence the Magistrate may find it of such a character as to make it desirable to give the accused an opportunity, notwithstanding his plea of guilty, of giving his own account of the matter.

"In this case it appeared from the evidence that, according to the complainant's story, the accused was drunk at the time. That fact may affect the question of intention and in any case, before imposing a sentence of such severity as was imposed in this case, generally speaking it is desirable that the accused should have an opportunity of giving his own account of the matter.

"It does appear in this case that after remand an attorney appeared for the accused, but no evidence was taken from the accused and there is nothing on record to show that there was any explanation offered by the accused in regard to the occurrence in question. That may be explained by the fact that the accused had a special reason for reticence."

We must express a deep sense of gratitude to their Lordships for having gone to the extent of clarifying the position in this case. We hope the remarks quoted above will bear fruit with the Magistrates' in future exercising more care in deciding similar cases where the Native is the accused as he does not grasp what the import of his pleading is going to be. It is well-known that, as this Lordship pointed out the Magistrates have much to do and oftentimes cannot give the time necessary for the elucidation of points which will establish the fact whether the accused is truthfully guilty or not. In fact we have heard that in crowded towns like Johannesburg there have been as many cases disposed of as there are minutes! The pinch of it is that many of the accused are first offenders and they are thus introduced into the school of crime whereas otherwise they might have escaped imprisonment.

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Ilanga lase Natal

4-19-35

By IKHABELA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Tentative plans are being made to introduce compulsory inoculation of children in South Africa against diphtheria, which claims a large number of victims among children every year and one of the most serious dangers the health authorities have to face.

A draft ordinance requiring the owners of motor vehicles to ensure against their liability to pay damages on account of death or bodily injuries caused by the use of such vehicles was published in the Provincial Gazette.

The Joint Select Committee of both Houses held its final meeting on General Hertzog's proposed Native Bills. General Hertzog announced his proposed Native policy ten years ago and the Joint Select Committee has been sitting both as a select committee and as a commission for nearly eight years. The final Bills will be awaited with great interest in this country and overseas.

In acquitting a Native charged with house-breaking and theft at a sitting of the Circuit Court at Port Elizabeth the Judge-President, Sir Thomas Graham, discussed the merits of foot-prints as evidence of proof of guilt. In this case the Crown relied entirely on a footprint found on the scene of the theft. Sir Thomas said that the finger print system had become universal and was accepted by courts all over the world, but footprints had not been proved and tested in the same manner.

THE FUTURE POLICY of the South African government with respect to the native population is clearly indicated in two bills recently brought forward by a Joint Select Committee of both houses of Parliament—the Native Representation bill and the Native Trust and Land bill. With their passing the status of the South African native will be legally established on a permanently lower level than at present. More than eleven thousand natives still vote in the Cape Province under the old Cape franchise system. Under the new bill no additional names of native voters may be added to the register in the Cape, and in the rest of the country natives will remain voteless as heretofore. The Native Representation Council to be set up is a cynical concession to appearances. It is to have only advisory powers and will consider only native matters. Even its advisory functions will be limited by the careful exclusion of any possibly critical elements. The Native Trust and Land bill creates a board of white trustees who will purchase fourteen million acres of land for native settlement on avowed segregation lines. Nothing is said as to the quality of the land to be purchased, nor is there any provision in the draft bill for the adequate schooling of the natives to be settled in the new areas—or in the old areas, for that matter—or for social services or agricultural training and assistance. The bills reveal all too clearly the determination of the South African government to keep the natives politically helpless and economically hopeless, so that they may continue to provide an unfailing supply of cheap labor for the farms and the mines and otherwise remain out of sight and out of mind.

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

By IKHABELA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. G. W. Ballinger is of the ten advisers appointed by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to accompany Mr. Arther Hayday, the British Labour delegate, to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June. A Swazi interpreter, Mr. E. N. Nxumalo has been added to the list of advisers to give the view-point of the Native workers in the Protectorates.

Criminal jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Native Commissioner and the Assistant Native Commissioner in Johannesburg to deal with Native cases subject to the jurisdiction of the magistrate's court in that district. The cases will fall under the offences of the Pass Laws, the Native Tax Laws and the Urban Areas Act.

The 20th annual convention of the South African National Sunday School Association met in Johannesburg last week. About 200 delegates from all parts of South Africa and Rhodesia were present. The Rev. Bruce Gardiner of the Presbyterian Church was elected new president. His subject was "The Soul of the child."

The Minister of Agriculture has given a hint that the Government is considering some new form of help for maize farmers.

FRENCO - SOVIET PACT.

It is learned that though an agreement in principle was reached at Geneva on broad lines as regards the Franco-Soviet Pact, the Soviet Government has still to approve of a passage in the draft reconciling the necessity for rapid assistance in the case of an unprovoked attack with France's obligations under the Lorcano Treaty by which France, like Germany, undertakes to respect the Rhine frontier except in the case of aggression, which is recognised as such by the League Council. A temporary deadlock reached the Franco-Soviet pact negotiations, the initiating of the proposed treaty having been postponed and Litvinoff having cancelled his visit to Paris where he had been expected to arrive from Geneva.

ITALY.

The mobilisation of the class of 1911, which was ordered in Italy after Germany's announcement of the conscript army, is being gradually abandoned, according to military quarters, as the result of the greater assurance of peace achieved at the recent conference at Stressa.

SWAZILAND.

The report of the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Bremersdorp, refers to the high infant mortality rate in Swaziland. Accurate histories were taken from 155 mothers and revealed that out of 428 births 28 cases ended in still births, 64 babies died during the first three months, 26 babies died during the first two years, eight died in the fiifth year and four died in the eighth year. Only 238 were still living.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A Negro prayed for rain at the request of the citizens of Del Rio. He prayed so passionately that a cloud-burst struck the township causing half a million dollars' damage. The angry citizens complained to the parson whose powers of prayer moved the heavens so violently and the parson apologised publicly.

A form of pneumonia caused by breathing the dust-laden air has claimed a heavy toll of life in Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. Dozens of people are seriously ill. Animals are dying by scores.

Chief Ntombela of Ladysmith was unanimously supported by other chiefs in conference when he deplored the intermixture of Indians and Natives. In most cases where this mixture took place, said the chief, it was the young Zulu girls who were seduced by Indians. A resolution will be sent to the Native Affairs Department.

Under a scheme worked out in collaboration by the Transvaal Dental Association, the Municipal Native Affairs Dept. and the Medical Officer of health of Johannesburg. opportunities for tooth treatment at very reasonable rates are to be provided for Natives on the Rand.

The Bhunga discussed fully the evils of illicit liquor traffic on the Rand. One chief suggested that he thought the way out of this problem would be the deferred pay system.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Problems of the Bantu.

Native Opinion

(Imvo Zabantsundu)

Continued

4-30-35

MR. N. N. FRANKLIN.

Mr. N. N. Franklin, M.A.; took for his subject "Natives and the Administration of Justice." He said:

"British justice was known throughout the world and it had become a sort of slogan that was shouted from the housetops and the public had come to take it for granted. But so long as coloured prejudices existed Natives would be exposed to injustices of which the public were ignorant. He had no desire to make an attack on those responsible for the administration of justice, but there were facts that the public would not tolerate if they were aware of them.

He intended to deal with his subject under three heads, the investigation of crime, trial and sentence. With regard to the investigation of crime it was important to note the fear a Native had for a policeman. He held him in awe and a policeman exerted an undue influence on the Native mind. The police had strong incentives to secure convictions. Placed as they were in a position of strong temptation and not, in the majority of cases, having a high degree of education of culture there were occasions in which they were guilty of practices which were perfectly unjustifiable.

In the time at his disposal he could not deal in detail with these practices, but would confine himself to the major aspects. The bullying of Natives, in some cases almost tantamount to third degree methods, was more common than generally supposed. In three cases which came before the Court and the Eastern Districts' Local Division, Natives had given evidence that confessions had been extracted from them by violence.

Legally, confessions made by a Native to a policeman were not admissable as evidence. A confession had to be made to a J.P., magistrate, or a police officer, above ranks of sergeant, taken down in writing and signed. General Smuts, Minister of Justice, in his recently introduced Bill regarding legal procedure had suggested that a confession to a policeman in the presence of a third party should be accepted. Fortunately this had not become law.

The regulations regarding confessions were of course to safeguard the Native against corrupt practices. But even as they stood there were ways in which they could be circumvented.

Another of the problems in the investigation of Native crime was the warning that the suspect was under no obligation to make a statement and that such a statement could be used against him later. Very often this warning was omitted with the object of trapping a Native into making a confession, or in many cases it was not conveyed to the Native in such a manner that he understood it properly.

THE ACTUAL TRIAL.

In dealing with the trial itself it must be remembered that rules of procedure weighed heavily against the Native. In the majority of cases a police sergeant prosecuted, and here again was manifested the fear of a Native for a policeman. An acquittal was regarded as a sign of inefficiency.

Another important point was the economic disability of the Native. Only in the case of a murder charge was an accused person defended "Pro Deo." The legal tariff for Europeans and Natives was the same, but was adapted to European standards of living, so that in the vast majority of cases the Native accused appeared in Court undefended and suffered accordingly.

The undefended Native knew nothing of Court procedure, which is entirely different from that in his tribal courts. He very often failed to grasp what was meant when told that he might cross-examine a witness.

Not only was Court procedure strange to him, but so was the language in which the trial was conducted. There were, of course, Native interpreters but their work was not easy. The relationship between English and the various Native dialects was very distant, and the Native tongues abounded in idioms which made it sometimes very difficult to convey in English the exact sense of a statement of a Native tongue.

Another difficult was the growth of a class of town Native whose language consisted of a smattering of English and Afrikaans with very little of his own tongue. To translate complicated Court procedure to such a person was very difficult. Mistakes were inevitable and more common than generally supposed. Very often they were not serious, but the Court could admit no modification of its record.

One more disability under which Native accuseds suffered was when it was a question of their word against that of a European. In that case also serious injustices occured.

The economic aspect of the case arose also in the question of sentence. A fine which meant nothing to the average European probably meant half a year's wages to a Native. The speaker had found that almost without exception when the sentence was one of imprisonment it was with hard labour and sometimes spare diet and solitary confinement. He quoted cases of a similar nature in which Natives and Europeans were the accused to show the disparity that existed between the sentences imposed.

Mr. Franklin concluded with some suggestions which would in his opinion make things fairer in the administration of justice to them. He advocated a training of police which would do away with bullying in order to extort confessions. This could only be brought about if these things were made known to the public and public opinion was aroused.

The role of public prosecutor should not be given to a sergeant. There should be a training college for Native interpreters, say at Fort Hare. The salaries of interpreters should be raised to be commensurate with the important positions they occupied.

There should be some official to assist undefended Natives so that the case for the accused would be presented as fairly as that of the Crown. This position might well be taken over by the Clerk of Court.

Finally, it would help all magistrates to have a knowledge of the procedure of tribal courts and also to have a knowledge of the Native language."

East London North.

(Imvo Zabantsundu)

The epoch-making by-election for the East London (North) parliamentary seat resulted in a clear victory for Mr. R. M. Christopher, the Dominion Party candidate. He polled 3135 votes, as against Mr. Norton's (United Party) 2586, and Mr. Plymen's (Labour) paltry 411.

The verdict of the East London voters of all races has proved that the ideals surrounding the creation of Fusion are highly equivocal, and as such, could not be accepted as a foundation for the peaceful and equitable government of all sections of the Union population.

The vaccilations and gerrymandering of General Smuts on the Status Bills, the betrayal of Native political rights by Generals Hertzog and Smuts in 1926, (when the King's veto constituting the vital safeguard against any attacks on the Native vote was insidiously withdrawn), effectually antagonised the feelings of Bantu voters. Any combination of European political interests which came into being as a result of primarily conniving to massacre the political rights of an inarticulate minority, richly deserved the fate of arbitrary censure at the polling booths. The Native voter would be nothing but a buffoon if he acquiesced in the sacrifice of his vote for the purpose (as he is told) of ending the racialism between the Britisher and Afrikaner in South Africa.

In the vears 1930 and 1931, further legislation was put on the Statute Book, whereby adult suffrage was granted to White men and women in the northern provinces without restrictions. This meant that while Natives in the Cape had to pass qualification tests to enjoy the franchise, illiterate and indigent Europeans with no stake in the country be-

came voters. The anomaly of mine-owners, land-owners, and peasants worth thousands in movable property having an equal political voice with paupers is too obvious to require explanation. The report of the Select Committee on the Native Bills is ready, and only awaits its tabling before the House of Assembly. Whatever its contents, it is a cut and dried policy of the Fusion Government. If the Natives in the East London (North) constituency voted solidly for the United Party candidate (Mr. Norton) it would not have made a tittle of difference to their political fate.

It is dishonourable, and tantamount to insult of their intelligence to suggest that Natives of East London (North) have done their cause far more harm than good by not voting for the United Party candidate. The Bantu know what the principles of the United Party are in relation to their future political rights—how these will be decided by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament. Realising that the principles are virtually the adoption of those of the old Nationalist Party, the Bantu is left in no shadow of doubt regarding his disfranchisement. The fact that most South African newspapers support the United Party Government—rather than being a criterion of infallibility—to us seems to expose the inherent dangers of the modern press being robbed of its traditional freedom; and a subtle bureaucratic domination of the party in power at the time being substituted therefor. We emphasise the *domination* for the mere

reason that the formation of land-owners, Coalition and finally Fusion in this country was never the result of a direct mandate from the electorate. It was the outcome of advantage being taken by the party leaders of the loyalty of parliamentary representatives during confidential discussions in the caucuses. The M.P.'s decided that the way of least resistance was to risk the disapproval of their constituents and jump at the olive branch of fusion held out by the Nationalist Prime Minister. The temptation of a meteoric change in the government of the country was irresistible, and the downfall came.

Fortunately, a handful of their principles in face of the vituperation hurled at them. Their attitude has since been justified by the serious divisions in the Government benches, and the outspoken republican speeches of Messrs. Pirow, Deneys Reitz, and last but not least the Hertzog—Malan negotiations for a truce.

"AFRICAN" OR "BANTU".

Sir,

The Rev. Dr. G. A. Wilder, writing to the South African Outlook, Feb. 1, 1934, among other things, said: "Once in Boston, Mass, I was talking with a Zulu Native girl who had just arrived from South Africa to complete his education in America. We used her Native tongue while a Boston Herald reporter listened attentively. The next morning in the daily paper he termed me 'The White African,' for, said he, from my speech he could not tell that I was not a real Zulu Native. Later I was persuaded by my friends to write the story of my life and considering that the Boston reporter had made a good suggestion I gave the title to the book "The White African" for it seemed to me that it would be well to encourage all white people in Africa as their home to be known as White Africans. Very naturally it seemed appropriate to term all other inhabitants, of the Dark Continent Black Africans, or perhaps some would prefer to call them Coloured Africans. Then when it seemed necessary to particularise as to tribe, nation, etc, keep the word African, in all cases modifying this by the name of the particular tribe or nation, the word African always being used either as a noun or as an adjective. Such a rule would tend to remove all indefiniteness as to what people are referred to. You might call the Dutch men African Boers, or Boer Africans; African Frenchmen or French Africans; Indian Africans or African Indians; African Zulus or Zulu Africans. But the word Bantu would not particularise sufficiently: Bantu would be confined to its correct meaning namely people. Here in this country of American I find that people are not as definite as they might be in his same line. Canadian ought to be spoken of as Canadian Americans or American Canadians, so the inhabitants of the United States would well be the United States Americans, etc, etc." Who will, after such lucid explanation, still perpetuate the unphilosophical and perfectly meaningless term "Bantu"?

JOSIAH MAPHUMULO.

KwaQedumhawu,
Esidunjini.

RHODESIA

Roan Blacks

It is a long way to Northern Rhodesia, any way you go. South Africa bumps northward from the Cape, in a succession of plateaus separated by rivers, until it drops into the Congo basin. Beyond Cape Town, beyond the veldt of the Boers, beyond Bechuanaland and the hinterland of Cecil Rhodes's dreams, nearly 2,000 mi. by railroad from the Cape, is Northern Rhodesia, a high, flat subtropical savannah, full of elephants, roan antelope and a million odd blackamoors. On this British territory's northern frontier is one of the world's richest copper mines, famed Roan Antelope, an amazing furrow of ore 200 ft. wide, 10 miles long, 3,000 ft. deep at the centre. Roan and its companion mine Mufulira could flood the world's copper market, if that should be the desire of Board Chairman Alfred Chester Beatty, onetime partner of Herbert Hoover. To the world's other coppermen Roan Antelope is a fabulous nightmare.

It is a very ordinary nightmare to the sweating Bantu natives who work it for as little as fourpence a day, under 1,200 white men and a blistering sun. Roan Antelope is a comparatively small source of profit to the territorial Government of Northern Rhodesia. The Government, getting most of its revenue from income tax, native taxes, customs stamps and licenses, is actually poor. For that reason Northern Rhodesia's executive council lately raised the native poll tax from 10 to 15 shillings. For black Roan workmen, who cannot quit during their contract term, that was the last straw. Last week they went on strike, first at Mufulira, then at Nkana, then at Roan Antelope itself at Luanshya. The 10,000 white Britons on the savannah, who are rated with the cream of British colonists, began to think about the 100-to-1 odds against them.

As it happened, the annual Cape-to-Cairo airplane junket had reached Southern Rhodesia last week. Two platoons of British colonial troops were piled into four Royal Air Force planes, rushed to Roan's railhead, Ndola, followed by an entire regiment in a special train. Officials read the riot act at Luanshya. Tin helmets were issued, floodlights swept the compounds, the mine patrols went their rounds with fixed bayonets.

It soon developed that the blackamoors had a highly unsavage awareness of what they wanted, a dangerously efficient organization. Because of the poll tax increase, they wanted more pay. Their anger was against the poor Government, not against rich Roan. Last week the black mob swarmed into Roan Antelope's mine compound at Luanshya, wrecked it, turned to the company offices, demolished them, swarmed toward the power house. The white police advanced. An officer gave the command to fire. The corpses of six kinky-polled blacks were left behind in the dust after their fellows had stampeded away. When 300 of the survivors had been thrown into jail, the rest went back to the mines. The white men went out for a round of golf on courses with giant anthills for bunkers.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Bantu Views on Native Bills.

Professor D. D. T. Jabavu B.A. (Lond.) of Fort Hare recently contributed to the "Eastern Province Herald" of Port Elizabeth interesting views on Hertzog's Native Bills. Prof. Jabavu is, in the first place a registered parliamentary voter of the Cape Province, a fact that places him in an authoritative position to speak on Bantu voters' rights that are in reality the price demanded by White politicians of South Africa to gain non-European political impotency. Secondly Prof. Jabavu is the president of the Cape Native Voters' Convention, and as such, can be expected to have made an expert study of the political question in the Union as it affects the Bantu. He says:—

"The Government Native Bills embodied in the report and proceedings of the Joint Committee recently issued by the Parliament of South Africa have really shocked the intelligence of most thinking Native Africans. It is fortunate for the Government that the masses of our people are not aware of what is going on in Parliament as they do not read the papers. This, however, is no security for the European race; for the intelligent blacks have a way of passing on the information and thus act as an agency to create distrust in the rule of white people.

The Bills clearly indicate that the future settled policy of the land is going to be one of repression, or at least the removal of all advantages hitherto regarded as safe for the Native people.

We black people generally divide the white race in this country, insofar as governing policy is concerned, into Dutch and English, or north and south, or repressive and liberal people. But this division has proved to be erroneous, because there are many important cross-currents that make such an artificial division doubtful. A generation ago, when the Boers ruled their nothern republics, the blacks in those republics were statutorily denied anything like participation in the counsels of the land. Not only was there no equality in church or state, but there was not even a pretence at consulting the Africans on matters of rule, The Cape Colony, under the sway of the British made a tradition of liberalism by its franchise grant to all races without discrimination. From this conflict of policy we discern that education spread by leaps and bounds in the Cape, while it was very limited in the republics.

"REALISED FEARS"

The result was that the Africans distrusted the movement that resulted in the consummation of Union in 1910 lest the Republic policy be introduced into the Cape, as we looked on it as repressive. These fears have been realised in the present Bills, as I hope to show. To-day we cannot say this is a Dutch policy but the policy of the majority of the white race as a whole, for it is supported by the Englishmen of Natal, a province that boasts of its British traditions, by the whole Nationalist Party of Dutch extraction, and by most of the English-speaking people in the Cape Province except a few in the Eastern Province (East London, in particular) and some in Cape Town. And on the other hand some of the most liberal statesmen we have had are of Dutch origin, the historical "Onze Jan" Hofmeyr, General Botha and Senator F. S. Malan who, to his credit, is still fighting against the proposed abolition of the Native franchise contained in these Bills.

So that Sir James Rose-Innes is fair in ascribing the repressive policy to the north, and the liberal one to the south, as evidenced by the attitude of our statesmen towards the Native franchise; for in the Treaty of Vereeniging the northeners insisted on the exclusion of all natives from the vote and they repeated this in 1909 when the terms of Union were under discussion. The first quarrel in the Union Government concerned the colour bar in the Dutch Reformed Church and ever since the northeners have had their knife in the land rights and political privilege possessed by the Cape Bantu.

In justice to them we may say they have never pretended to be anything else but enemies of the Cape Native vote. In 1925 General Hertzog declared in his Smithfield address on December 13 that it was his intention, as soon as he could, to abolish this franchise. To this he remained true in his 1926 Bill which may be given the doubtful distinction of being the first landmark in the history of the abolition of the Cape Native franchise. The 1926 Bills contained revolutionary proposals that have re-appeared in the new ones under discussion. In the former there were to be seven representatives of the Natives in the House of Assembly, whereas in the 1935 Bills of the Coalition group, which we expected to be more sympathetic than those of the unadulterated Nationalist Party, we are to be ruled out altogether of the House of Assembly, the one section of the Parliamentary organisation that matters. Even if I am debarred by law from being a member of Parliament, I certainly am interested by reason of my civilised standard of life, in the voting processes that influence and direct the disposal of state funds in departments like the Native Affairs Department, which this year absorbs £495,493; Health (£475,146); Higher Education (£870,321); Lands (£208,502); Child Welfare (£250695); Agriculture (£1,002,269); Assistance to Farmers (£2,745,000); Pensions (£3,248,425); Police (2,478,250) Prisons (665,431); Public Health (£475,146); Justice and Courts (933,274); not to mention Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works, Customs and Excise and Mines which between them account for an expenditure of over £4,000,000. By virtue of the present franchise, the Africans have some say in these matters, though very indirectly and to an infinitesimal degree as compared with Europeans; but to expect them to agree to be withdrawn from that position, a position held in trust for the future generations of the northern Africans, is to presume that the common-sense of these people is obtuse and accommodating.

Tracing of Fingo Chieftainship.

Native Opinion

We are much indebted to Mr I Bud Mbelle of Pretoria whose studious researches have resulted in unearthing Rev. Mr. Ayliff's personal notes on the Fingo chiefs and tribes as known in 1835. At the present time much speculation exists as to the descendants of the recognised chiefs among the Fingoes, and their order of rank. We gladly publish the copy of the original notes by Rev. Mr. Ayliff in the hope that they will be of infinite benefit to the tribes concerned, and to the Government, to whom it is essential that the true facts must be revealed.

"Rev. Mr. Ayliff's Notes of the Fingoes. King Uma Town

The following are the names of persons among the Fingoes who sustained the rank of Chiefs in Hintsa's Tribe.

1 U Mhlambiso, of the amaHlubi.
2 Matomela, of the amaReledwani
3 Jokweni, of the amaZizi.
4 UnKwenkwezi, of the amaBele.
5 U Cwana, of the amaQobizembi
6 U Hliso of the abaseKunene
7 Um Kwali of the abaSwawo
8 U Nomtshatsho, of the ama-Ntozake.
9 Um Kuzangwe, of the aba-Yimani.

1. Umhlambiso resides at this time at a place called Esixwonxweni, his people are the remains of a large tribe called AmaHlubi. This name is compounded of the verb Hluba, to strip or tear off, and Ama, the plural prefix of people, and signifies Tearers or Stripers. During the period of this people's prosperity they occupied a country N.E. of Port Natal on the river Umzinyati, which falls into the Tugela They were destroyed by Matiwana about 10 years since.

2 Matomela is at the same place as the above, his people are called amaReledwane. The country formerly occupied by this people was high up the river Ebusali, which falls into Port Natal. They were first defeated by Bemgani (Bhungane) Chief of the amaHlubi, but totally destroyed by Matiwana about 16 years since.

3 Jokweni resides near Butterworth. His people are called Amazisi (i.e. the people who bring.) This nation was destroyed by the joint exertions of the amaHlubi and Amanene. This tribe formerly resided on the river Tugela N.E. of Port Natal.

4 UnKwenkwezi resides near

Butterworth, and is the only chief who has embraced Christianity. The name of this people is the amaBele (i e. women's breasts). They formerly resided on the left bank of the Tugela, and were destroyed by Matiwana about 18 years since.

5 U Cwana resides on the left bank of the Kei, his people are called amaQobizembe (i.e. Crooked Axes). They formerly resided on the river Inkunzi, or Bull River, which falls into the Tugela N.E. of Port Natal. They were destroyed by the amaHlubi about 20 years since.

6 U Hliso resides near Butterworth, and professes to be a rain maker, his people are called Abase Kunene (i.e. the people who are in the truth). They resided on the Indaka or Mud River, which falls into the Tugela N.E. of Port Natal, and were destroyed by Matiwana about 18 years since.

7 U Mkwali resides near Butterworth. His people are called the abaSwaswo (i.e. the people who curse). They resided on the river Umzimkulu S.W. of Port Natal, and were destroyed by Madigana, the father of the present marauding chief Ncapai, about 20 years since.

8 U Nomtshatsho resides at this time at Shixini, the cattle place of Hintsa. His people are called the amaNtozake, (i.e. the people that are his things). They resided on the river Inhlabatshani (i.e. in the fine sand), which empties into the sea S.W. of Port Natal, and were destroyed destroyed by Chaka about 20 years since.

9. U Mkuzangu resides at Etutuka near Butterworth, his people are called the aba Yimani (i.e. the united people.) They resided on the river Umzinyati, which empties into the Tugela N.E. of Port Natal, and were destroyed by Matiwana about 24 years since.

(Signed) J. AYLIFF,

Clarkebury, 1st. May, 1835.

N B. U Mhlambiso is acknowledged to be the principal chief."

The Union and the Protectorates.

Star Comet 5-22-35

Manchester Guardian

The remarks of the *Manchester Guardian* on the discussion that took place between General Hertzog the Prime Minister of the Union Government and Mr J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs on the matter of the transfer of the protectorates to the Union are of special interest to the Natives of South Africa generally and to the Natives of the protectorates in particular.

The British Government is bound by honour to stand by its pledges to the population of the Protectorates before granting their transfer to the Union Government and the protectorates have been assured of this from time to time. "An Englishman's word is his bond" and the Natives are closely following discussions on this question to see whether this saying remains true.

It would be an easy thing for the British Government to give in to the petitions of the Union Government and leave the fate of the Natives of the Protectorates to be decided by the latter together with those of their kinsmen already in the Union but they would have betrayed the trust reposed in them by the Natives and how far that would eat into their honour n body would be able to predict. A nation that loses its honour brings itself to discredit and we hope that it would be the last thing for England to do.

The statement that the Union's Native Policy as expressed in the Native Bills does not commend itself as at all enlightened to the British Government raises the hopes of the Natives that they have yet a champion of their rights in the British Government and that everything would be done to see that justice is done by them and that they will not be left to be exploited at the pleasure of white South Africa.

The following is reproduced from the *Bantu World* of the 18th May 1935:—

"General Hertzog called on Mr. J. H. Thomas at the Dominion Office on May 14 and spent more than an hour discussing the question of the transfer of the Protectorates to the Union. The attitude of the British Government is well known, states the Manchester Guardian The British Government has laid it down that it would like the Union first of all to propound a reasonable progressive Native policy and, that being done, the British Government would be willing to consult the Protectorates

General Hertzog apparently invited Mr. Thomas' opinion on the Union Government's policy as declared in the Native Bills, at the same time suggesting that if this policy met with the approval of the British Government, the Dominions Office might now proceed to consult the Protectorates.

The Union's Native policy as expressed in the Native Bills, adds the Manchester Guardian, does not commend itself as at all enlightened to the British Government, and it is understood that Mr Thomas tried to convey this view to General Hertzog as politely as possible.

He said the British Government did not consider that the moment had yet arrived when it could consult Native opinion. What he meant was that the Union Government's policy would not justify the British Government in consulting Native opinion.

In an interview after his meeting with Mr. Thomas, General Hertzog said:—

"I am quite satisfied that the British Government appreciate the necessity of being helpful to the direction of giving effect to what is contemplated on the schedule to the South African Act of 1910 and I see no reason why, with friendly co-operation between the British Government and the Government of the Union, we should not, within a reasonable time come to a solution satisfactory to both and to the interest of the Native concerned."

Race Problem - 1935
Africa.

IJEBU ODE AFFAIRS

The Conspiracy Trial and After

SUGGESTION OF TERRORISM REFUTED

Everything Quiet and Life Normal

(*By Daily Times Special Report*)

IN VIEW of the allegation of terrorism which had been suggested in some quarter and taken up in a section of the press this journal instituted a special enquiry on the spot a few days after the close of the Conspiracy trial which ended in the conviction and imprisonment on varying terms of all the prisoners indicted.

Our Special Commissioner arrived on the scene in sufficient time to watch the conduct of the people for fully three days after the 22nd and was therefore in a position to give a verdict on the events on those days and to make independent observation and report.

"I was able to see much of the town between the night of 22nd, when I arrived," states Special Commissioner, "and 26th when I left. I saw no sign of disaffection or disturbance. The nearest approach to any such thing before my arrival was related to me by an eyewitness and that circumstance was easily exploitable by interested persons as an instance of intolerance "terrorism" and so misrepresented to the press. The giving of judgment in the case synchronized with the making of *Oro* whose devotees, as your readers are aware, usually parade the streets at nightfall. Women are required to make themselves scarce behind barred doors and windows. The processionists passed the house of the late Treasurer (one of the unfortunate convicts), found the windows of the upper storey or garrets wide open, and threw stones at them as a forcible reminder of the necessity for observing the custom. This solated illicit act of irresponsible *Oro* enthusiasts night have been taken by any disinterested informant as indicative of the temper of a partisan mob and our not of real *Oro* worshippers if the houses of other Convicts had been similarly attacked the houses of the Egbo, Alagogo and Ayeni being within a stone's throw of one another in the same neighbourhood.

"Disturbance in any shape or form was not spoken of and on guarded enquiry in quarters likely to favour such a story out of sympathy with the relatives of the convicted did not show that one ever occurred or threatened. One man, not a native of Ijebu, nor an employee of the J.N.A. energetically protested that such a fabrication might have been designed to blacken the Native Administration and the Officers associated with it."

On the night of Monday, however, further stated my informant, some youngsters were engaged in playing *Sakara* and dancing till 10 o'clock at night, but there was no victimisation or anything like "terrorism."

With regard to the *Oro* celebration our Special Commissioner adds that eyewitnesses stated that it all passed off quietly except for the incident spoken of about the open windows.

It is reported that everything is quiet to-day in Ijebu-Ode and life is normal.

WHAT OF THE NATIVES FUTURE ?

Lagos Daily News 23-22-35

ON the eve of their departure from these shores the Imperial Press Conference at Lovedale as represented by Sir Robert Evans expressed sincere appreciation for what the Missionaries who founded Lovedale and many other Mission Stations and Institutions had done for the Natives of this country towards their education. He visualised the time when the South African Natives will become articulate and will express their gratitude before the world. He said, to rightly appreciate this work of Missionaries it was essential that attention should be given to education and Native advancement. The world was on the march of civilization and the spread of knowledge. He asked, "Will the black man permanently submit without civil insurrection to his present condition, and is it in the interests of the white population that he should remain as he is ?"

Space forbids dealing with all the points raised in that memorable speech but his question is enough topic to suffice for our article this week. The two most important items in this his question is (1) whether the Natives will for a very long time remain content and satisfied to remain stationary while all is life and progress around them, and (2) if it is to the white man's interest that he (the Native) should thus remain as he is at present uneducated and uncultured.

This should be food for thought for the South African public and politicians. There has been hitherto too much neglect of this important problem in South Africa. With many the Native question does not deserve a moment's serious thought for the reason that it concerns the despised Native. With special emphasis on the Northern Provinces the politicians and farmers would rather give more time and thought to their stock rather than to to consider Native development. In fact this very subject is taboo. They say, Why Native development at all ? His place should be in the farm working for his European master and as for giving him education, why, that will be spoiling him! Those who think and argue that way

forget that the process of education of some kind began with the advent of the white man into this country. The Native has been imbibing education of some sort all along and it is to the interests of the white man that he should be given that of the right sort for if that is not done he will eagerly take up the wrong sort which will make the white master uncomfortable. Already to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear there are straws which show which way the wind is blowing. The Native Africans are by no means content with their present lot and this discontent will continue to grow until they they think a civil insurrection will be the only means of having their grievances listened to and redressed. We hope it will never be necessary to resort to that method of compelling attention to their grievances and aspirations. Their education is only poorly supported and is made expensive whereas they are the most poorly paid of all classes in the country. If a Native father neglects to send his children to school he is, so to speak, patted on the shoulder, a thing which is not done to a European father. There is no surer proof that education is encouraged in the case of the European and discouraged in the case the Native.

In industry differentiation is particularly shown in that hitherto legislation has been all along been passed as against the Native of this country in that he is debarred from engaging in any employment which is thought good enough for white employment. There is as we write the bill before Parliament with the object of barring out the Native from all jobs considered respectable. We repeat it that the Native is not content and will not remain as he is to submit to his compulsory impoverisation.

The second point is whether it is to the Europeans' interest that the Native should remain as he is, uneducated and out of industry? We also answer the question in the negative. It is not to the interests of Europeans that the Natives should not grow. Even as a servant if he is educated it has been proved that he is thus able to give better service if educated. Many have proved this. If the European public candidly desire to look at the truth they may readily see that a Native who wears civilized clothes has a square house and utensils supports European industry and contributes his share to the general prosperity of the country. Why should not such a state be encouraged when it is clearly to the good of the country that the Native gets education?

One other important point was raised in Sir Robert Evans speech and that is in reference to Native peasant farmers as well as the place of the Native in the economic sphere and marketing of his products and the real need for village planning. He favours that the Native should be encouraged to be a prosperous farmer and a producer of good cattle, good agricultural products, good craftwork and thus support industry in general.

AFRICA IN THE HEADLINES

Both Liberia and Abyssinia are appearing conspicuously in the headlines these days. The little republic on the West Coast of Africa gained first page prominence when an inspired news article emanating from London recounted that Premier Hertzog of South Africa was urging Liberia be mandated to Germany by the League of Nations. Americans familiar with the Liberian situation received the information with astonishment and incredulity for the following reasons:

1. As Liberia is in the League of Nations the idea of fellow-members stripping her of her sovereignty and autonomy and turning her into a colonial possession of Hitlerism is preposterous.

2. Under no circumstances would Liberians peacefully consent to any such arrangement which would have to be accomplished by force and possibly the shedding of blood.

3. Neither Great Britain nor France with contiguous territory to Liberia would ever consent to its domination by Germany.

4. For more than a year the American Government has been actively and sympathetically cooperating with Liberia in the formulation of a program satisfactory to European powers and which will insure desired economic and social reforms.

It, therefore, occasioned no great surprise on this side of the water when denial was subsequently made that Premier Hertzog, who is in London attending King George's silver jubilee celebrations, regarded seriously the suggestion that Liberia be mandated by Germany. It appears that he is more concerned about Great Britain returning to Germany the former possessions in South Africa where gold mines abound. It has yet to be learned the underlying motive for unnecessarily projecting Liberia into an international discussion.

According to cable advices, France is opposed to Italy's designs on Abyssinia and has asked Great Britain to help curb them. The French do not approve of Mussolini sending thousands of troops to Africa at a time when war is threatened with Germany over Austria. So the British Government has been asked to join in putting pressure on Italy and Abyssinia to settle their differences without going to war. The truth of the matter is, if the two nations battle it will be because Italy months ago planned such action and will not desist in her gesture for territorial gain.

From London word comes that Italian troops quartered in Italian Somaliland and Eritrea to wage an offensive against Ethiopia are suffering from drought, malaria and blistering heat; that because of lack of drinking water about 20,000 Italians have been cantoned in Juba Valley, which is malarial. In some places water is so scarce that despite the scorching heat the allowance is only two bottles daily. Insects are seen alive where water has been drunk to a low level. A British observer with wide experience in East Africa is quoted as saying:

> **The Italians are beginning to realize why we British decided fifty years ago we weren't interested in Abyssinia, although we had conducted highly successful campaigns there in 1868. The territories are not worth having and certainly not worth fighting for.**

Many Americans reading the above will doubtless open their eyes wide in amazement. The impression had been created in this country that European powers invaded and took possession of Africa primarily for altruistic reasons. They wanted to Christianize the natives, educate them and to teach them the laws of health and hygiene. But this British observer points out that motivating considerations were selfish.

Negroes throughout the world are watching with no little concern the heroic fight made by the last two black independent countries in Africa to save themselves from European aggression. As had been said in these columns more than once, the Republic of Liberia is indeed fortunate that it has as its protector and best friend the United States in such a crisis.

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

BIG HEALTH SHOW

ALL IBADAN ASTIR

Illiterate Mothers Enthusiastic

A WEEK OF WONDERS

Tribute To Boy Scouts

Ibadan, Thursday.

Dr. Agbaje's lecture on health and disease on Tuesday evening was most successful. The audience was exceedingly large. The hall was overcrowded and all vantage points occupied. Health, he began, is valuable and simple; it is a habit. The taking of drugs is not necessary to maintain it; good health is cheap being obtainable from keeping hygienic habits about pure water, good diet, fresh air and cleanliness of the body and proper sanitation in houses and towns. It is now known that many diseases are the result of the invasion of the body by microbes. These germs are ubiquitous and only scrupulous cleanliness can protect people against them. Epidemic diseases are due to the communicable nature of the microbic diseases. Further, certain beliefs that fevers and some diseases are the outcome of evil spirit, juju, witchcraft, are scientifically unfounded. He laid stress on air, water, ventilation personal cleanliness, teeth, eye scruples about foods and ments and emphasises that vegetables for their vitamin qualities are essential to longevity. Germs of all kinds were dealt with and in conclusion he advised that Medical consultation was necessary even when healthy, for prevention is better than cure.

On Wednesday morning increasing enthusiasm by new arrivals was unmistakable. Ibadan Grammar School visited the grounds, the exhibits and the museum and was lectured by Mr Warminger. The Agbeni Methodist School also visited the grounds on the afternoon. Throughout the day visitors came and went incessantly.

In the evening Dr Doherty talked on infant welfare at Adeoyo Hospital. Simple, straightforward and instructive talk it was on the duties of a mother. He emphasised babies' needs and cares. It is significant to note that illiterate mothers out-numbered literates and the inclement weather notwithstanding, mothers crowded the lecture and fathers were well represented. St. Mary's Convent girls all mustered strongly. The lecture ended, illiterates expressed their thanks rather than by clapping in words then applause started by the literates was joined in by all. This morning witnessed ever increasing enthusiasm without any flagging. Visits are incessant. The Seventh Day Adventist and the Idikan Baptist inspected the grounds, the museum and were lectured by Mr Warminger.

The lecture will be given at 3 o'clock at the Government College and Wesley College students will attend the play to be staged.

It is worthy of mention that from Monday Boy Scouts have been on duty on the grounds to maintain order and guard the exhibits and outside the museum.

Mothers with babies are eagerly awaiting the grand Baby Show tomorrow.

Teko School of Agriculture Butterworth.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion
3-12-35

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND REPORT.

(Contributed).

Continued

Kingwilliamstown,
South Africa.

One feature of the school which was of special importance was the maintenance of an Intensive Farming Demonstration Plot of 10 acres of land farmed in such a way that nothing was done that the Native people could not do themselves. The profits accruing from this plot during the past year are as follows: Vegetable Garden ½ acre £1. 1. 5. Maize Garden 6 acres £16. 18. 5. Cattle sale of cream and old oxen £12. 12. 4. pigs fattened for slaughter £6. 7. 8. poultry eggs and birds 1. 7. Total £37. 1. 5.

These figures represent the profits made after all expenses connected with production had been met.

The small profit shown from poultry was due to vermin and thieves having destroyed some birds and all the increase.

Intensive methods of farming, where each animal or each acre of ground produces a high return, is the only possible method of profitable farming on small holdings.

The Institution exhibited at the Umtata Show and at Butterworth, King Williams' Town and East London Poultry Shows obtaining a total of 25 first prizes, 20 second prizes, 2 special prizes and 5 Championship Cups

The Debating Society and Sports Club have had a successful year in so far as the interest shown in these is concerned.

Church services arranged by Ministers of the various denominations have been held regularly and a strong branch of the Students' Christian Association and I.O.T.T. holds regular meetings.

The value in round figures of produce sold from the various sections was as follows:

Agricultural Section £88 Cattle section £230. Pig section £48 Sheep section £220 Vegetable garden and forestry £34 Miscellaneous £150. Total £965.

An important change in staff consisted of the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie as Agricultural Supervisor stationed at the Institution, one of the objects being to obtain a closer contact between the school and the farming public of the area which it serves to some extent through this officer. There is no doubt that this object is being achieved.

Mr. Baker expressed his thanks to his staff for their loyal co-operation and application to to duty during a year which had been in many respects, a most difficult one.

IBADAN HEALTH WEEK

Daily Times 3-13-35 Lagos, Nigeria

Official Opening By Major Sumner

DR. PEACOCK'S INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS

Medical Grounds invaded by Large Crowd

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT

(Daily Times Special Telegram)

Ibadan, Tuesday.

The Health Week Campaign opened yesterday. Long before the time scheduled people had been streaming from all directions and within a short time the medical grounds had been over-crowded. The enthusiasm of the people and the grandeur of the scene were almost indescribable. There was so large a number of people present at the opening ceremony that it is very difficult to make an estimate.

The official opening was performed, in the absence through indisposition, of the Resident, by Major L. R. C. Sumner who in glowing terms paid tributes to the M.O.H., Messrs Loomes and Warminger and the Health Week Committee who helped greatly to make the occasion a success.

"I hope," said Major Sumner, "the people present will take in what they see and put it into practice in their houses." The Major then introduced Dr. Peacock, Deputy Director of Health Service who in an eloquent speech paid tribute to all responsible for the arrangements. He also recalled the first Health Week held in Lagos in 1922. Port Harcourt and Kano, he said, followed and Oyo Province had now made a start and he hoped it would be a regular event in that large Province.

The purpose of Health Week Dr. Peacock continued, was to make people realise the importance of simple practical measures for the prevention of diseases and for the preservation of health. The Baby Show which is a special feature of the Health Week, Dr. Peacock said, was to inculcate in mothers the importance of babies' health, thereby reducing infantile mortality.

A special appeal was earnestly made to women to utilise fully the medical services always available from private medical practitioners, the African Hospital or at the Adeoyo Infant Welfare Centre. Skilled medical attendance was essential from pregnancy to child birth.

Appreciative and eulogistic reference was made to the Ibadan Sanitary Training Centre consisting of 25 students whose practical training would immensely help the people. The failure of the Water Supply scheme for Ibadan owing to lack of funds was deplored. Dr. Peacock concluded by wishing the Committee a successful week.

THE LATEST CLASS LEGISLATION.

Daily Times 3-15-35

It is admitted on all hands that the Statute Book of the Union has too many enactments which are purely class legislation and can have no other object but to repress the voteless and illiterate Non-Europeans with particular emphasis upon the Natives. There are already the Pass Laws, the Master and Servants Act, The Colour Bar Act, The Native (Urban) Areas Act, The Civilised Labour Act. And now as if these are not enough to besmirch the honour of the South African Statute Book, the Minister of Labour is soon to introduce his much-talked of Minimum Wage Bill, the purpose of which is to drive the Natives off any respectable employment. This is not expressed in so many words but in order to make visitors like the Press Conference see only fairness there is not a word about the elbowing out of the Native but the choice is given to the European employer to decide whether if the minimum is a shilling an hour if it wonld please him to give this to a Native in so many cases where a European would gladly take that job. The Prime Minister himself has expressed himself as favouring this kind of legislation in a speech he made before a Conference of his constituents. This goes to show that the Natives have no hope of any consideration or redress of this labour grievance. We are sometimes told that the white man will not brook social equality with the Natives but that he (the Native) will be treated well. Our experience is that some European masters consider it good treatment for a Native to be sjamboked at the master's dicretion or whim and that he should not be taken before any court for such assault upon his Native servants or upon any Native. Under these circumstances and many other instances we cannot define what is meant by fairness where the Native is concerned.

The coming Minimum Wage Bill will have the effect of taking the Natives livelihood to hand it to the white labourer. All the respectable jobs will thus be affected by the New Bill with the exception of the farming and gold mining industries, the two where it is designed that the Natives will not be ousted by the white labourer as these are considered too hard for European labourers.

In spite of its apparent object being to prop up European labour at the expense of the Natives it would seem from opinions expressed in the South African Press that it will not all be smooth sailing with the new Bill. There are fears that in practice the legislation may prove just the opposite of what is expected. We know that there are many masters who would prefer Native to European employees as they work so much better and with very satisfactory results. But the fear of being marked men will make them do what is against their true inclinations.

We often wonder how some of our politicians expect the Natives to live and make good with the pittance allowed them in this country as wages. Is it any wonder that with the onward passage of years and with their wants increasing yearly they can keep from engaging in the doutbtful and dangerous occupations such as the illicit liquor selling with its attendant evils and ending in incarceration in goal. Is it not a truism that the Union legislation such as this one now to be introduced is at the bottom of all this shaty trading in ruinous concortions to soul and body.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Native Divorce Court

Native Opinion

Notice.

(Imvo Zabantsundu)

IN THE NATIVE DIVORCE COURT (CAPE AND O.F.S. PROVINCES) 4-23-35

Between EMSIE MAZULA, Plaintiff,

And MOSTILE MAZULA, Defendant.

(Case No. 93 of 1934)

To MOSTILE MAZULA, formerly of Ngxaza Location, district of Tsolo, whose present whereabouts are unknown:

Take notice that summons has been issued against you in this Court by EMSIE MAZULA, of Lower Sinxago, Tsolo District, for restitution of conjugal rights, or to show cause before this Court at UMTATA on the 12th August 1935 at ten o'clock a.m. why you shall not be ordered to return to Plaintiff and restore conjugal rights, failing which why a decree of divorce shall not be granted with costs of suit.

And further take notice that an Order has been granted that the publication of notice of such summons shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of the summons; and if you fail to appear before the said Court on the date summoned so to do, the case may be proceeded with and judgment entered against you in your absence.

Dated at King Williams Town this 15th day of April 1935.

(SGD.) A. C. BATES,

Registrar of the Court.

Problems of the Bantu.

Native Opinion

(Imvo Zabantsundu)

A series of three highly educative lectures was delivered on the 5th April 1935 under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations at East London. The speakers were Messrs. N. N. Franklin, M.A., a member of the Rhodes University College Social Science Club; J. D. Rheinallt Jones, M.A., and Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A. (Lond.) The addresses dealt with Justice, Employment, Political Status, and Economics in so far as these affected the Bantu population. Space in our columns will not permit of reproducing the addresses in their entirety; and we therefore intend to publish their contents in weekly instalments. 4-23-35

MR. RHEINALLT JONES.

Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, M.A. said:—"In the political situation the converging into the towns of white and non--white labour was sharpening the racial position. A few years ago he had studied the racial position in the U.S.A. A change was taking place there. Negroes were now doing work previously done by whites and vice versa, and to some extent this was also taking place in South Africa.

This had to some extent led them to regard the problem of unemployment in fixed terms. They had seen this as the result of the Economic Wage Commission which had shown that their attitude had been a very short--sighted one. In addition there was a great shortage of labour which made the position more acute.

While there was congestion in the towns there was a shortage in the country and agriculture was unable to get the labour necessary. The farms suffered as a result of the attraction that industry had for white and black labour

There was at present a greater interest being taken in, and a greater understanding existing of racial problems in South Africa than there had been for a long time. Dealing with the political aspect of the question, Mr. Jones referred to economic segregation of the Natives. The issue in this direction was being forced by the Europeans' fear that in time to come Europeans would be subordinated to Natives—having a Native foreman over white workmen. There were certain occupations in which the Native showed greater aptitude than the European.

Certain sections demanded social segregation of the Natives. The Urban Areas Act had been a step in this direction The fear of the intercourse between the races had in the years just passed been accentuated by the increasing civilisation and progress of the non--European races. This had been remarkably apparent in the case of the Cape Coloured, and hardly less general throughout the country. With this progress the Native standard and habits of life approximated that of the lower Europeans.

There was a third class of opinion which feared for the political supremacy of the White and saw in the future the prospect of Black supremacy.

As a result there were three different attitudes taken up regarding the Native. One section demanded that to maintain white supremacy there should be Native isolation. A milder attitude was that there should be parallel and co-operative development, while a third section held the "assimilationist view" that there should be complete equality and that whatever of value the Western civilisation could contribute to the Natives, should be taken by the Natives and vice-versa.

These three opinions were hardening into two, and this could be illustrated from Native legislation. There was the Native Lands Act, the Native Administration Act, the Native Councils Act, the Urban Areas Act, Taxation Act, and the Native Franchise Bill, and the Minimum Wages Bill.

All these pointed to ultimate race separation. There were, however, certain factors which were against Native isolation. One was the lack of land and the rapid deterioration of land already possessed by Natives. This could partly be accounted for by a lack of a really organised policy. Right from the time of the Dutch East India Company the Native had had no position in the life of the community. The Hottentot had simply been disregarded and it was only with the advent of the British that there had been legislation for the Coloureds. Labour needs, industrial as well as agricultural, were the deciding factor. The trouble with regard to inflation was that land was static. In the words of an old Native saying "Man begets, but Land does not beget."

The commission for the Native Lands Act had reckoned that ten million morgen of land would be required. The investigations of local committees, appointed because Members of Parliament for the areas affected would not agree to the land being set aside as a reserve, had decided on 8½ million morgen, but even this had not been agreed to. The plan was then made to grant additional land by administrative action. In 1926 the total area of Native territory was 6½ million morgen, now it was less. These were important points when separation was being considered.

History has shown that our policy in this respect had generally been too little in relation to the actual situation, whether economically or politically this was the greatest problem to be faced in South Africa. Mr. O. Pirow's recent speeches on defence were interesting, as they made plain that we were striving for security abroad when we did not have unity of interests at home. It was essential that the races should be bound together with a common desire to serve the country and sacrifice themselves in its interests. (Applause).

Native Affairs Commission.

Native Opinion

In the ordinary routine of Union Native administration, very little is ever heard of the Native Affairs Commission. One reason for this superficial inactivity is that the nature of its labours is to investigate contentious Native matters; and thereafter report to the Minister for Native Affairs. Its task therefore is more or less strictly official and confidential, and much of its inner work is pigeon-holed at the Union Buildings, Pretoria, never to be released for publicity. It is no wonder therefore that Rev. C. W. du Toit, M.P. for Colesberg, asked in the Assembly whether the Native Affairs Commission still held regular meetings and whether those meetings were regularly attended by the members. Rev. du Toit finally made the sweeping statement that he did not consider that the Commission justified the big amounts voted for it every year.

Maybe the honourable member for Colesberg had strong reasons for feeling that the heavy annual expenditure in this connection is unwarranted. It often happens that Government-paid officials whose jobs entail unusually long recesses, fall into the temptation of pre-occupying their minds in officially illegal hobbies. During by-elections, for instance, complaints have been made that certain officials played conspicuous roles as agents or public speakers in support of favoured candidates. We have strong reasons to believe that some of these Government-paid officials are prominent correspondents of certain newspapers, naturally under psuedonyms, expressing views camouflaged as public opinion, but which in reality are nothing less than mischievous contortions of genuine sentiment. Their contributions to the press, be it Bantu or European, must perforce pander to the delectations of the heads of their departments. This is how these easy-going and part-time unemployed Government

officials can satisfy their masters that the leisure periods are profitably spent in window-dressing the Department in spite of its faults. It is quite possible that the member for Colesberg took the trouble to pay personal visits to the offices, as a result of which he formed the opinions expressed by him above.

The Acting Minister for Native Affairs (Mr. Stuttaford) replied that the Native Affairs Commission did meet regularly, and it also went round the country investigating Native matters. Indeed, its perambulations necessitated, according the Minister, an increase of transport expenses to make possible other investigations. In Mr. Stuttaford's opinion it was an institution which could be made of the very greatest value and could be made of much more value if used more. The policy of the department should be to use the Native Affairs Commission for the many investigations which were constantly required, and he could see no reason whatever why it should not be a powerful body. He thought it would be quite practicable to increase the number of members, but if that were done, he would like to see one or two Native administrators included—men on pension who had a thorough knowledge of Native customs and the Native language.

There is voluminous evidence that the N.A. Commission, when harnessed, is doing valuable work. For this town alone we can cite the knotty dispute between the Borough Council and the Brownlee Mission and Ridsdel Location Natives. Had it not been for the intervention of the N.A. Commission which urged the interests of the Bantu residents of these communities, the Natives would have suffered a terrible plight. The disputes in Natal owe much of their peaceful settlement to the endeavours of the Commission. All this admitted, we yet do feel that the composition of its membership leaves much to be desired. The system of appointment of members to the Commission is not such as to gaurantee a personnel imbued with sympathetic tendencies towards Bantu uplift. In corroboration of this seemingly serious charge, we can refer to the frequent anomaly of minority reports. Why should it be a common incident that one of the three members of the Commission should submit a minority report on certain matters when the other two can agree? The answer is not far to seek. So long as a member of the Commission sits there to represent a specific tradition rather than be a champion of Bantu interests, for so long will the work of the Commission be viewed with suspicion. The N.A. Commission was constituted under the Native Affairs Act (Act 23 of 1920), with the object of providing a liaison between the Minister of Native Affairs and his wards. Any member sitting therein as an academic theorist for protecting European rights against so-called black encroachment, is a square peg in a round hole. The Commission, we agree with the Minister, should consist of one or two Native administrators—though not necessarily men on pension. It is many years ago since representations from Bantu organisations were made for this inclusion, but only Mr. Stuttaford has had the courage to speak similarly with the Natives. We trust that now the suggestion has come from this quarter the Government will see to it that Bantu men will also be appointed. It would do much to reclaim lost confidence in this important adjunct of Native administration.

BLACK AND WHITE IN WEST AFRICA.

Weekly News 4-27-35

By Nat.

The two articles in the *Manchester Guardian* on the 7th and 8th January, entitled "Impressions of West Africa" and, that in the *Daily Herald* of the 16th January under the caption "African Contrast—Death in the East Smiles in the West," emanating from one who is the great grandson of a great friend of the Negro must be regarded as of the utmost importance. Nor must the fact be overlooked that inasmuch as the author is Chairman of the Imperial Advisory Committee of the Labour Party, these articles are clearly of the utmost political significance and are intended to gain the confidence of the British electorate for the Colonial policy of the Labour Party at the forthcoming general election.

Election Time

In fairness to Mr. Roden Buxton, it should be stated that he may have been actuated by no ill motive but labouring under such misapprehension as these articles disclose, because he failed to realise that a knowledge of the real conditions in West Africa could only be gained by a close and persistent study afforded by direct contact extending over an appreciable period.

Conditions in South and East Africa may appear more appalling than those in West Africa because in the two former places, in taking the land by violence and driving the native to the dunghill and seeking to make him at his best a little lower than human, the deed is carried out with such barefaced thoroughness as admits of no equivocation whereas in West Africa an attempt is made to camouflage every such procedure.

It may be astonishing to note that there are places in South Africa where "no dogs and niggers are allowed" and one may have been disgusted over the fact that a British man-of-war proceeded towards Tshekedi's Chiefdom, landed marines who replete with machine guns and all other implements of war marched against that most progressive and educated Chief in South Africa to depose him for meting out just punishment to a renegade white man who had openly declared that he was quite satisfied that what he had received was his just desert; but West Africans have not yet forgotten the cold blooded massacre of fifty helpless women for demonstrating against the introduction of direct taxation; and what did the Secretary of State say about this murder! "It was probably injudicious and premature to introduce into these Provinces (in S.E. Nigeria) a system of direct taxation without first completing a more intensive survey of their social organisation," and "I am unwilling to investigate further the actual measure of praise or blame which should attach to the officers who took the decision to send for troops, or to open fire . . . . . and still less am I prepared to say that on any given occasion firing was unnecessary."

Much stress has been laid on the apparent happiness and contentedness of the West African. It cannot be gainsaid that the West African is by nature a happy and contented person and usually smiles under the greatest difficulties. Mr. Buxton declares that since the West African may still live tolerably he could see no signs of impoverishment. Such a statement tacitly suggests that the West African should be quite satisfied with a hand-to-mouth existence. As a people however, not devoid of ambition, West Africans claim a fair deal in return for their products and demand a place in the economic relationships of the peoples of the world. Instead of the fair deal, the monopoly buying of raw materials and equally monopoly price for imported goods created by local combines has caused terrific poverty among the millions in West Africa.

The land question in West Africa is all but desirable. It will be enough to take the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone to illustrate the anomalous conditions of this vital problem. When in 1897 the attempt to vest all lands of the Gold Coast in the British Crown failed, ways and means began to be devised to control the land by other methods. One of the methods was the creation of "Forest Reserves." These Forest Reserves although nominally created to advance arboriculture have the effect of excluding both chiefs and people from reserved areas and it is an open secret that these areas cover rich gold deposits. This policy is none other than a trick to dispossess the native of his most valuable land. It will be needless to mention the creation of "Forest Reserves" in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone has a Protectorate the inhabitants of which are in no way British subjects; the Crown therefore has no claim on any Protectorate lands but by a sudden freak the Minerals Ordinance invests all minerals discovered in such alien lands in the Crown and excludes even the Chief of the land from the right to possess as much as a grain of gold in his own land. What an *ideal* condition of things.

Mr. Roden Buxton speaks of the marvellous Civil Service and the love the European Civil Servant expresses for his African Comrade. The conditions under which the European and African Civil Servants respectively labour are so anomalous as to make the relationship between both that of master and servant and it is here more than anywhere else the "superiority complex" remains most pronounced. The African Civil Servant must always content himself with his position as a subordinate and his European taskmaster bosses him not because he is the more qualified or efficient but because he happens to be white. Of cause the African is usually a willing horse whom the European soon erroneously feels he can ride to death and that is all the love one for the other!

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Race Problem - 1935

Africa

THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Daily Times

WE referred in this column yesterday to the further steps taken to alleviate unemployment by the Committee charged with the investigation of matters relating to it. It seems to us that the method pursued by the Committee gives every hope of its eventually yielding some tangible result worth speaking of. It is just possible however that in their endeavour to cover all the grounds little details might escape their attention and it behoves all who wish for the complete success of the labours of the Committee outside those invited to express an opinion to proffer it in good faith and belief that it might help towards a solution in the final analysis. It is observed that no representative of any of the big Commercial firms (or Chambers of Commerce) who are naturally employers of labour on a scale hardly second to any other industrial concerns of a non-governmental nature has been asked to submit a memorandum. There are men of that class whose views or suggestions must be of great value and we feel that in the interest of the success of the work of the Committee that somewhat notable omission ought to be pointed out unless it is intended that the class of men of whom we speak are to be interviewed or invited separately. We do not think that it is anticipating the findings of the Committee or its recommendations by observing that any effective use of the unemployment register must have largely to do with employers of labour skilled and unskilled in the commercial group operating in the area within the terms of the Committee's enquiries. We have at the same time complete confidence in the Committee that they will leave no avenue unexplored that would facilitate their work once it is brought to their notice.

5-8-35

THE AFRICAN CHURCH CONFERENCE

Daily Times

34th Annual Session.

5-7-35

AN HISTORIC GATHERING

Lagos, Nigeria

(By a Special Correspondent)

The 34th Annual Conference of the African Church commenced its session with an Evensong and administration of the Holy Communion in the African Church Cathedral (Bethel), Lagos, on Monday May 13th, at 7 p.m. when the Revd. N. P. Akinboro, Minister-in-charge of St. James' Parish, Idi-ape, Abeokuta preached an eloquent and stirring sermon based on the text, Isaiah 40. 3 "Make straight paths for God" Rt. Revd. N. A. Onatolu, Bishop of Abeokuta Division, was the Celebrant. There was an historic gathering of a galaxy of Church dignitaries and lay representatives at the service.

On Tuesday morning at Bethlehem Church, Ebute Metta, a morning Devotion was held when an address was delivered by the Revd. E. A. Obigbesan, Minister-in-charge of Ibadan Church District on the subject "Love suffereth long and is kind". The Conference assembled at 9.15 a.m. at Bethlehem School-room, Ebute metta, prisided over by the Rt. Revd. J. A. Lakeru, Primate-elect of the African Church, who delivered a comprehensive Presidential address. There were present 24 Clergymen and 56 lay representatives from the different Churches in the Organization. The Presidential address which was accepted with applause reviewed the general work of the Organization for the out-going year and occupied the whole of the morning session. Adoption of minutes of the extraordinary session of the Conference held in November last year brought the morning session to a close. The session in the evening was devoted to appointment of Officers. Mr. Oke Adeshigbin and Revd. C. Michael. O. Osoba (Pastor of Salem Church, Ebute Metta) were elected Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Conference respectively. Mr. R. B. Williams was re-elected Treasurer and Messrs E. O. I. Onitiri and E. A. Adepegba were re-elected Auditors respectively. It was decided to inform the Government of the appointment of Chief J. Akiwande Thomas as a General Trustee under the Land Perpetual Succession Ordinance 1924 vice Mr Adesina Obadina (deceased).

The work of the General Committee covering the year under review was laid on the table and discussed. Before the close ot the Evening session, the Chairman in choicest words welcomed Drs. O. Ajibade and Adeniga Coker as members of the African Church, the former being a lay representative of Ebute Metta District Council. Elder J. K. Coker was also congratulated on the award of a Medal for his work in the African Church by His Most Gracious Majesty the King in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of his august reign.

The morning Devotion on Wednesday was conducted by Revd. J. A. Akinwande, Minister-in-charge of Ibarapa Mission, Abeokuta, when he delivered an impressive address on the subject "Love doth not behave itself unseemly" The Morning session was devoted to adoption of Minutes, submission of Motions, appointment of Committee on Motion and report of the Ecclesiastical Board.

Paramount Chief's Address at the Pitso.

The Comet

May it please Your Excellency

I, Griffih, Paramont Chief of Basutoland, and your most humble servant, beg to express, on behalf of myself, Chiefs, Headmen and the Basuto nation, our sincere greetings to Your Excellency on the occasion of this your first visit to our country of Basutoland. (Morlochomono.)

Your Excellency, we have been informed that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you as High Commissioner over His Majesty's Protectorates in South Africa, and of these the Basuto form one; and we welcome Your Excellency today with great joy, although we have not extended our usual welcome with which we welcome His Majesty's High Commissioners which is by inviting the whole of Basutoland to attend, but we have been informed that Your Excellency will visit the Camps in Basutoland in order to know the Basuto.

5-8-35

Your Excellency, I feel it is my duty to be thankful for the great honour which his Majesty the King has bestowed upon me by being graciously pleased to allow Your Excellency to honour us with your presence at the celebrations of His Majesty the King's Silver Jubilee which commemorate the 25th year of his accession to the Throne. Your Excellency, this day will long be remembered by us, our children and our children's children.

We are aware, Your Excellency, that ~~our country is~~ small and its inhabitants few when compared with other countries of this Great Empire of His Gracious Majesty our King, but as a nation we

humbly state that we are unsurpassed by any one nation among the Dominions of His Majesty in loyalty and devotion; and at all times we are prepared and ready to obey the orders and follow the guidance of the Government of His Majesty our King.

Your Excellency, this day reminds us—the Basuto—of the request made by our late father Chief Moshoeshoe and the sanction given by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria when Moshoeshoe gave himself up and placed himself under the protection of the Government of Britain, since then Your Excellency we have enjoyed, at all times, a feeling of satisfaction and gratification for this protection under the powerful wings of the good Government of His Majesty.

We wish Your Excellency a nice tour in our country of Basutoland and that all that Your Excellency will see may be pleasing to your eyes and gladdening to your heart. We wish Your Excellency every prosperity in the great work to which His Majesty the King has appointed you.

Your Excellency, as we have already stated in our letter to His Majesty the King which Your Excellency was kind enough to forward—you who are his representative in our country of Basutoland—we request through you that the glory of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His Majesty our King may shine upon us—the small Basuto nation.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N. GRIFFITH.

PARAMOUNT CHIEF OF BASUTOLAND

on behalf of Chiefs and the Basuto Nation.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AMONG NATIVES

Natal Witness 5-10-35

In the recent meeting of the Agricultural Union a discussion took place in regard to the publication called "Umsebenzi" printed in Johannesburg in English and three Native languages. A resolution was passed to be passed on to the Authorities to look into the propaganda carried on by this publication among the Native Africans. It was pointed out that leading men in South Africa were depicted in the most scathing and insulting terms and their cartoons were drawn in most derogatory language. We do not know what the result of these representations will be. It was there also shown that most of those engaged in this work were not citizens of this country but a good number came from Russia or Poland.

But what has astounded us was leaflets which were distributed among Natives in Durban to whom they are directed, which asked, "Who is King George any way?" "Remember the blood shed on Cartwright's Flats." The body of the leaflet then goes to show how His Majesty King George is at the head of the oppressors of the Natives and the capitalists who suck the African's blood. The closing clause was an admonition to the Natives to refuse to go near or enter Cartwright's Flats where their people were murdered in 1929 and 1930.

We have no quarrel with those people when they carry out their beliefs but we think it is stretching it too far when they attempt to lead the South African Natives to look upon their Chief ruler as a protagonist of murderers, fleecers and repressors.

All these allegations cannot be proved true of His Majesty. His position is a most high one as there are hundreds of Ministers and officials who administer the various countries in His Majesty's name and their instructions and methods of administration are rarely brought before His Majesty for consultation. Why not direct those scathing terms to those near them who may be able to give an answer, and why endeavour to fill Native minds with an idea foreign to their upbringing, that of vilifying their superiors? It is altogather an unthought of thing for a subject in pleading his cause before his Chief or King to come throwing up dust and stones at the one from whom he expects favours. Among us Zulus for such a one that would be his last day on earth.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Natives in this country are not having a square deal and what people are always happy collectively on this earth? Were the wishes and objects of these people to be realised tomorrow would there be blissful happiness for all of the subjects of that Government? We dare say, not. It would be more convincing if these people could show us where the country is which has thrown out Kings and Presidents and established such a Government as has satisfied all its inhabitants. Under these conditions we think it is sheer brigandage to try to imbue Natives with thoughts and ideas which will surely lead them into misery and bloodshed and where they only will be the losers. The only path to which to lead the Native masses is to imbue them with ideas of loyalty to their superiors and to seek to improve them by education, industry and religion. We do not opine at all that the interest which these people show in us is purer than that of King George's Ministers and officials therefore they had better spare their vain efforts above all in this country and apply them to those who may profitably follow their advice.

NIGERIA'S DISTINGUISHED SON

Daily Times, 5-10-35, Lagos, Nigeria.

Mohamed Tariq Bey (Al Nigeri) to whom reference is made in to-day's Provincial News column of this paper. Tariq Bey is here seen in the uniform of a Turkish Army officer. Tariq rose to the position of Major and fought in the Dardanelles Engagements during the World War.

Tariq Bey is in Nigeria as our readers are already aware with his colleague, a Chief Inspector of the Education Department in Palestine, to assist in raising fund for an All-Muslim University in Palestine.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

The Struggle Against the Italian Invasion of Ethiopia

Daily Worker

By P. TEDESCHI

There can no longer be any doubt that the war of Italian fascism against Ethiopia is immediately impending. The perservering pacifists, the hypocrites of the Roosevelt government type, have declared until quite recently that they did not believe in the possibility of an armed struggle. But facts refute this attitude with increasing definiteness. The fascist press and the fascist government are themselves dispelling the last illusions on the subject.

The new attitude adopted by a section of public opinion in England, apparently ready to concede Mussolini's demands, is being commented on by the Italian press with a satisfaction not entirely free from irony. The irresolution of a section of the bourgeois press of France arouses caustic comment.

Italian War Preparations

"Italy is reckoning with itself only"—this is the haughty refrain of the responsible leaders and the press of Italy. And this assertion is given energetic support by such phrases as those published by the "Stampa" on July 14. Here we read:

"Even if a solution should be found among the Western great powers, it can only be one imposed by force. Force, and force only, counts among these people (the Ethiopians, Ed.) even if it is not necessary to apply it."

But of course it will be found necessary to apply force. The "Popolo d'Italia" of July 20 examines the reasons for this, and comes to the conclusion: "War is inevitable."

What fascism tells us today on this subject is of course nothing new. We have been repeating for months that war in East Africa is inevitable, chiefly for the reason that Italian fascism is determined to have it at any price, and is preparing for it with all available means: by means of armed provocation, chauvinist agitation, diplomatic pressure, and such enormous armaments that a withdrawal has become almost impossible.

Both armaments and "moral" preparations for the war are proceeding at increasing speed. More divisions are being mobilized for East Africa, so that by the middle of August there will be ten divisions there. Native troops are being recruited energetically all along the coast of the Red Sea, and 7,000 Hungarian volunteers are to be entered in the enlistment rolls of Italian imperialism. Forty thousand workers are already working on military preparations in East Africa, and more are being sent. Mussolini is also commencing to sing hymns of praise lauding the best bloodhounds of imperialism: a few days ago he sent a telegram of praise to the executioner De Bono.

Control of the Press

The recent establishment of a Press and Propaganda Ministry on the pattern of the Propaganda Ministry in Hitler Germany, and the appointment of **Count Galeazzo Ciano** by Mussolini as head of this Ministry, is indubitably significant for the war preparations. The control the press, already extremely stringent, will be made more severe by the new Ministry by means of a far reaching supervision of every form of expression of "opinion," and the work of befogging the brains of the population is to be carried on in numerous new forms. This being apparently thought necessary in view of the fact that it is becoming increasingly more difficult to deceive the population. No less remarkable are a number of other measures announced: A decree is to appoint a Commissariat for War Production and to appoint General Dall'Ogli, the president of the Committee for the Mobilization of the Civilian Population, as its head. It need not be said that there is no intention here of clipping the claws of the big capitalists, who are on the contrary themselves the initiators of the whole of the preparations for the catastrophe. What this really is is the formation of a technical organ for the coordination of the interests of the capitalist class as such. This measure is remarkable as a symptom of a situation in which war production has attained fundamental importance.

Repressive Measures

At the same time it is announced that a decree is coming into force introducing the fascist Saturday (for the military training of all Italian subjects between the ages of 15 and 55). This is supplemented by another decree penalizing with fines and imprisonment the offense of absence without leave from the military training prescribed by the government—that is to say, the pre-conscription and post-conscription training. This repressive measure is equally significant; not only does it evidence the extent of the fascist war preparations, already calling up the whole of the forces of the country for war service, but it shows how the "war enthusiasm" of the people must be **forced** by threats of punishment, for it is only under fear of penalties that they can be induced to take up weapons, though only for training.

But the forces working in Italy and outside of it for war must be opposed by the forces of the people, gathered together all over the world against war and especially against this war. The armed conflict, which can no longer be avoided by diplomatic methods, may perhaps still be prevented by the resistance of the people against the war. And by means of this resistance it can at least be so changed that it becomes extremely dangerous for Italian fascism and for fascism in other countries.

There are numerous and effective forces in all countries, in the working class and outside of it, placing themselves on the side of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, against the war policy of fascism. There are many forces sympathizing with the oppositional struggle of the Italian people against war. Both in Italy, and, a point not to be underestimated abroad.

United Front Against Fascism

Whilst the workers, soldiers and militia in Italy (in Milan, Bergamo, Parma, Tuscany, Turin, Cuneo, Leghorn, Ancona, Sicily, Naples, Somalia, and everywhere) are protesting against the war, and are gaining ever broader strata of the population for their protests, in the countries abroad, too, the numbers are increasing of those who observe the imminence of the international danger represented by the Ethiopian affair, and who are anxious to avoid this danger.

The appeal issued by the Communist and Socialist Parties (on the initiative of the C.P. of Italy) for a Congress of Italians Abroad against war, has been welcomed with so many expressions of approval that there are great prospects of the realization of the proposal. There many mass meetings and numerous committees, in which the masses of the Italian refugees having expressed their determination to resist the massacre being prepared by Mussolini, are fully in accord with the declaration issued by the parties of the Maximalists, the Republicans, the Anarchists, the "Giustizia e liberta" and the Italian League for Human Rights, all of which have resolved to organize in Italy and abroad joint action against the fascist adventure in Africa. At two meetings at which the representatives of all these organizations were able to meet, the possibilities offered for an understanding leading to the continuation and extension of joint action were well utilized. The appeal against the war, to be issued in the middle of August at the Basle Congress, will evidence the condemnation of fascist banditry by the people. The condemnation by the people, and not only the Italian people.

Force for Peace

On July 2 the Congress of the "Peace Council" adopted an energetic resolution against the "fascist Italy which is threatening the independence of the Ethiopian people." Not only British imperialism is opposed to this war in accordance with its own interests, but the forces of the people embodied in our sister parties, the Labor Party, the cooperatives, the pacifist associations, are anxious to maintain peace, and declare their readiness to fight against the warmongers. The speakers of the Liberal Party and of the Labor Party declared at a great meeting in London on June 26 that the masses of the population of Great Britain are at one in solidarity with the Ethiopian and Italian peoples threatened with imperialist war.

In **France**, a demonstration was held in Buffalo Hall in Paris for peace and liberty, on July 14. **Henry Barbusse** gave vivid expression to the solidarity of the People's Front with the Ethiopian people, and with the heroic struggle of the Italian people against the war and against fascism. **Pierre Cot** has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee for the defense of the Ethiopian people.

In all countries the Ethiopian question has become an important one, in general and from the national viewpoint. In France, for instance, the masses of the people are well aware that the prerequisites for the African war were contained in the Roman Pact signed by Laval and Mussolini. And no less a part of the tragic responsibility for the war rests with the government which has hypocritically supported the French fascists, at the same time cutting down the bread rations of the toiling masses of France.

It is the joint interests of all peoples which are pointing out with increasing clearness the line to be taken by the joint policy of resistance against the fascist war adventure. Mussolini's newspapers may lie as much as they like and twist facts: that is their trade. But they cannot prevent the Basle Congress from being a mighty demonstration against war, an event in the struggle of the peoples against their bourgeois governments. And this struggle, representing a sharp threat to the fascists of all countries, means in its profoundest significance the alliance of all peoples groaning under the capitalist yoke, with one another on the one hand, and on the other with the Soviet Union, its people and its government.

Croppers' Rally Protests War On Ethiopia

Daily Worker 8-21-35

Defy Police Terror in Mass Meeting Near Camp Hill, Ala.

DADEVILLE, Ala., Aug. 20.—Defying the landlord-police terror raging in this section, 100 Negro share-croppers gathered at a mass meeting near Camp Hill several days ago (scene of an armed clash between croppers and landlord-police gangs a few years ago) to protest the war drive of Fascist Italy against Ethiopia.

The meeting was addressed by speakers from the Share Croppers Union, the International Labor Defense and the Young Communist League. A number of other rallies for the defense of Ethiopia are being held throughout the "Black Belt." The croppers, veterans of many battles against starvation pay, forced labor and landlord terror, are vigorously pushing their fight against their oppression and plundering by American imperialism as one of the best practical means of defending Ethiopia from imperialist aggression.

Resolutions condemning Fascist Italy's attacks on the Ethiopian people were adopted at the meeting and sent to the Italian Ambassador at Washington, and to the U. S. State Department.

BENIN NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

The system of Indirect Rule in Africa whereby the Native peoples are administered through their own natural Rulers by the establishment of Native Administrations based, in the main, on the custom and traditions of the people of the respective areas, has come in for a good deal of notice during the last two decades or so, particularly here in Nigeria. Much has been said for and against the system, but there can be no doubt that it forms a most useful basis on which to evolve an efficient method of Government for the indigenous races of the territories concerned, in which they themselves will be able to take an active and prominent part, if only it can be purged of certain ugly features and abuses which even now, as always in the past, form grounds of bitter complaint against the system. However much opposed to the system one might be, it could not be honestly denied that a lot has been done in recent years to effect substantial improvements in the work of various Native Administrations both in the North and South of Nigeria, and to increase the efficiency and prestige of these Native ruling bodies. The Benin Province that we know to-day was, as every one is aware, the centre of a very powerful kingdom in the earlier days of the country, and the Benin Native Administration, instituted some years ago, now exists as the survival, in a different and much humbler form, of the Government of the old Benin dynasty. In pursuance, therefore, of the Government policy to bring every Native Administration unit of the conntry up to date, in relation to the trend of progress visible everywhere, it is absolutely necessary that all important Native Administrations, such as the one in Benin, should be properly re-organised in every possible way. The step that is now being taken in Benin, according to a report published in these pages yesterday can thus, in view of the foregoing, be seen to be an urgent necessity. The decision to make the proposed re-organisation a combination of the best in the old Benin Constitution with modern progressive methods of Administration and to make the central council as fully representative as possible, with a view to affording all sections of the people a chance of expressing, through their own representatives, their views on all important matters of State, should be warmly applauded, and we hope when the plans are ready they will be such as will mark a definite step forward in the progressive march of one of the most important and historic Native ruling bodies in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The latest estimate of the Department of Agriculture place this year's maize crop at 16, 941, 000 bags, of which 15,756,000 are expected to be European production and 2, 185, 000 Native production. The Transvaal, with an estimated crop of 7, 943, 000 bags, is the leading province.

The Rev. H.R. Higgs, who is in charge of the Benoni Location clinic in an address to the Benoni Rotary Club said inter alia: "I do not think that the rehabilitation of the poor white can come about until the colour bar has been totally removed and white, coloured and black workers can get jobs on their own merits. It will mean that a great many white people will go under, but such people will go under in any case."

Since the red locust invaded the Union in large swarms in 1933, the Department of Agriculture has waged an intensive warfare against it at considerable expense. Their efforts have been crowned with success, and the prospects for the coming season are very favourable. The urgency of finding a less poisonous substitute for spraying them, sodium arsenite has been considered of paramount importance by the locust research section, and it has been found that poison bait gives wonderfully efficient results against brown locusts. The Department will prepare this bait in a central store for distribution.

The Prince Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and Senator C. F. Clarkson, minister of Posts and Telegraphs, will attend the Natal Provincial Congress of the United Party in Durban on August 13 and 14.

The Native Bills.

Native Opinion South Africa

CISKEI CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

8-27-35

The annual meeting of the Ciskei Chiefs' Convention was held at the Izeli Location on Friday 16 August, the gathering being fully representative of recognised chiefs and leading Bantu citizens.

The primary int rest this year lay in the newly published Government Nat ve Bills.

Among the resolutions carri d unanimously included the following:—

(1) That this meeting, representative of Ciskei chiefs, headmen and councillors, on hearing that the Government has published a series of Bills intended to form the statutory framework of future policy in the administration of the Bantu, hereby resolves to request the Government to translate the Bills in question into the vernacular languages and d stribute these to all headmen, chiefs and leaders of local communities.

(2) That in view of the permanent nature and far-reaching changes proposed in the Bills, the Government be humbly asked to allow ample time to the Native peop'e to study and consider the Bi ls,, preparat ry to a joint Union conference that should be summoned under the Native Affairs Act of 1920, towards the end of next year.

(3) That, pending the study of the details of the Bills in the vernacular tongues, this convention straightway expresses its conviction that, in the interest of all the Natives in the Cape Province in particular, and that of those in the Union as a whole, the existing Cape Native franchise rights be preserved undisturbed while new and long overdue political privileges are instituted for the Bantu in the Union as a whole. 8-27-35

(4) That the land areas projected for Bantu occupation and ownership be increased to an extent that will enable all the aboriginal peoples of the Union and their future descendants to make an adeq iate living on the land. Native Opinion

(5) That the Native Affairs Department be respectfully asked to organise further employment for Natives in the soil erosion relief schemes in order to alleviate the serious effects of drought, hunger and poverty.

South Africa

(6) That two d legates, Robert Haya and Professor Jabavu, be the representat ves of this convention in the all-Bantu conference on the Nat ve Bills, due to meet on Dingaan's Day next at Bloemfontein.

Race Problem – 1935.
Africa

Peculiar to South Africa.

Ilanga, Durban Natal
Editorial

A notable action has been taken by the Railway authorities in Durban to throw out many Indians and Natives who have been doing satisfactory work in the Government tugs in the Bay. This drastic step is taken in pursuance of the Government policy adopted a few years ago to give certain employment only to Europeans. The news is given in the European press as a mere commonplace--nothing out of the ordinary - just as if a group of men have taken or are to take a pleasant outing to a certain locality. There is Nothing to be remarked as being an injustice done to a number of faithful workers some of whom have been at work here for twenty - five years giving good service and their employers getting satisfaction.

At the end of this year the "Hello" girls in Durban will be no longer needed after the introduction of the automatic system for the telephone. Their case has been carefully considered and they are all, one and all, to be well-provided for and a good number will be given suitable employment elsewhere. But these Natives and Indians are just going to be thrown on the streets and told to shift for themselves the best way they can. One may be tempted to ask, Why such differentiation? But there is no need to wonder why because it is clear that the monster, Racial Prejudice, is here at work.

The victimisation of a group of people who will now be thrown on the streets or the country through no fault of their own but only because of the accident of birth in that they were all born black, is a glaring injustice. If the Government were following justice these people should have been kept till they retired and no more Indians and Natives taken on and if they were thrown out of their jobs to have other jobs found for them at the same remuneration.

This action and others like it are the cause of the existing distrust on the part of the Natives because the knowledge is prevalent that Native interests are not taken to heart by the authorities and that everything in this country is done for the upliftment of the white races Mr. Grobler seem to resent the attitude assumed by the Churches against certain Government measures. This is because it is common knowledge that the set policy is to encumber the Natives' path. It now frequently happens that even if words are seemingly well meaning but there is a subtle feeling that there is something underhand as against the Native. If this policy had not been so long followed in this country and so many measures carried through being against the best interests of the Natives there would not be so much opposition against seemingly innocent Government measures. What is wanted in South Africa is a complete change of front and that the Natives should henceforth be considered as humam beings and capable of appreciating good and evil done to them.

To come back to the topic before us we think the authorities on whom the decision depends have committed a grievous wrong upon these labourers who are to lose their jobs because of colour and nothing else. If they must be thrown out it should be with a proper and adequate cumpensation in appreciation for their long and faithful service just as is going to be done to the "Hello" girls by the Durban Coporation.

A Vacant Commissionership.

Native Opinion
Johannesburg
South Africa
12-7-35

By the lamented demise of Mr. J. B. "Pen" Wessels; M.P. for Frankfort last week a seat is vacated in the Native Affairs Commission. The late Mr. Wessels did not live long after his appointment to the statutory liaison between the Government and the Union Native races. It is therefore not possible to guage the effect of his services on behalf of our people. We were however much impressed with his patience and apparent eagerness to study the mentality and view of the Africans during his visit to King William's Town with the N.A. Commission in September last. Mr. Wessels certainly betrayed deep affection for his native tongue when two Native delegates pleaded in Afrikaans in tones pathetic for the retention of the Cape Native franchise. Although we knew the deceased gentleman's attitude in Select Committee regarding the Native vote, the direct appeal to him by Africans in sweet, unadulterated Afrikaans moved Mr. Wessels to visible sympathy and commiseration. Throughout the second day's deliberations of the "King" Native conference Mr. Wessels was observed not to have uttered a word. His passing to the Great Beyond has robbed the Cape Natives of an opportunity whereby representations to the Government on their behalf, regarding the Cape Native vote pleadings would have proved the kind of man he was.

In these columns we have pleaded incessantly with the Government, and more strenuously since Dr. A. W. Roberts' retirement from the Commission, that the Cape province be given its rightful share in the representation by the Native Affairs Commission. The last recruit, Mr. H. Nicholls belonged to the Natal province—a province whose traditions and Bantu development differ to a large degree from that of the Cape. The late Mr. "Pen" Wessels was a Free Stater, and Mr. Le Roux van Niekerk, the present Commissioner, a Transvaaler.

It is really time that Government gave the Cape province and its Natives a "show in" on this occasion. It would be a sorry day, and a serious reflection on the United Party Government if the Cape province was led by the former's actions into believing that because all Cabinet ministers (with one exception) belonged to the three northern provinces, the Cape must stand to suffer thereby. Indeed, if such a belief gained ground, it would strongly suggest that the Cape parliamentary representatives had no influence whatever with the Cabinet which, through their loyalty, they helped to put into power.

The Bloemfontein Conference.

Ilanga, Durban
Natives...

The Convention at Bloemfontein has come and gone and we must confess—both on the part of ourselves and, we believe, on the part of the Bantu people of Natal to a keen sense of disappointment at the speeches and resolutions of the Convention.

The proceedings of the Convention were throughout dominated by the one object of retaining the Cape franchise at all costs, and to this end the whole of the time of the Convention and the speeches of the delegates were directed.

No attempt appears to have been made to discuss both Bills on their own merits and to set before the Country the considered opinion of responsible Bantu thoughts throughout South Africa. One wondered whether the Delegates who spoke were really expressing the views of their people whom they were

supposed to represent at the Convention, or whether they were voicing the ill-considered and in many instances extravagant claims of a reckless minority.

Speeches such as were made on the Franchise Bill could have no other effect than to alienate the sympathy of that wide and ever growing body of responsible European opinion both in Parliament and out which is desirous of seeing justice and fair play being done to the Bantu people, and for that reason alone it is to be regretted that the Convention has resulted in nothing more than a wholesale condemnation of the Cape Franchise Bill.

It must be however admitted to the credit of some of the Delegates of Natal and of the Delegates representing the Chiefs of that part of Bechuanaland which is within the Union that they asked that it be recorded in the Minutes of the Convention that they would be acting as traitors to their people if they were to reject the very measures which their Constituents wanted, namely, a Native Representative Council.

The Convention appeared entirely to overlook the interests of the great mass of the Bantu people and their urgent need for more land in their desire to maintain for the privileged few the right of franchise.

We are not saying that the Bantu people should not have a voice in their Government, far from it; but we do say that the Convention has signally failed to consider the measures before the Country as a whole and to give a clear, adequate lead to those members of the Bantu race upon whose shoulders the burden of protecting Bantu interests in the Bills will fall.

If it be said that there is a cleavage of opinion amongst the Bantu people and that they are not unanimous in their criticisms of the Bills then the blame must attach to those leaders who were responsible for the extravagant resolutions of the Convention.

THAT SCHOLARSHIP MOTION.

Nigerian Daily Times Lagos Africa 12-11-33

The motion introduced by the Hon. Mr. S. B. Rhodes at the last meeting of the Legislative Council requesting the creation of a scholarship fund to enable deserving Nigerian youths to complete their education abroad, and the debate which took place thereon, have aroused a great deal of public interest, and up till now the question as a whole still remains a favourite topic of discussion. The subject matter of the motion is by no means a new one, attention now and again having been given to it in the local press, and the general census of opinion would seem to be that the time has arrived for such a provision to be made which would enable brilliant students representing the best brains of the country to proceed abroad through scholarships, distinguish themselves in the various fields of learning, and return to devote the manifold fruits of their experience and scholarship to the work of building up in their own country a sound cultural and intellectual structure worthy of a favourable comparison with what is already existing in more advanced countries. It is therefore quite natural that so much general interest should have centred round the motion. It might perhaps be said that the mover of the motion was not very comprehensive in his arguments in introducing the motion or that what he wished to see accomplished might have been more clearly defined, but there is absolutely no doubt on the point that the real principle advocated in the motion is one that receives the general endorsement of local public opinion such as it is. The explanation of Government attitude in the matter made by the Hon. Director of Education, although not altogether favourable to the motion as presented, will no doubt give a measure of reassurance to the public, inasmuch as it has been made clear that it is the intention of Government to provide scholarships for students who have taken the fullest possible advantage of local facilities to enable them to proceed abroad for post-graduate work. Nothing, we opine, could be fairer or more reasonable than that.. What we fail entirely to understand is the almost uncompromisingly hostile attitude that the Hon. Dr. Carr seemed to have adopted against the motion, and the serious reflection on the moral stamina of Nigerian youths in general so glaringly portrayed in his speech on the motion. Dr. Carr. is admittedly a vastly experienced man whose opinion is entitled to the highest respect but we feel ourselves unable to agree with him that the morals of the average young Nigerian are so bad that he could not be trusted to go abroad unchaperoned without the danger of his character becoming irretrievably ruined. Such a view would necessarily infer a most damning verdict against the character of the majority of those who constitute the professional class in this country who proceeded early in life to pursue their studies abroad and a still more damning verdict on the morals of the English people in their own country. Our honest opinion however, is that such a verdict would not be justified by the actual facts. We do not by any means seek to minimise the necessity of providing reasonable safeguards to supply the place of the moral restraint afforded by the influence of a good home and sensible friends, for youths going abroad, but we think that such a consideration should not present so insuperable a difficulty as Dr. Carr seems to fear. Take Aggrey House for instance. What is the use of spending the public revenue of Nigeria to help keep it in existence if it should be unable to wield a reasonable measure of moral influence such as should be expected from a good home, on all youths who take up residence there? We are quite aware of the constant solicitude of Dr. Carr for the moral well-being of the rising generation and his almost fanatic concern for the development of sound character in the youth of the country, but we consider his extreme views on the subject as expressed in his speech under reference absolutely unjustified by the circumstances and as such entirely uncalled-for.

Race Problem-1935
Africa.

THE ITALO-ABYSSINIAN CONFLICT

Nigerian Daily Times

Miss Moore's Lecture At St. Jude's

12-11-35

"ABYSSINIANS BELIEVE IN AFRICANS"

Lagos, African

Appeal to Nigeria for Aid

As was generally expected there was a large assembly in St Jude's Schoolroom on the night of Monday last to hear Miss Moore's lecture on the Italo-Abyssinian Conflict a popular subject which has continued to engage the interest of the world at large.

The Chairman was Mr W H Biney who was supported by many prominent ladies and gentlemen, those present including Mrs I L Oluwole, Mr and Mrs A S Wynter-Shackleford, Mrs G A Bailey, the Rev Canon J Pearse, Mr N F Williams Mr, A J Marinho (Jnr.), Mr D Ashley and Mr T H Jackson, In the audience were also the Hon Mr. Eric O Moore and Mrs Moore, Mrs. Biney, Mr Clarke and others.

As one of the promoters of this occasion remarked Miss Moore's lecture was a worthwhile labour of a well--informed mind, a lecture stuffed throughout with truth and a source of inspiration.

Holding the audience as it were in the palm of her hand the lecturer in her discourse reflected the world-wide sympathy felt towards Abyssinia in her plight and the moral and practical help others were contributing towards the cause of Ethiopia; but she regretted the attitude of Nigeria which she said was exhibited in "Talks" and "sighs".

The lecturer said it was true she collected £10 on board the ship when returning to Nigeria. But it should be understood the money came solely from European sympathisers whom she met on the ship. Now she wondered what contribution Nigeria would make towards the cause of Ethiopia, such contribution whether morally or practically, would all the same be to the credit of Nigeria.

Continuing with her subject, Miss Moore invited the audience to glance at any time at the Map of Africa and they would see for themselves without being told how Africa had been partitioned by European Powers, the partition or division belonging to each of the Powers being identified by the colour of such power in pink, green, and so forth. Only three countries remained free, namely Liberia, Egypt and Abyssinia. The first two she said, were independent only in name. For example the independence of Liberia was swallowed up in her financial mortgage to an American Firm and Egypt after about forty-years of bloody struggles emerged partially free with the British Garrison still at the Suez and the wide expanse of the Sudan still under the British.

Abyssinia alone remained free, but notwithstanding, was completely hemmed in by three European Powers. Then she proceeded to describe the well-known boundary of Abyssinia.

Three causes, the lecturer continued, were responsible for Abyssinian freedom which had lasted for many centuries—Her Geographical formation, Political Organisation and the fighting courage of the people.

Dealing with those causes, Miss Moore said the geographical formation of the country was a sort of nature's defensive work of mountains which lent strength and courage to fierce guerilla warfare. On these mountains the Ethiopians had fought for centuries and conquered their enemies. Their political organization was as follows A supreme ruler at the head, such as Haile Sellasie (Emperor), small Kings or Rases ruling independently in their provinces and in these provinces were village heads who also ruled their villages with some amount of independence.

For centuries the people had carried on in that way and had been managing their affairs. If any people believed themselves good enough to live independently under the sun, Abyssinians had that belief and would fight to a man when their independence was threatened.

As for their fighting courage it had been proved before the world. For two months the Italian highly mechanised warfare with scientific armaments had been unable to break that courage and a war that was expected to last for two weeks had lasted for two months, Ethiopian soldiers still holding their own on the battlefield with guns which Europe had thrown into the sea. "May God help Ethiopia to hold on to Victory!"

THE WAL-WAL INCIDENT

After dwelling on the intrigues of some European Powers in their effort to decide the fate of Abyssinia without the knowledge of the people and the ultimate Abyssinian protest against such intrigues, Miss Moore said the actual date when the present trouble started was in September 1934. It started at Wal-wal which was an unmarked portion between Abyssinia and Italian territory of Somaliland.

The colouring of the map after the Treaty of 1906 showed that Wal-wal was included within the boundary of Ethiopia and otherwise an Ethiopian Province. But as this portion was unmarked, Italy owing to her natural desire to expand, recast the map of this particular frontier with a colour which indicated an Italian possession. They further posted a garrison there.

In a fracas which ensued later during the Anglo-Abyssinian Commission to investigate the circumstances, the Abyssinians repulsed the Italian troops. Later, Italy demanded apology from the Abyssinian Government, an indemnity of £20,000 for damages they sustained during the scramble and a salute of the Italian flag. The Abyssinian Government found it absolutely impossible to satisfy Italy's demand, for one

reason that Italy was the aggressor and also a salute of Italian flag was calculated to mean rank humiliation of the Abyssinian Government. There started the trouble and the remaining story, the lecturer said, told itself.

Miss Moore had early in her lecture mentioned her experience in England while in the company of some Abyssinian students studying various trades and professions. A great many more of these enterprising people, she said, were in Germany and France, all being sent to these places under national scholarship founded by the Abyssinian Government. She remarked that those she had the opportunity of meeting impressed upon her that the Abyssinians were far from knowing anything about racial inferiority and were true believers in the African.

In fact, she continued, this belief was mainly responsible for their co-operation and their national solidarity.

Concluding, Miss Moore appealed to all Nigerians to rallly round and send what help they could to Abyssinia. Donations were freely given besides the fees paid for tickets at the gate.

Among the pertinent questions asked Miss Moore after her lecture was whether the present ruling Emperor had any legitimate claim to the throne of Ethiopia. The lecturer's answer was that the Emperor Haile Sellasie was elected constitutionally and although he had no royal blood in his vein he was a very progressive ruler.

H. C's MESSAGE.

Comet
Maseru, Basutoland
12-14-35

Paramount Chief, Sons of Moshoeshoe and Members of the Basutoland Council,

1. I greet you on the occasion of the opening of the Thirtieth Session of the Council,

2. I have learned with regret of the deaths of Councillors Alec. Mopeli, Sekubute Khechane and Qamako Mafa since the last Session of the Council.

3. As you are aware I assumed duty as High Commissioner in January last succeeding Sir Herbert Stanley who was transferred to Southern Rhodesia as Governor of that Colony. Since assuming duty I have had an opportunity of visiting all three Territories in the High Commission and was fortunate to be in Basutoland at the celebration of the King's Jubilee after which I toured the country in company with the Acting Resident Commissioner, Mr. Sims, visiting every district from Quthing right up to Butha-Buthe, and I have since paid a visit to Qacha's Nek in September and met the Chiefs and people there. I was glad to note that your country has recovered to a great extent from the bad droughts and depression of previous years and that some degree of prosperity has been restored. I had an opportunity of meeting the Paramount Chief and Chiefs during my visit which afforded me great pleasure, and I and Lady Clark and my family thoroughly enjoyed our stay among you.

4 Efforts will be made on the lines suggested in Sir Alan Pim's Report to safeguard your country against further denudation from soil erosion and for the improvement of wool and stock, and it is important that you should co operate with the Government in every way to make these measures a success, as, being an agricultural nation, your prosperity depends on the preservation of your soil as Sir Herbert Stanley told you in his farewell address last year.

5. I regret to hear that your Paramount Chief has been unwell lately and wish him a speedy recovery.

6. I hope that that Thirtieth Session of the Council will be productive of much good and shall be interested to hear the result of its debates.

W. H. CLARK,
High Commissioner.

African National Convention.

Native Opinion
South Africa

Dingaan's Day of the year 1935 will rank as an epoch-making landmark in the annals of African political history in the Union of South Africa and the protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland. Never before in South Africa did non-Europeans forgather in their moderate and extremist, semi-illiterate and intelligential elements to confer and resolve unanimously in connection with their political interests. This convention, the resolutions of which appear on the front page of this impression, has constituted itself the bulwark of defence against all future intrusions into the freedom and liberty of non-Europeans in this country by the present and future Governments. Alas! it may become a heaven-sent permanent fortress of black public opinion, whose crystallisation is the result of a parallel form of modern white public opinion that operates with disastrous effect against the political rights of the Africans.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Star
Durban, Natal
Africa
12-13-35

DURBAN TUGS. Every Native or Indian sailor on the harbour tugs of Durban will, in the near future, be replaced by European seamen drawn perhaps from some other part of the country. Twenty-two Indians and many Natives are involved in the change.

Medical Aids.

Native Opinion
Kingwilliamstown
South Africa
12-17-35

From the Principal's report to the Governing Council of Fort Hare Native College we cull the following:—

"These scientific resources are to be employed also as the basis of Medical Aid training. The Government has inaugurated a health service for Native areas to be staffed by young Native men who have undergone a systematic three years' course at Fort Hare, preceded by a year of scientific training and followed by one of practical work in a large public health or hospital area. The agents are to be Government servants on a fixed scale, with leave and pension privileges and are to be highly selected. Each will have a house and dispensary and will be based upon some hospital centre. Public health and preventive medicine will be main functions of the service. We are anxious that the preparation should be as thorough as possible so that those health agents may make for themselves a recognised place in Native life. From another point of view it is gratifying that a new profession has been brought within reach of Native youth, on conditions of service and remuneration equal to the best that is at present open to them"

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

THE MAN WITH NOTHING TO LOSE

The question of the destiny of the Protectorates would seem to be now taken up by certain European settlers in Bechuanaland who, we are given to understand, have already had two representations to the Union Government urging the immediate absorption of these by the Union. The deputations would seem to represent those settlers who have been living in the Protectorate and have made good. The angle from which they look at the question is obviously that of bread and butter. The question whether this absorption is going to benefit the Natives of these territories does not enter their self-centred minds. They remind one of the problem which was once brought before the great and wise King Solomon when two mothers claimed the same baby after the other had been accidentally killed. His great mind found a psychological solution to the puzzle and at once the one who had nothing to lose and had no feelings for the surviving child as hers was dead would just as soon see it dead with no regrets. The great King discovered thus who was the real mother to the disputed baby.

The Natives in the Bechuanaland Protectorates have protested and made a stirring appeal to the people of Britain, an appeal which impressed all fair-minded people, but the European settlers urge the immediate absorption of these territories thus ignoring the legitimate representations of the Native population who are the people who will feel the pinch of the nail while the members of the deputation and those they represent will participating in the division of the land and eating the fat thereof. There is no tangible contradiction to the words in the appeal of the Chief Tshekedi but it seems there is now the set purpose to over-ride these observations despite the assurance by a high official of the British Government that the Natives concerned will be duly consulted before their country is handed over to the Union authorities. The Natives in Bechuanaland would have need to be consulted so that they may lay their fears before the Union Parliament with a view to obtain concessions which they deem necessary before they are thrown into the same boat in which the Union Natives find themselves. This annexation is to be hastened in spite of the protestations of those Missionaries who have lived with the Natives a considerable time and who know their needs and aspirations better than those white settlers who merely look at their Native neighbours as potential income producers for them either as labourers or as buyers of their goods at substantial profits They never look at them as the future inhabitants of their country who need to be assisted and encouraged to attain to such a citizenship. We have seen many such people who have fleeced the Natives right and left and never giving them any advice but because of their race who will later obtain from the authorities large slices of land as we now witness in the case of the late John Dunn, the erstwhile friend of Cetshwayo whose decendants will be given freely hundreds of acres of land which was formerly Cetshwayo's. We have not heard that there is even an acre of land that has been given to any descendant of Cetshwayo.

It is a regrettable fact that the Missionaries who have done a great deal to prepare the Natives for civilization are not often recognised when conditions are agreeable for the Europeans. But it is pleasant to feel that there are those who appreciate the good done to this country of South Africa as Sir Herbert Stanley recently informed the delegates to the Imperial Conference that the Missionaries came before the Chartered Company and it was due to their efforts that it was so easy to gain the land for white occupation. It is the same story in Basutoland and Bechuanaland therefore it is only fair that the advice of Missionaries be sought and favourably considered as coming from those who have no "axe to grind" but as true friends of the white man as well as the black man.

WORLD'S NEWS AND COMMENTS.

By IKHABELA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Prime Minister told a questioner in Parliament that he saw no reason for amending the nationality laws.

The Second Additional Appropriation Bill and the John Dunn (Distribution of Land) Bill were read a third time.

It is said South Africa is now free from locusts, except for a few small swarms. The big organisation that was selected to cope with the menace has been disbanded.

The plague position is causing much anxiety. The infection was reported recently to be within striking distance of both Johannesburg and Bloemfontein. Health Authorities are taking no risks and determined actions is being taken to fight the plague.

ABYSSINIA.

While the Emperor of Abyssinia made no direct concession to Rome regarding the disputed territory, Italian objections were met by the action of Belgium and Sweden which instructed their officers in Addis Ababa to confine their activities to military duties and not to become members of the Demarcation Commission. The British Government, perturbed over this state of affairs, have already reminded both Rome and Paris of the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 which binds the three Powers to respect the integrity of Abyssinia. It is said Abyssinia is prepared to die before becoming Italian slaves.

Indications seem to imply that Italy is spoiling for a fight with Abyssinia no matter what happens.

EUROPE.

That the great influenza epidemic which has been sweeping Continental Europe has now reached its worst phase, was the opinion of the League of Nations Health Bureau experts. In France it raged for five weeks before any decline in the death rate was recorded. 200 French soldiers were reported dead as its victims. There were 400 deaths in Germany.

INDIA.

The Indian princes although not opposed to federation as such complain that the British Government has gone back on agreements reached at the various round-table conferences. Sir Samuel Hoare declared in the House of Commons that the Government would see that the undertakings given to the princes were carried out and the whole position made clear. The princes have stated that there is no intention or desire to recede from the principle of federation.

AMERICA.

The Senate rebuffed President Roosevelt when in defiance of a threatened veto, it amended the President's Work Relief Bill, a measure involving an expenditure of £800,000 for the unemployed, on the lines suggested by the American Federation of Labour. The New Deal is now face to face with another crisis.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that although the Soviet Baltic Fleet is powerful enough to defend itself successfully against any, far-reaching measures to increase and strengthen the land, sea and air defence forces have been taken recently by the Soviet Union Government.

GENERAL.

A terrible fight between a baboon and dogs in a Native Church took place near Alice. The baboon came from the

mountains and, chased by dogs, entered the Church where it hid in the pulpit and attacked the dogs with Bibles and hymn books. A great fight ensued. But the baboon was killed at last by men and it was cooked and eaten.

A Native was killed by lightning near Klerksdorp. His clothes were torn and his trousers buttons melted.

The Rand Daily Mail reports that 71 people were killed and 1,040 injured in 2,456 accidents in South Africa last month.

It is reported that lawlessness exists in Basutoland because of the autocratic behaviour of some of the younger Chiefs. It is said two of these young men were recently sentenced to five "years" imprisonment with hard labour for disturbing the peace of the country.

ZULU ACTOR.

One of the biggest films that will be screened in London on April 2 is "Sanders of the River." Its stars include Paul Robeson and a Zulu who now lives in London. It is said this Zulu actor was a relative of King Cetshwayo.

IBADAN HEALTH WEEK

More Facts about the Exhibition

Daily Times

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME

3-9-35

TOMORROW in most of the Churches of Ibadan it is anticipated that reference will be made at the morning and evening services as was done in Lagos in preparation for the week's functions. Tomorrow is, as a matter of fact, down in the Committee's programme as Health Sunday.

The President of the Organization, the Hon Mr H L Ward-Price, Senior Resident of Ibadan, will perform the opening ceremony on Monday at 5 30 p m when a short address will be given by Dr W H Peacock, C B E, Deputy Director, Health Service, Nigeria. A tour of the grounds and museum will be made whilst a short dramatic sketch by students will be presented.

The Cinema has been given a prominent place in the programme.

ON TUESDAY

Lectures are arranged for School Teachers at 10 a m and to pupils at 12 noon.

In the afternoon at 4 30 Dr A S Agbaje will deliver a lecture on "Health and Disease"

Cinema at 6.45 p.m brings the day to a close but throughout the week there will be informal talks each day at 4.30 p.m. by the Staff of Adeoyo Hospital on Infant Welfare.

ON WEDNESDAY

Lecture to School children continues from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Dr H A A Doherty will lecture at 4.30 at Adeoyo Hospital on "Infant Welfare".

There will be Cinema Exhibition at 5 p.m.

ON THURSDAY

Lecture at 10 a.m and 12 noon to School Children. At 3 p.m. Lecture at the Government College at Ibadan where a play by Students of the Sanitary Training Centre will be staged. Cinema Exhibition will also take place at the College.

ON FRIDAY

At 10 a.m and 12 noon as on Thursday, Lecture to School Children. Baby Show at Adeoyo Hospital at 4 p.m. and Cinema at 6.45 at the same place.

One Saturday the lecture to School Children will be concluded at 10 a.m.

The Hygiene Museum and Model Grounds will be opened to the public from Tuesday 12th to Saturday the 16th from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

HEALTH WEEK THIS MONTH

Daily Times 3-6-35 Lagos, Nigeria

Resident to Perform Opening Ceremony

BALE AND COUNCIL'S SUPPORT

An Enthusiastic Band of Workers

(Daily Times Special Report)

A HEALTH WEEK AND BABY SHOW is to take place at Ibadan in the next few days (March 11th to 16th) much on the lines of the recent Lagos Health Week campaign.

It is under the patronage of the Bale and Council, Ibadan, with Mr H L Ward-Price, Resident, Oyo Province, as President. The official opening by the Resident will take place at the Health Office at 5.30 p.m on the 11th. Dr W H Peacock, Deputy Director of Health Service, will give an address on the purpose of "Health Week." After a tour of the exhibits a short play in English and in Yoruba will be presented by some of the students of the Training Centre.

The Committee consists of Mrs Bisi Agbebi, Dr A S Agbaje, Mr D A Aboderin, Mrs W C Dale, Dr H A A Doherty, Rev S V Latunde, Miss M G Morgan, Mr E N E Nkune, Rev Canon J A Okuseinde and the Rev D A Williams.

The exhibition is being organised by the Health Service of the Medical Department at Ibadan and will include in addition exhibits similar to those at the recent Lagos Health Week, by certain of the European Firms. Funds are being provided from the grant to the Nigerian Government from the Colonial Development Fund. Lectures and demonstrations to parties of school children will be given daily in the lecture room of the Training Centre. There will be demonstrations also in the museum and on the open air model ground. The museum will be open to the public each day from 9 a.m to 6 p.m. Films of public health interest will be shown from a lorry at the exhibition and also at various places throughout Ibadan. In addition, a Baby Show and Competition will be held at Adeoyo Hospital on the 15th March. Prizes will be awarded in the various classes; donations for a prize fund having been received from Dr Peacock, Mr H L Ward-Price and others.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

ABEOKUTA AND SYRIANS

Other Points of View

A DEFENCE

(BY F J NABHAM)

I HAVE read with great interest, in your issues of the 15th and 16th January, the proceedings at the Alake and Council's meeting regarding the admission of Syrian traders to Abeokuta. Many points raised in the said meeting against the admission of Syrian traders to Abeokuta seem to be unfounded and it is just that some of these points should be viewed with colourless glasses, scrutinised with fairness and analysed without prejudice.

One of the complaints against Syrian traders is that their admission is only beneficial to those who have properties which they can let out to Syrians. It is also complained that Syrian traders would sell goods so cheap that they oust some of the existing traders and for that reason their admission to Abeokuta is harmful, and it is further argued that the benefit of the people could not be sacrificed for the benefit of property owners.

It is not for me to dictate or suggest to the Alake and Council what course to take or what decisions to adopt, but I feel it my duty to clarify the misapprehensions underlying the above and similar arguments. It is already admitted that property owners benefit by the Syrian traders, and it is agreed that the benefit of the majority of the inhabitants should not be sacrificed for the benefit of the minority; but I fail to see how could a class of traders who supply goods to a very large community at prices lower than their competitors be regarded as non-beneficial by the Egba community who and who alone reap the advantages of the lower prices at which the Syrian traders offer their goods. The material advantage of the Syrian trader lies in obtaining higher prices for his goods, and the lower prices are entirely in the interest and to the full advantage of the Egba consumers whose number far exceeds the number of traders that might be affected if any are at all affected. It is more natural for such a complaint to come from competitors and not from the Egba people who benefit by the lower prices offered them.

In making comparison to the Alake between trade at Ibadan and trade at Abeokuta, it was alleged that "it is only in Abeokuta that trade was good." It has evidently escaped the attention of the Alake that the underlying meaning of that comparison was that at Abeokuta goods were being sold at higher prices and better profits than at Ibadan, or, in other words, people were paying more for goods at Abeokuta where Syrians are not allowed to trade than at Ibadan where Syrians were allowed to trade. Is that a convincing argument why Syrians should be refused admission to Abeokuta and would the Alake and Council accept it this way?

Another gentleman is reported as having "congratulated" the Alake for not allowing Syrians to enter Abeokuta. Analysing the non-visible features of this incident, the gentleman really meant to thank the Alake for preventing the Syrian competitors from coming so that he may have a better chance of selling goods at higher prices. Is this in the interest of the Alake's people?

The councillors were very wisely advised to consult on this matter, the people whose interests the councillors represent. But is it in the interest of the Egba people to suppress competition in trade? Is it in their interest to pay more for their goods if they can pay less when the Syrian trader is there? Where does the majority of interest lie? Competition is an essential feature of free trade. Eliminate competition from trade and you will have monopoly and dictated prices both for goods and for produce. Does the interest of the Egba people lie along those lines?

It was suggested that if the Syrians are allowed to trade in Abekuta "they do not employ anybody and they do not mind to carry the goods on their shoulders and hawk them about." This suggestion has no basis whatever and it is evidently intended to provoke the feelings and arouse unjustified fears. Wherever Syrians are trading in Nigeria, they do employ Africans in their business and they have not yet been seen carrying goods on their shoulders and hawking about. It stands to logic and reason, therefore, that what is true of Lagos, Ibadan, Kano, etc., would also be true of Abeokuta.

It was also suggested that the Syrian pays out rents and wages bills from his profits. Is this feature of trade only true of Syrians? Do other merchants in Nigeria pay rents and wages out of capital? Or do they have philanthropic funds from which they pay bills of wages and rents? Do they not, under normal conditions of trade, pay these bills out of profits as is the case all over the commercial world?

The statement that Syrians only sell goods and they do not buy produce is not accurate. There are a good number of Syrians who trade in produce as well as in goods. But it is strange to observe that whether he trades in produce or in goods, the Syrian is, all the same, accused of spoiling the trade by which the competitors mean that he is buying produce at high prices and selling goods at lower prices than theirs. This being the case, who profits by it other than the African produce farmer and the African consumer of goods Yet many are the Africans who allow themselves to be continuously deceived and allow their feelings to be aroused with prejudice against the Syrian trader whose trading is of great advantage to them.

With the present deplorably low price of produce and the consequent shrinkage of the country's income, people are bound to seek every possible means to pay less and less for their imported goods, and when the Syrian trader can offer such goods at lower prices than his competitors, he would be

doing the people with whom he is trading a genuine service for which it is more natural that he should be welcomed rather than refused admission.

Who is really complaining of the Syrian trader? Is it the numerous African consumers who buy their goods from him for less or other competitors who wish to sell their goods for more? I would welcome a frank and unprejudiced reply.

In conclusion, I should say that the genuine interest of the Egba people as any other people in the world, lies in the endeavour to sell their produce at the highest possible price and to buy their imported requirements at the lowest possible prices and if the Syrian enables them to buy their required goods at the lowest possible prices he will be solving for them half their problem. Because his overhead charges are less, the Syrian trader has the opportunity of making so much more profit; but instead of that, he denies himself that extra profit which naturally goes to the pockets of the numerous Egba consumers in the form of savings which are unquestionably true items of assets. I might, here also, add that the Syrian trader who is not "overloading" his business with high overhead charges or high expenses and who consequently sells his goods for less, he is serving the manufacturing country as well in that he enables the African consumer to buy a larger quantity of goods for the same total sum of money which he is prepared to spend in the purchase of goods.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH NIGERIA?

(Continued)

THERE are numerous clubs and societies who never change their officers. These officers create a despotic order and we have seen what ruinous tendency despotism leads to in the majority of these clubs. The ordinary members cease to interest themselves in the general organisation and with this spirit they lose what little self-determination they might have had from the beginning. Once again they are unconsciously complex ridden. Unless these clubs supply chances, unless the schools and colleges deal properly with the sparks of enthusiasm often shown by boys in certain directions, there is little probability that they will get anything like the education which will fit them for the battle of life.

In days of transition they need character with even greater urgency than do other nationals. In England there are traditions sufficiently strong and healthy to make it possible to allow careless and blundering methods to take their course, with some certainty of loss, but with no real apprehension of disaster. It is not so in Nigeria and we certainly cannot afford the slightest mistake.

In the sphere, of say engineering, we may notice that in a country whose labourers are trained, navvies can carry through the main bulk of a big contract for a dock or a railway by sheer strength of human muscle and intelligence. Such undertaking in Nigeria would entail the installation of steam diggers and all the latest mud-shifting machinery.

Slipshod method is perhaps the result of slipshod education, but at a certain period a man is supposed to do a little thinking for and by himself. There arrives a time when, whether he had a good education or a very elementary education, he pulls himself up and reflects on how best he can improve his position. The great Albert Sammons, one of the foremost English violinists was walking along a side street several years ago when he came across an antique shop. He walked in, bought himself a cheap violin and he has not looked back since. Self-taught, self-trained, he has mastered the instrument like all first class violinists. His method was thorough. The only time there was any anxiety about him was four years ago when he suffered severe injury to his little left finger in a taxi-cab smash. However, he is as brilliant as ever on his instrument.

I once listened to a one-armed pianist. He was the best one-armed pianist and perhaps still is. He lost his right arm during the war, but he refused to give up. It appears the energy of his lost arm has been transplanted in the left arm. He commands a perfect technique, and his performance is almost incredible. Some years ago a young man who showed a little talent was asked by the manager of a cinema to play the piano during the intervals. At the end of the first day, the manager called him up and said "Do you call yourself a pianist? Well I don't, get out, you are fired." A couple of months ago that same manager was glad to offer the boy, now Henry Hall of the British Broadcasting Corporation Dance Orchestra, one thousand pounds a week for a fortnight with his orchestra at the same cinema.

I can continue with innumerable examples of men who by sheer determination have succeeded where others have failed. Just over thirty years ago the owner of Morris Cars was a cycle repairer. To-day he is not only the manufacturer of Morris Cars, but he has bought the Wolseley Cars and now manufactures them. He owns a coal mine and is the Director and Manager of the Morris Transport Company and of Morris Garages, a chain of Garages throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

Sir Herbert Austin went to Australia at the age of seventeen with his uncle principally to learn sheep farming. On his return to England, his one idea was to improve the hand plough by a motor engine; this gave him another idea and thanks to unrestrained energy he is the owner and Chairman of the Austin Motor Company. There is a newspaper magnate in England who was once a newspaper boy like any of the *Daily Times* boys. He now owns one of the leading Dailies in London.

These founders of industries and commercial concerns could not have prospered if they had left all their business entirely in the hands of subordinates, and whilst it was humanly impossible for personal supervision, they have had to rely on the integrity of their employees whose aim was to preserve at all cost their master's business.

I used to hear a lot of noise about a certain African Motor Transport Company in the early days of transport in the Eastern Division. The directors elated by their success paid themselves salaries that proved in the end ruinous to the Company with the result that they have had to ring down the curtain.

A former transport owner left his lorries with his employees and cleared out to the metropolis smoking fat cigars and informing everybody how many lorries he had. He was away indefinitely depending on the aide-de-camp and his undertaking to render satisfactory accounts. When he chose to return, he was faced with colossal liabilities which he could not clear even after selling up all his lorries.

Race Problem – 1935.

Africa

A STRANGE "LOVE" POWDER

Daily Times 8-17-35
Lagos, Nigeria.

Alleged to have Caused Paralysis

MEDICINE MAN AND WOMAN CLIENT ARRESTED

Case Before District Officer

SUPPOSED VICTIM IN HOSPITAL

(Daily Times Special Report)

Ijebu Ode, Aug. 14.

Another sensational case, besides the Alabi proceedings which attracted much attention at the Provincial Office to-day, was that of a man arrested along with a woman named Dorcas at Imoru, a village about five miles from Ijebu Ode on the allegation that he caused one George Ajayi, a brother of Dorcas' husband, to be paralysed.

According to the story of the woman, Dorcas, it happened that there was a quarrel about a month ago between her and her husband, one Timothy Oduneye, and as it occurred to her neighbour, Albert Odukoya that as time went this seemingly trifling quarrel was growing more serious, he, Odukoya, approached the woman Dorcas and offered to straighten out matters by means of a kind of Juju powder, which would have the effect of endearing her again to her husband and so put an end to the strained relationship existing between them.

No sooner had the offer been made than Dorcas eagerly acquiesced and the supposed "love" powder was prepared and handed over to her.

According to direction, the story goes on, Dorcas was just rubbing the floor with the powder when her husband entered and noticed some slow movement in the dark room and went back to fetch a lamp, the light of which disclosed the woman in the very act of applying the powder. The husband then raised an alarm and announced the strange discovery to the villagers, who had all gathered round. But his brother, George Ajayi very soon dismissed the idea of Dorcas, whom he described as a good wife, making bad juju against her husband and that to put it at the highest, it would not be anything beyond a charm to regain his good grace. That done, he made for the room, gathered the powder together and threw it out. Three days after, it is alleged, Ajayi became paralysed and could not speak and as his condition remained unchanged, Dorcas was questioned about the powder and readily gave out the medicine man. When Odukoya refused to yield to the entreaties of the villagers to restore the man to health, the story concluded, the matter was reported to headquarters and both Dorcas and Odukoya were arrested yesterday and the paralysed man was also brought to the African Hospital the same day for treatment.

When the matter came up before the District Officer this morning the accused were remanded in custody pending medical report as to the probable cause of the paralysis.

NATIVE VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.

African World
11-9-35

Progress of New Scheme Near Bulawayo.

A new standard in native living conditions in Southern Rhodesia will be set by the model village settlement for Bulawayo natives, which is now being built at Hyde Park, six miles from the town, on the Forestvale road.

London, England

Several of the 20 cottages, which are to be put up this year as a beginning of the scheme, are already nearing completion, and their neat appearance and serviceable design, says the "Rhodesia Herald," make them far superior to the ordinary location type of cottage.

11-9-35

The complete plan provides for a village of 96 cottages, arranged in the shape of an archway around a large central open space, which will serve as the village green. On each side are two rows of ten cottages, one row fronting the village green, the second facing the other way, with a sanitary lane between. The other 56 cottages are to be arranged in the form of a semi-circle at one end of the central space, where the administrative offices, to be occupied by the superintendent, are to stand, flanked by a post office on one side and a village hall on the other.

The village is to be named "Luveve," which means "Butterfly," after Lieut.-Col. C. L. Carbutt, Chief Native Commissioner, whose native name this is.

AGRICULTURE AND NATIVE LABOUR.

African World
11-9-35

Prime Minister on Government Policy.

In his speech at the opening of the Matabeleland Agricultural Union Congress at Bulawayo, the Prime Minister, Mr. G. M. Huggins, referred to the benefits derived by farmers from maize control, and expressed the opinion that this policy should be extended to other products. The Government was prepared to adopt the most effective measures to secure profitable prices for farmers in local markets. A Bill extending maize control for an indefinite period and without any limit as regards areas would be introduced in the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

London, England

Speaking on the native labour position, the Prime Minister mentioned that the supply of native workers was unquestionably threatened, although not for agricultural requirements. In his opinion, wages in the mines and working conditions in some mines were not as good as they should be. Decent treatment and feeding were even more essential than higher wages. The pay of natives was, however, to-day insufficient, and Mr. Huggins considered it essential, quite apart from the necessity of maintaining the supply of labour, that the spending power of the native population should be increased.

IS WAR INEVITABLE?

PARIS PEACE TALKS END IN FAILURE

Daily Times 8-20-35
Lagos Nigeria

Italy's Impossible Claims

BREAK DOWN OF TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

Developments Now Awaited

BUT PEACE WORK NOT ABANDONED

London, Aug 19

A BREAKDOWN of the Three-Power Conference in Paris followed the receipt from Rome of a communication which was virtually a general claim for Italian domination over Abyssinia in conditions which the French and British delegates regarded as wholly unreasonable and which clearly indicated to them that nothing was to be gained by continuance of the conversations.

A brief Communique stated a "Study would be continued through diplomatic channels".

There were final consultations this morning in Paris between the French Premier and the British delegates and the latter are returning to London later to-day.

Mr Eden also saw the Abyssinian Minister in Paris and informed him of the sequence of events.

It is anticipated here that the Cabinet will be held in the near future. Ministers although out of London have kept in close touch with the proceedings at Paris and before they dispersed for Parliamentary holiday the possibility of reassembling for such a meeting was visualised.

Reasonable Proposals Turned Down

A report on the abortive proceedings at Paris will be made to the League Council when it reassembles early next month and in the absence of further developments in the interval consideration by the Council will be the next concerted step to be taken in the matter. The sequence of events which led to the breakdown may be said to have originated in the failure of Italy to present to the Conference specifically held to promote general and pacific settlement of the dispute any precise statement of her grievances and aspirations. In the absence of such statement the French and British delegations themselves drafted proposals of a far reaching and favourable character which they undertook to recommend to Abyssinia and to the League Council and requested Italy to accept these as a basis of negotiation. This document was forwarded to Rome on Friday night. In it France and Britain undertook to use their good offices to secure for Italy very wide opportunities of economic development and settlement in Abyssinia, these opportunities being given in some detail. They also undertook to take part in framing and negotiating with the Abyssinian Government measures which would have assured the Italian colonies against attack, and protection of Italian settlers. It was also suggested that Abyssinia might appeal to the League for collaboration and assistance in the economic development and administrative organisation and that this appeal might be met by some form of collective assistance as a result of which Italy would be able to find outlets in Abyssinia for her special economic interests. It was proposed that necessary agreements should be embodied in a Four-Power Treaty between Great Britain, France, Italy and Abyssinia which would take the place of existing agreements.

The principle of "Open door" was to be maintained but the bulk of advantages which accrued from this agreement would in practice have been allotted to Italy.

Anglo-French View

In the opinion of the French and British delegates the provisional proposals offered Italy every reason for satisfaction. Without recourse to force she would have received ample opening for Italian enterprise for many years to come coupled with removal of all legitimate causes of complaint. Conditions attached to this offer were that Abyssinia's political integrity should be respected; that Abyssinia should freely accept a scheme of settlement and that the League should give its approval. The reply to these proposals from Rome made clear Italy's refusal to accept them even as a basis for discussion. No course therefore remained but to end the Conference.

British Press Comments

British Newspapers express grave concern at the abrupt end of the Paris conversations and criticise the lack of conciliation displayed by Rome. The *Daily Telegraph*, referring to the next stage when the dispute comes before the League again says, "the interval during which world opinion will find expression has value if it demonstrates that in the changed circumstances of the world no issue that involves war can be a matter of indifference to the Nations as a whole."

Race Problem-1935
Africa

LAGOS HEALTH WEEK 1935

Daily Times
8-20-35

The Cinema Films taken of Lagos Health Week 1935 and other interesting local films will be shown at The Lagos Club on Wednesday evening commencing at 7.15. Members of other Clubs and their friends are cordially invited. A collection will be taken in aid of The Lagos Health and Baby Week Fund.

IKORODU FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Nigerian Daily Times
8-19-35

Meeting With Agricultural Department's Official

INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS ON FRUIT EXPORTS

Lagos, Nigeria

A MEETING of the Ikorodu Farmers' Association was held in the house of their President, Mr Ade Peters 24, Aga Quarters, Ikorodu on the 15th August, 1935. Due to the unavoidable absence of the Superintendent of Agriculture, Mr A F W Sheffield, who had kindly consented to visit the Ikorodu Farmers' Association and address them on various agricultural subjects, the Agricultural Assistant, Mr J B Odubonojo, was presented. He was accompanied by the Manager of the Fenta Fruit Company, Mr G B. Ephraim. He addressed the association on oranges, palm oil, pine-apples, cocoa, palm kernels, grape fruit etc. He assured them of possible shipment of oranges to Europe, if they could comply with the orange export ordinance, a copy of which was given to their Honorary Secretary, Mr Henry Ade-Peters of 24, Isale-gangan Street, Lagos, to be read and translated into the vernacular. He introduced Mr G B Ephraim, to them as a specialist in fruit export who was ready to buy oranges and pine apples from the farmers locally. Mr Ephraim kindly advised them about oranges and pine-apples, how it should be taken from the tree and how it should be cared for not to have bruises. The Agricultural Assistant assured them that the Agricultural Department was ready to help them in every case relating to the theory and practice of farming and also to attend each member's farm in order to advise him on the best method of planting fruits, such as pine-apples or grape-fruit as the case may be, in order to produce the quality wanted in foreign markets.

The following notable farmers Messrs: Ade Peters, President, Awonubi, Manager, Jacob Awojobi, Alimi Keboro, Sadiku Bucknor, Talabi Olowu, Osho Poyenwa, Lekomo, Yesufu Jaiyesimi, Oye Abatan, Kasali Ajenise, Tukuru Molaja, and some other twenty-four prominent farmers were present.

NATIVE HOUSING IN DURBAN.

The Rev. J.L. Dube, principal and founder of Ohlange Institute and proprietor of "Ilanga Lase Natal," has prepared a statement, at the request of the Durban Native Advisory Board, on Native housing in urban areas.

"The first thing to be considered," he states in this memorandum, "is the social side of the Native. He has been taken away from the tribal life with its restraints and placed in an industrial centre totally different from his home life. The economic pressure of urban life presses heavily upon him and he turns his attention to many undesirable means of making his ends meet. This difficulty is more common among the women-folk than with males, who usually have work in these centres. Both men and women having suddenly taken individuality become tempted to be criminals. I am particularly interested in their social betterment while living in these centres.

"Now your question comes that the employers are prepared to provide houses for men who do their work, but are not prepared to take their wives--what is to be done with these women? My answer to it is that before attempting to do anything the social side of their life must be considered. The City Fathers must first of all find out if these so called wives are really married to these men and if their suitable hostels or small villages in central places between industries are provided.

While I think the place for the majority of our women is at their kraals, nevertheless one is to take into consideration the fact that men who stick to their work year in and year out do want the company of their women, and it is this consideration that makes me say there should be sifting of the good from the bad. The irresponsible and the criminal class of Native women should by all means be sent back to their kraals.

"I think the Umlazi Village should be enlarged to provide homes for more respectable Natives who are being shifted from certain parts of Greater Durban. Whatever you do, please do not cause suffering to those families who are well behaved."

I regret I cannot quote all this comprehensive memorandum.

NATIVE FRANCHISE IN CAPE PROVINCE.

Declaration at Umtata Conference.

African Morning Post
Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, September 27.

A conference of native chiefs and headmen which met at Umtata, in the Cape Province, to consider the Union Government's Native Bills, unanimously declared that the franchise proposals represented a "surrender to the dictates of race prejudice." The Bills put the clock back eighty years, and the removal of the franchise would cause a festering sore.

The statement of the conference continued: 10-2-35

It will undoubtedly undermine our respect for European people and make us feel that our loyalty and hard work hold no hope of reward. It will inevitably engender those very feelings of irritation that it is sought to avoid.

The conference welcomed the proposal for a Representative Council, but asked for the postponement of further action for one year to enable the natives to study the proposals more thoroughly.

London, England

The "Cape Times," discussing the series of conferences, says that they have been less fruitful than was hoped, but by no means without value. The outstanding feature is that the Bills have not been rejected with scorn, but on the contrary appreciation has been shown of the fact that, apart from the question of franchise, they represent a notable advance. It is not to be wondered at, the newspaper continues, that the Cape natives, faced with the shattering blow of the abolition of the franchise, have expressed themselves strongly, and it welcomes the natives' recognition that a Representative Council is a substitute, even if an inadequate one.

The newspaper assures the natives that they will be backed by a powerful body of European opinion in their fight against the withdrawal of the franchise.—"The Times."

EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

DEPARTMENTAL ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1934

Nigerian Daily Times
8-22-35 Lagos, Nigeria

Steady Expansion In Spite of Difficulties

TEACHER TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Problems of Girls' Education

DIRECTOR'S TRIBUTE TO MISSIONARIES

IN THESE DAYS when there is such a general awakening in the country on the subject of education, the activities of the Education Department are watched with critical eyes by those competent to express opinion on the subject, and with eager interest by the mass of literate people of this country; and there can be no doubt that the annual report on the Department commands a great deal of general interest among the people as a whole.

A new departure in the preparation of the Report for 1934 issued recently is the replacement of the historical preface which in former years had been reprinted annually, by a short but comprehensive summary of educational policy, which is more or less an illuminating survey of the educational situation during the year.

THE DEPRESSION

It is noteworthy that in spite of the grave financial difficulties experienced by most school authorities (outside Government) as a result of the continued economic depression, steady expansion during the year was still possible, for although it became necessary for some schools to be closed, on the other hand, various efforts were brought to bear in order to ensure a wider diffusion of educational facilities—even though it be of the most primary character—in areas where hitherto such facilities had been unobtainable.

In the Northern Provinces for instance, a system of one-teacher school has been inaugurated for sparsely populated areas, and apart from adjustment of the time table whereby some classes start and finish the school session earlier than others, the school is also made to move round from place to place and so give to the various centres in the area an advantage of education which otherwise should have been entirely impossible to obtain.

This may not be an ideal way of imparting sound education on right lines but where a better is impossible of achievement in the time being, it is at least a reasonably useful instrument in the work of combating the preponderance of illiteracy which as long as it lasts must continue to clog the wheels of progress in all spheres of the country's evolution towards enlightenment and race-consciousness.

The effect of the depression was again reflected in the curtailment by the Department during the year of educational services. Grants-in-Aid to assisted schools were reduced and, of course, it is common knowledge what this has meant to the Mission teachers who have had to bear the brunt of the suffering caused to Mission schools by this measure. In view, however, of the improved situation brought about by the balanced budget this year and Government's judicious decision to restore the cuts in Grants-in-Aid, it is generally hope that this long-suffering body of men and women—the Mission teachers—who have courageously pursued their noble work under such distressing circumstances that we all know so well, will be made to reap the full benefit of the improved conditions that must follow this happy decision.

Another economical measure adopted by the Department was to hand to Missions and Native Administrations a number of day-schools formerly run under Government proprietorship. A grant was made to the new proprietors and in this way it was possible to prevent the serious curtailment of educational opportunities that would certainly have resulted had these schools been entirely closed down.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa.

LOOKING AT LAGOS

XV---Our Motor Service

Nigerian Daily Times

(BY J. M. STUART-YOUNG)

How often, weary in body but exhilarated in mind after a night at theatre or club, have we entered a London Tube Station, only to see the last train shoot derisively into the black of the tunnel, every one of its carriages linked goldenly to its neighbours in swaying flight! 2-11-35

Remained to us then either the search for a last omnibus, or a lonely walk through deserted streets towards our suburb.

Lagos owns no tubes, nor has she any need of tubes. Her Geographical separation from the mainland has been remedied by means of two finely-engineered bridges. These thoroughfares have lent amazing encouragement to the motor-omnibus traffic between the capital and its outlying suburbs of Ebute Motta and Yaba. Moreover the various services appear to run unconscionably late. An endless chain of vehicles goes on from dawn almost to succeeding dawn.

The rivalry between Z (our acknowledged Bus King) and X, Q, Y and W, all owners of ramshackle vehicles dating back to the earliest known ford chassis, often causes us amusement. There is something acid in our laughter, however, when such keen cutting of fares goes on that Z loses five pounds a day. For, though he may shut off the competition of X, Q, Y and W for a month (at a cost of three hundred pounds) the very moment he returns to a normal rate per mile back, they all swarm with their Tin Lizzies, and the merry game of snatch and grab goes on once more.

PAR EXAMPLE—

Our bus stops suddenly. It lingers quite a long while on the kerb.

"Why are you wasting time like this?" demands of the cad a big shouldered Yoruba with an umbrella. His fat cheeks quiver with indignation.

The cad, an Egba youth with a toothless gap in his jaw, starts to whistle. He leans over his satchel and sorts the nickels from the silver. Angrily the Yoruba thumps the ferrule of his umbrella on the floor.

"Will...you...get...on! I shall be late for my appointment. What are you stopping for?"

"For more passengers, sah...Ya-ba. Any more for Ya-ba?"

The Yoruba gives him a vicious poke in the ribs with his umbrella.

"I know you are stopping for passengers. But you have no *right* to stop, after you hold a certain number. We are nearly full, and I have an appointment. *Will* you go on, or must I report you to the management?"

During our halt, three or four of the opposition's derelicts have drawn alongside. From the kerb, surrounded by corded calabashes and wicker baskets a family group is bailing—father, mother and nearly a dozen children. The cad leaps down to lead them to the bus we occupy. But in the twinkling of an eye the calabashes and baskets have been whisked on board an opposition vehicle, the passengers hoisted into their seats, and the driver shots on ahead of us, waving a triumphant arm.

"You see that?" gasps the cad, as he jumps on to the step again. "You see that?"

"Serves you right" snarls the Yoruba passenger, highly exasperated. "Perhaps now you will go on?"

But not until a solitary passenger boards us, and the other attendant buses have hovered about and secured ten passengers to our single one will the cad allow the driver to proceed.....

Sometimes we are full, sometimes our numbers dwindle to half. But during the greater part of the journey the nondescripts of the Opposition keep close to us, and "snatch" whenever opportunity offers. Z's brilliant bluebottles are apparently at a disadvantage beside the dingier flies of X, Q, Y and W...

After a long day spent in the environs of the Yaba Estate we seek the last of Z's buses returning to the capital. The streets are silent at this hour, and most of the bungalows have switched off their lights. The air has a chilly tang. Although several miles distant, a sea-mist sweeps inland; and we are glad to use a muffler. Moreover, the night-soil men are busy, inducing us to hasten from their vicinity. An occasional policeman may be seen emerging from some dark and silent compound where he has been investigating doors and windows. The environs of the capital at such an hour have less of glamour than of interest. They show their most commonplace aspects; and it would need a goodly canopy of moonlight and starshine to lend romance to these environs of the city.

This is indeed that brief one, two or three hours of darkness and solitude when Yaba blankly refuses to charm. "Charm?" She appears to say. Why the blue hades should I trouble to register any mood beyond that of repose? Go home, sentimentalist, and yourself find sleep. I invite you to leave me alone!"

Location Superintendents.

Native Opinion

The Congress of Native Advisory Boards which met at Pretoria last December was made conspicuous by the attendance of several European location superintendents. The municipalities of Capetown, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Kroonstad, Pretoria deemed it fit and proper to be directly represented in the deliberations of this important gathering by their Location Superintendents. Without doubt the expert knowledge, and wide experience of these officials gave colourful impetus to the aspirations cherished by the representatives of urban Bantu communities in the Union. The idealism of improving

2-10-35

Bantu Affairs

Native social and economic conditions seemed to be the theme of these officials at the conference, and their services in this direction cannot be too highly commended. It is the fervent hope of the Bantu population domiciled in the towns that the worthy example set by the above-mentioned towns will be followed by the hundreds of other local authorities in South Africa, for thereby can the true and collective public opinion of town Natives be ascertained.

We are living in an era of enlightened progress and hasty development among the world nations, irrespective of race or colour. The urban muNtu is no less amenable to the dictates of the times than his comrades of the human element. No urban centre can improve the social, industrial or sanitary welfare of its White inhabitants with any degree of success while criminally disregarding the corresponding welfare of its Eurafrican and Bantu population. The latter communities are here to stay, and it is narrow-mindedness on the part of municipal authorities to waste time and money on schemes of a temporary nature in the forlorn hope that some day these urban Natives will be removed to their own reserves in the rural country. There is no more land there to settle Natives, even if they removed of their free will. The wisest policy therefore would seem to be that of providing for permanent ideal conditions under which our people would live and prosper in the precincts of the towns.

The first step in this connection is the provision of land held under freehold tenure. The most important link necessary to obtain this and all other amenities is the appointment of efficient Location Superintendents whose methods, ability, and administrative tact shall be equal to the great task of lifting the black urban population out of the quagmire of squalor. We do need Location Superintendents everywhere whose sympathies are on the side of assisting the aspirations of the more enlightened and cleaner living class of Native and Coloured man. The progress of our people in town locations has been delayed far too long by Superintendents who can visualise nothing more in Native life than gleefully arresting the morally doomed class of residents for beer drinking in order to fill the coffers with heavy fines. Statements of rents outstanding and the number of occupiers ejected during a month are not the be-all and end-all of a satisfactory administration. The human mind, be it of a Native or Coloured, is capable of being enticed to a far nobler form of comportment in life.

The pursuance of a policy of providing amusement halls, playgrounds, swimming baths, debating societies, letting of sites for church purposes, would contribute more to the peace and healthy progress of a location than the now common police force whose indiscreet tactics make criminals more desperate. Many of our troubles are due to the fact that when the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923 was introduced, a statute providing for ethical standards in Bantu local government, municipal authorities appointed to positions of Location Superintendent their old borough rangers and foresters. Some of these officials did their best to adapt themselves to the new conditions imposed by the Act; but many, through lack of ability, proved inept. In case of dismissal no other avenues of employment would be available for them; and in the circumstances they had to protect their jobs, by all manner of means. As a result of the Act many intellectual Bantu have been ejected from the town environment and drafted into the locations, into contact with the latter class of Superintendent. The fear complex that his erstwhile influence with the rank and file would wane invariably alienated his sympathy from the newly arrived Native in favour of the preponderating backward masses. Thus, progress was held up. Proceedings in elections for membership to the advisory boards, plebiscites on kaffir beer drinking and other matters eventually were donimated by the bias which put a premium on retrogression. The intellectual Native in many locations lost favour among his illusioned countrymen. So the problem brings us back to the point that the key to success is a sound administrator in the person of the Location Superintendent.

We hail the recent suggestion of Mr. D. B. Naude, the superintendent of the Port Alfred municipal Native location with great delight. Mr. Naude is circulating the location superintendents in the whole of the Cape Province with a view to establishing an annual conference of location superintendents of the Cape Province and suggesting the holding of the first one at an early date at Port Alfred.

Besides forming a union of Native location superintendents of the Cape Province, one of the main principles will be to lay down certain qualifications to be submitted to the Native Affairs Department for approval for appointment as a location superintendent.

Mr. Naude considers it is high time that these qualifications should be stipulated, for at present it has often been the case that candidates have no qualification whatsoever and very often are appointed only because they can speak the Native language. Mr. Naude also considers the qualification should be a sound education, knowledge of civil law and Native administration, book-keeping and an apprenticeship of at least five years under a qualified superintendent. If this principle were laid down, it would obviate such things as favouritism, which is very often prevalent in municipal affairs today."

The suggestion of a Bunga for urban Bantu has been mooted in some quarters in the Transvaal, but we cannot see how two local authorities with almost equal executive powers of taxation and control of land, can function in the same area. The alternative would therefore appear to be to highly specialise the position of Superintendent so as to enlighten and convince Town Councils of their duties to the Bantu.

In conclusion we would suggest as a stepping stone the immediate scrapping of equal representation on location advisory boards of the Council nominees with those of the residents. The position is illogical in that the board is *per se* advisory to the Council, and entirely divested of any executive powers.

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Africa

Native Problem

Experts.

The considered opinion of most Europeans in Africa is that they, by virtue of being on the spot, are more competent to express a reasonably intelligent judgment on what should be the general Native policy adopted in this continent, than any outsider living thousands of miles away. The visit of the Empire Press delegates to South Africa was the occasion on which one of the most barren and illogical speeches was delivered by a cabinet minister on the Native question. Colonel Deneys Reitz (Minister of Agriculture), a highly-respected personage, and one popularly regarded as a mental giant, suffered a regrettable bathos before a foreign audience. Addressing the Empire Press delegates in Johannesburg recently Col. Reitz said :—

"The Native will never be treated as a social equal of the European, nor will he ever become an intellectual equal of the European, but he will always get good treatment."

If the Minister of Agriculture had chosen a topic more within his intellectual reach than the fictitious pronouncement he made on the Native question, he would not have been left so high and dry in the estimation of the celebrated visitors. The Empire delegation however, consisted of educationists and notable historians who knew the story of the rise and fall of the powerful Roman empire—how the Romans in their hey day were so self-centred, arrogant and believed themselves to be the only nation in God's creation capable of attaining social and cultural standards which the rest of world races could never hope to approximate. Col. Reitz sincerely believes that the inexorable decrees of the Almighty in regard to the evolution of mankind are destined to undergo a freak, and the unusual must happen in the case of Europeans and the Bantu in South Africa. The truth is that the Minister of Agriculture or anyone else cannot regulate the kind of race that will inhabit Africa one hundred years hence, let alone social equality and its perpetual inhibition by any worldly agency. That being so, his statement contributes precious little towards the solution of the hard facts of the problem as it exists to-day. The country is in dire need of practical suggestions, than so much verbiage in abstract theories, whose net result is to strain the relations between the races. So much for local experts on the Native question.

Sir Roberts Evans' contribution to the problem stands in marked contrast to that we have discussed. As member of the Empire Press delegation and chairman of a large British firm of educational publishers his experiences demand the respect of all. Speaking at Lovedale, Sir Robert found the environment for his address exclusively ideal. "Some day," he said, "when the black race of South Africa becomes articulate it will give expression to its gratitude. For the present, all who believe that education is essential to civilization cannot but salute the founders of Lovedale and their successors with respect and with honour." Alluding to the political aspect, Sir Robert proceeded to give a profoundly erudite dissertation on the Native problem, and (excepting his segregation scheme) one that could easily rank as a masterpiece in statesmanship. Our politicians in South Africa would do well to digest its content. It would assist them to discriminate between realities ad absurdities. The pithiness of Sir Robert Evans' remarks compel us to quote him extensively. He said : "The population of Africa as a whole is from 18 to 20 millions and of this the white people number but two per cent. These figures, if approximately correct, act as a beacon light revealing a possible future menace as well as an incomparable present advantage to the white race.

"With the march of civilisation and the spread of knowledge, will the black man permanently submit without civil insurrection to his present condition, and is it in the interests of the white population that he should remain as he is? My opinion is that he will not be thus content, and further that it is not in the economic or in the political interests of the white race that he should remain in his low state of civilisation and economic lassitude."

"Native education, as it existed today, was almost entirely the result of missionary enterprise. If that praiseworthy enterprise was withdrawn, Native education would practically come to standstill. "Here," he said, "one cannot escape the question, can responsible statesmanship view such a situation with equanimity while appreciating to the full all that missionary enterprise has accomplished? It has been a great accomplishment, won by heroism.

"It is evident that such efforts. viewed in the light of any comprehensive plan of education, can be regarded only as fragmentary, local in application and appertaining sometimes more nearly to welfare work than to any plan of education conceived on broad, carefully-thought-out lines.

"By detribalising the Native and encouraging him to enter the towns to serve the white man, and eventually unless checked to compete with him, the white population has created a monster of difficulty which only the most careful planning will enable it to control.

"Viewing the situation as a whole, one sees the Native people ringed round and fenced in without any comprehensive steps being taken for their cultural and economical development.

"Now what of the future? Is it possible to establish a comprehensive scheme of Native policy which, admitting of variations to meet local needs, will have behind it and throughout it a unity of purpose

determined to meet the present needs and future aspirations of the Native population from the Cape to tropical Central Africa and beyond? Granted goodwill and such present sacrifice as the white people of the great tradition should be prepared to show to subject races, I believe such a scheme to be within the realm of practical consideration. This is an age of large-scale, rather than piecemeal, planning. I therefore feel that the first step should be to determine fearlessly if necessary the position educationally, socially, economically and politically which the Native will occupy in the near or the distant future.

AN AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

"Above all, the conomic position should be clearly determined. As a first step of all, the States from the Cape to tropical Central Africa and beyond should be summoned to determine policy. Such a conference, preceded as it would be by meetings of technical experts, might after fulfilling its purpose establish a permanent bureau or council.

"Certain broad lines of action might emerge: (a) A general census of Native populations with special reference to the present occupation of lands and their suitability for development, (2) the political segregation of Natives in territories allotted to them; (3) the admission to the towns by quota or permit to regulate competition between white and black labour; (4) the place of the Native in the economic sphere and the marketing of his products within and without Native territories; (5) lastly, the very real need to find some form of village planning."

Sir Robert Evans held that the aim of the Native villages should be to train up a race of peasant farmers with individual rather than communal ownership of land. "If the intention really be to make the Native a prosperous peasant farmer, a producer of good cattle, a producer of good agricultural products, a producer of good craft work, the Native question will assume a new outlook, for the Native would be enabled to become a consumer of the products of industry of the white race."

Sir Robert Evans said that he had left education to the last because he wished to show the need of it and that the money spent on it would be a good investment. "Education is more than a curriculum, it is a training for life," he declared.

He divided Native education into two classes—one for the Natives of the compound and one for the Natives of the kraal. As regards education in the Native compounds adjoining the towns, this should be universal and compulsory. For Natives in the reserves ultimately there must be a school in each village of the community circle with instruction in reading, writing, craft work, in the use of simple tools, and an elementary approach to pastoral and agricultural pursuits and some simple knowledge of the laws of hygiene. The Lovedale teaching staff for a time would need to be white, but the ideal was the provision of Native teachers.

Digressing for a moment, Sir Robert Evans urged that tribal songs, habits and customs should be preserved and recorded now, otherwise they would be lost for ever.

He summed up his appeal by emphasising that the idea was to lay the foundations to make the Native a better producer of cattle and agricultural produce for the black and white races to live happily, hopefully and prosperously in the same country, so that each could benefit by the presence of the other.

Ending with the vital question of finance, he said that this was the acid test. "If a visitor is privileged to make a suggestion, it would be: Don't provide driblets and don't send the boy to do a man's errand. Is it not possible to float a Government loan of £10,000,000 or £25,000,000 to enable this Native problem to be dealt with once and for all and with some hope of the investment yielding a good return?

He hoped that South Africa would deal with it courageously, fearlessly, and in the spirit of a national crusade, attaining material as well as spiritual enrichment for their children and their children's children and a record of service to mankind of which the African people would for ever be proud."

The Bunga and Education.

The annual sessions of the Transkeian Bunga are always looked forward to by the Bantu on both sides of the Kei with keen expectations. It is in this Native parliament that important official announcements relating to the Bantu population are ventilated. The current session is no exception to the rule. Apropos of the grant of £170,000 by the Treasury to the Native Development Fund, the Chief Inspector of Native Education in the Cape Province (Mr. G. Welsh), through his deputy, Mr. J. C. Ross, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Umtata circuit, gave interesting details of the extent the Cape benefitted from that grant. It transpires from this account that only £22,000 was actually apportioned to the Cape for Native Education and presumably the balance of £148,000 went to the three northern provinces. One would have at least expected that the ratio laid down at the initial distribution of the Native Development Fund, viz. Cape £240,000, Natal £49,000; O.F.S. £5,000; Transvaal £46,000, would have been adhered to, as a fair and equitable basis. The starving of the Cape, ostensibly for the betterment of the more educationally backward provinces, is criminal. Any idea of witholding funds from the Cape with the object of reducing the pace of development till the other three provinces drew parallel deserves the strongest deprecation.

The Chief Inspector of Native Education (Cape) has set himself the task of making the best of a poor business with the £22,000. His courageous efforts in the alleviation of educational distress are highly appreciated. As detailed before the Bunga the small improvements envisaged are as follows:—

"He proposed to appoint 230 new teachers in Native schools; to allot grants to 50 new schools, and to spend part of the money on furniture and equipment for Native schools. All that was in the primary area, but it was also hoped to make some slight development in the secondary area. That would take the form of the appointment of new members to the staffs of different high and secondary schools to the number of 17, some of whom would certainly be Natives. The Chief Inspector also proposed to push forward the development so much desired in connection with Jeans teachers, which had been held back by lack of funds. He was also going to start a new venture on a very small scale by providing bursaries for clever Native pupils. A certain number would be for pupils who had done brilliantly in the primary schools others would go to students of Fort Hare and other High Schools. He hoped to establish 15 such bursaries valued at £20 each."

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Africa

Another Education Commission.

We glean from the parliamentary press reports the interesting information that another Native Education Commission is to be appointed by the Government shortly. Mr. W. T. Welsh, M.P.C. will be elected to its chairmanship, the other members being Dr. E. G. Malherbe (Director of the National Bureau of Education), and the four chief inspectors of Native education of the provinces. Although the terms of reference have not been published—continues the report—it is believed that the commission will inquire into the administration and financing of Native education, the need for uniformity in instruction, the relationship of the authorities to privately controlled Native education, including mission schools and the part played by Native languages in Native instruction.

Judging by the terms of reference, this commission has sufficient scope to explore fresh ground hitherto uncovered by former commissions. We have reason to believe that the present Government is making a supreme effort to improve the lamentable conditions that have obtained in the matter of Bantu education for some time past. Not a tear would be shed if this step may be regarded as paving the way towards placing Native education directly under the Union Department of Education. Indeed it would be nothing less than bringing into effect numerous recommendations that have been made from time to time by constituted bodies whose decisions are regarded as authoritative in these matters. In so far as the administration and financing of Native education is concerned, the Government would be well advised to examine the recommendations already submitted to it by the Native Economic and Provincial Finance Commissions.

The newly-appointed commission would do a great service to the cause of Bantu education if it concentrated more on investigating the relationship of the authorities to privately-controlled Native education and mission schools. Advice as to the system of collaboration between the Government on the one side and Bantu training colleges and denominational or mission schools on the other, is what is most needed at this stage of Native educational advancement. Signs are not wanting that prove the importance of immediate provision being made for furthering the interests of secondary education, as a stepping stone between elementary and higher education. The mission school system, with its setbacks of stubborn denominationalism very readily lends itself to obstructionist tactics, when principles of co-ordination are necessary from a State point of view. For a beginning, a general overhaul of this system must be agreed upon by the authorities of privately-owned schools—an overhaul that will allow of the methods of administration usually applied in European education. The example of School Boards in the Cape being averse to assuming control over Native schools of any description is a glaring instance of the danger of dual control between mission school authorities and the Government. The task of propounding a workable basis will no doubt be a strenuous one; but with all the difficulties that loom ahead the problem must be fearlessly tackled. It may imply a tremendous amount of self-sacrifice from those who have carried the burden of Native education single-handed throughout the past century. The pioneers of mission school education had a vision, and that vision was left as a legacy to their successors for a fuller and more perfect development in the interests of the Bantu races. In these days of democracy, religious denominations and secular organisations are striving towards co-operation in the Christian field on a basis of 'all in the cause.' Is it beyond expectation that the time-honoured mission school owners will be willing to efface themselves with the object of enabling the Government to assist Native education without let or hindrance? We hope the new commission will get all the assistance required in the form of expert evidence that will lead to the consummation of this ideal.

The Transfer of The Protectorates.

(By S. H. Matsabela Mokhethi).

General Hertzog has decided to demand the transfer of the Protectorates during his stay for the Celebration of the King's Jubilee in England, and that the white settlers in these Protectorates will equip him with all the necessary petitions for the demand of such a transfer.

But the most honourable Premier has not yet explicitly elucidated the aims, the desire, the motive and reason why he wants to absorb and swallow the Protectorates into the Union. Furthermore, it is not yet known whether such a transfer will tend towards the beneficial and the material development of the Africans of the Protectorates concerned. What is this that the Union has seen in the protectorates which stimulates it to make such an arrogant demand for the transfer of the Protectorates without even consulting the Africans of these Protectorates?

This is as clear as crystal of the treatment meted out to the Africans by the Union. Look, here is this honourable Premier going to England in a few days time to the Celebration of the King's Jubilee, but he has made up his mind to make one of his talks with the British authorities to be the transfer of the Protectorates, without even hinting it to the Africans of the Protectorates concerned, yet

he is an honourable man of eminence and high talent. This is an indellibly transparant proof of how his cabinet frame the ruthlessly murderous policies during the Parliamentary sitting, and bringing them to operation without even hinting it to the Africans concerned.

I would like to make it clear to the readers and to the "Good Boys" that I am not at all suffering from racialism or sentimentalism in writing thus, but I want to point out the Union's attitude towards an African.

Here in the Union, there's a society known as the S.P.C.A. that is the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals but there's none towards an African, except the Society of the Perpetration of Terrorism Thraldom and Tyranny (S.P.T.T.!) in the form of the notorious Pick-Up-Vans which tend to humiliate an African and show him that he is a mere Kaffir designed, created, born, brought and placed in this particular part of the World to serve the God-like white race.

It was not for fun that the late Chief Moshoeshoe, the founder of the Basuto Nation sought for protection under Great Britain during the "Memorable Reign" of "Queen Victoria The Good, The Empress of India."

He realised that England has been for centuries the bulwark of constitutional freedom in Europe. With all the defects in her government it has been the just glory of Great Britain that she alone has maintained the right of conscience inviolate and that with all the imperfections in her system, she has stood far in advance amongst the Empires of the World as the Champion of Freedom. She has been the bone of the tyrants of the World. Yea, though the floods of despotism have chaffed her white cliffs like the angry waves of a stormy sea, they have only washed the rock with their foam, but have not moved it from its deep foundation. Britain is unto this day the only spot in the world where a freeman can feel at home and the only guardian of human rights.

Will she hand her loyal protectorates to the Government which believe that an African was designed for the white man's convenience, as well as a fertile field of financial exploitation? Can she close the coast to the oppressed of the other lands?

JOS COMMUNITY AND DR. S. I. T. WILLS

A True Son of Africa

A HEARTY "SEND-OFF"

(By a Correspondent)

Jos–April 14.

"Accidentally I was born in one of the West Indian Islands but in reality I am an African" says Dr: Wills in one of the gatherings that took place recently

DR. SAMUEL I. T. WILLS

who sails home tomorrow with Mrs. Wills and children after many years residence in Lagos and Jos.

in honour of his departure for his home in British Guiana.

The Doctor was never in a better mood than on these occasions, for he happily remarked that the Blackman, wherever he is, whether in the jungle of Asia, in enlightened Europe or in democratic America, should not cherish the memory of happy days or dream of complete freedom or self-government until he returns to his fatherland.

Doctor Wills' social disposition can be well imagined from the enthusiasm exhibited by every section of the African community. He preaches simplicity, not only in theory but in practice. In the local Wasu movement he gives his ardent and sincere support, and like all other true African leaders, he believes in co-operation and equality, and elaborates on Dr: Aggrey's maxim of Black and White.

Various addresses (which it is hoped will be reproduced in the "Daily Times") were read and presented to him. The Community Purse, which was presented to the Doctor by Mrs: W G H Patnelli is a gift of real value.

Miss Grace Majekodunmi, on behalf of the Officers and Members of the African Games and Sports Club presented the address of that Club together with a book entitled "Human Destiny" as a souvenir.

To the Doctor we say :—

Although you shall be far away from these shores,
Although your comely presence,
Will no more grace our Assemblies
Neither your intelligence our debates,
We are confident that this material severance
Will intensify our spiritual bond.

If, on the other side of the Globe,
You still serve your Fatherland,
And work and pray for the day
That Ethiopia shall break the yoke of her bondage
And stretch forth her hands unto God,
Then it may be said, that you have accomplished
The achievement of HUMAN DESTINY..

We wish the Dr. and family bon voyage and pleasant time at home.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

GREATER BAIRAM AT JEBU

Festive Spirit Rules

MUSLIMS ALL ONE AGAIN

Nigerian Daily Times

UNENDING FESTIVITY

Ijebu Ode, March 26.

It is gratifying to note that acting on the fatherly advice of the Awujale during the settlement at the Afin of the fracas which marked the Lesser Bairam in January last, the Muslim elements here have learnt to be friendly and healed the wounds in their camp with the result that on the Eid Day of the Greater Bairam there were the usual grandeur and enthusiastic demonstrations all about the town. 4-4-35

On Monday following the Eid Day, there was quite a great stir throughout, when hundreds of the followers of the Prophet in rich, multifarious dresses under the leadership of the Chief Imam Bakare assembled at Ipebi (the old palace) and there offered special prayers for the Oba Alaiyeluwa the Awujale, who was ably represented at this tremendous gathering by his "A.D.C.," Mobulejo, the Ogboni Odi.

Lagos, Nigeria

Apart from the fatted ram, which the Oba gave the Chief Imam and was slaughtered in the field as is customary in all big towns, the Alaiyeluwa also gave large presents to the assembly: cash, cloths, biscuits, Kola-nuts, etc. On this occasion the Ogbeni Odi also took the opportunity of addressing some few words to the Muslims on behalf of the Alaiyeluwa on the subject of unity and mutual understanding, which he described as the key to happiness and prosperity in the town.

However, the festival was not to end so soon. Accordng to local custom it is a question of months and at this time of writing society dances are the order of the day. Every evening the open square at Ipebi is a sea of heads. Dancers paraded the town the day before their friends and the general spectators all richly attired dance to Sakara, the players always in jersey uniform of gay colours.

The cost of these annual dances in clothes especially, which carry sometimes two figures in pounds, savours much of extravagance in these hard times.

EUROPEAN WEDS AFRICAN NATIVE (ZULU) OF 22.

Weekly News

I PREFER A BLACK GIRL' HEDDER REPLIES HIS PALS WHO SAY HE SHOULD MARRY WHITE

4-13-35

Dundee, Natal, March 22, (*Reuters*).—Willie Frederick Leonhard Hedder has had his way. He has married a native girl.

He is a European, born in Natal of German parentage 28 years ago. His black bride Bettinah Mbatah is 22.

Freetown, Sierra Leone

Mr. and Mrs. Hedder were married in the Court House. The bridegroom looked spruce in a neat new suit with new brown shoes; the bride wore European clothes, with white stockings.

Second "Mixed Marriage"—Theirs is only the second "mixed marriage" since the Great War. It is only under the old Republican laws that marriage between black and white is forbidden in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

In Natal and the Cape Province, mixed marriages are permissible even under the present "Miscegenation Law."

Permissible—but not encouraged. Hedder had a number of obstacles to overcome.

First of all there were the friends who suggested that he ought to marry a white girl. To them, he simply replied, "I like a black girl better."

Then were the Banns. Hedder wanted them published at the Court House. He was informed that this could not be done under the Native Code. He would have to get his Banns called in a church. But Hedder could find no church that would do it for him.

Forgot the Ring—"Where's the ring?" asked the Magistrate. They had forgotten it. They left the Court House. A few minutes later they returned—with a fine gold signet ring.

Mr. Whittaker, the Magistrate, a fluent Zulu linguist, interpreted the ceremony into Zulu from the English version when it came to the bride's responses.—*The African Morning Post*, Accra, March 23.

THE EMIR OF KONTANGORA

A Spectator At Cinema Show

Nigerian Daily Times

"THE WIZARD OF OZ"

4-12-35

COLISEUM'S SPECIAL NIGHT

Lagos, Nigeria

Umar, the Emir of Kontangora is enjoying his stay in Nigeria's Capital. The Emir was present at the Coliseum Cinema theatre on Wednesday-night to witness a "Special Night" arranged in his honour by the Proprietors of that theatre. 4-12-35

On his anival, accompanied by his suite, the Emir was conducted into the different apartments of interest. To every explanation given the Emir expressed some satisfaction the projecting and engine rooms offering the august visitor special attraction.

As usual the Coliseum had a full house the top floor being occupied besides the Emir and suite, by other personages of note. The management selected for the occasion the popular picture "The Wizard of Oz."

The picture showed the kingdom of Oz with its celebrated temples and their domes, the Prime Minister of the realm and his political compatriots webbing around the Throne of Oz intrigue against the rule of the Crown Prince, and their final subjugation in their effort to frustrate the return of Dorothy the missing Queen of Oz.

The picture was full of romance, sensation, humour and laughter and throughout the Emir of Kontangora was keen and interested.

At the close the Emir expressed his satisfaction and appreciation of the night's entertainment and drove away amidst the cheers of the watching crowd.

THE 4TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES.

Weekly News

A large number of members gathered together at the Memorial Hall, (London), on Friday 8th March on occasion of the 4th Annual General Meeting of the League of Coloured Peoples. 4-13-35

The Secretary Mr. Stephen Thomas read a very encouraging report of the last year's work: he showed that the membership of the League had increased from one hundred and ninety-three to three hundred and fifty-two and that an active branch of thirty-four members was now functioning in Liverpool. He referred to the important lectures which were delivered by Mr. Paul Robeson; Mr. A Desmond B.A., of South Africa, Dr. Mumford, and Mr. Charles Roden-Buxton.

Freetown, Sierra Leone

He drew attention to the several interesting functions which were held during the year: A Cricket Match captained by Learie Constantine against an English Professional side in the interests of King's College Hospital and the League; A swimming Gala; A Tennis Tournament and other interesting functions. He pointed out that the League having done a great deal towards the solution of the Coloured Students' difficulties in this country was now called upon to tackle the important question of the Coloured Residents in Britain. He was emphatic about the signal services of the President and Mrs. Harold Moody in allowing their home to be the Headquarters of the League

and for their unsparing efforts in the interests of the organisation, but he said that the time had now come when the League must shoulder its own burden and provide itself with suitable Headquarters if it is to be in the position to tackle the problems which have been thrust upon it, for this object the League was holding a Bazaar at Kensington Chapel, Allen Street on March 15th and 16th when it was hoped that there would be a large attendance of our members and friends and that we would raise at least £500.

The Treasurer's report was equally encouraging. In the absence of our Treasurer, Mr. Keith Gordon, who is now representing the League in America, Miss Christine Moody presented these accounts, she showed that the total income for the year was £121 11s 2d as compared with £56 17s. 11d., last year, and £24 17s. 2d., the previous year.

These figures could give no adequate indication of the amount of work which had been carried on by the League, but it gave some indication as to our steady growth and development. She appealed to members to interest their friends in what we were doing and to see that they paid up their dues promptly. She thanked our Honourary Auditors for their generous services to the League.

Miss Una Marson, the editor of the "Keys" then presented her report which showed that the "Journal" was being well received and was practically paying its way.

The House then proceeded to deal with the many resolutions which were before it, and after much discussion they decided to amend the constitution so as to allow English members to vote in future; they also decided most heartedly to take immediate steps to carry out a Social, Economical survey of Cardiff, London and Liverpool.

The meeting then adjourned for the 27th of March to deal with further resolutions and to hear the report of the Bazaar.

As I See It

(BY O. A. ALAKIJA)

EDUCATION IN AFRICA

III

The greatest mistake is to think that because one has left school one is through with educating oneself. Unfortunately this is the unconscious opinion of the majority in Africa. Obviously the fault lies with the Schools. There are many things that are left undone in the Schools which if only touched by the teachers in the elementary stages would rectify a great deal of the evils of after-school life. First of all there is the rooted abhorrence for all manual labour. Why should this not be made compulsory for all school children in certain classes. The practical instruction should be preceded by theoretical instruction in the lower classes. Certainly the schools should learn a great deal about the natural products of the country. Such interest would be created as to promote later a fair fight with the modern profiteers and racketeers that are ruining the country and business in general. A fundamental requirement of sound education is to teach the right use of the soil, and the importance of plants and animal life, and the pupils must be taught to understand the value of animal life to the welfare of the community.

Pupils must be taught the special forms of hand skill required by the community. The training of the mind is of great value for the training of character. If the proper training were administered we will find that pupils who come from the village and small towns where farming is the chief occupation, will be only too pleased to join in the farming and take more interest in the land.

Before the value of palm oil was discovered, the trees were just cut down and left to rot, and when it became commercial, attempts were made to plant palm trees in Europe. Where would we have been today if these attempts had met with any success?

As I have often repeated agriculturists, farmers and industrialists are the backbone of any country. Teachers must always hammer this into their pupils. It is extraordinary what effect simple facts have on the youthful mind when often repeated. Let the teachers do their part. They can then rest assured that their efforts will not be fruitless.

The question then arises—How can the best teachers be obtained for the schools? The answer is equally short. Teachers are human, and they must have substantial encouragement. Nobody can expect the best of brains in a poorly paid class. Hundreds of boys are turned out of the Schools annually whose services as teachers would have been most invaluable but for the fact that there is little encouragement. There is a great number of former teachers in the Government service who had they continued in the schools would have had to be satisfied with paltry salaries. There is no reason why a first class teacher should not have the same salary as a first class clerk; but there is every reason why he should have more income than a first class clerk. When I say that teachers are never encouraged I am throwing out a serious challenge to anybody who says they are. I will quote but one example. One of the leading schools in Lagos has had only a Vice-Principal for the last three or four years and although the School has undergone wonderful changes, it has recovered much of its lost prestige. In December 1922 seven of us in the Junior Form were successful in the Junior Cambridge local out of about ten or eleven candidates. I had cause to wonder in later years what was wrong with the school when it could only turn out two or three successes in this same examination. So very much alarmed were some parents that their children were removed from the school to other schools. Now under the able leadership of its Vice-Principal the C.M.S. Grammar School continues once more to be one of the leading schools in Lagos. But what is the encouragement given to this hardworking educator?

Wherein is he lacking as a Principal? Is it not time that the authorities concerned look into his case—a very deserving one, and show by practice their christian principle? I hold no brief for any religious body, but I am positive that the one regret the Nigerian Mohammedans have to-day is that they have no one of Revd. Lucas' calibre to be at the helm of one of their great educational institutions.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

TSHEKEDI'S APPEAL

Petition Against Transfer of Protectorates

Tshekedi Khama, the famous Acting Chief of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has issued a petition addressed to the Parliament and people of Great Britain in which he protests against the claim of the Government of the Union of South Africa to have the Protectorate transferred to the Union, together with the Protectorates of Basutoland and Swaziland. His case is that the natives have always regarded themselves as immune from any interference by any Government except the British Imperial Government and that transfer cannot be accepted whatever the safeguards laid down.

"Bechuanaland," he says, "has always been a weak territory, quite incapable of helping itself, hence the reason for obtaining the protection and administration of Great Britain. At the moment we feel that we are entirely at the mercy of the Union Government, and, in view of the trust and confidence we have in the British Government and people, we now plead for protection against the unjust pressure which is being brought to bear on us economically."

It is understood that the memorial is the sole work of the young African chief.

The petition opens with an historical review which seeks to show, with a wealth of quotations from official documents and declarations, that the ownership of the soil has always been regarded as vested in the natives, and that at no time has the British Government ever intended to annex the territories. It is recalled that Chiefs Sechele and Kgosidintsi both used the phrase "I am an Englishman," that they refused to have any dealings with the Transvaal Government, and that they refused to address any Government but the Queen's. Sechele said: "When I speak of the Queen's Government I mean not the Colonial Government but the Queen of England's Government." In a protest against the proposal to hand the territories over to the Chartered Company, the chiefs said: "There is no Government we can trust as we trust that of the Great Queen."

British Pledge

Tshekedi recalls the British Government's pledge that it will reach no decision about transfer until both the European and native populations have had full opportunity of expressing their views, and goes on:

This opportunity is anxiously awaited by the tribes, but before any particular method is adopted to inquire fully into the position as regards our opposition to incorporation I would suggest that in order to enable the British Government to ascertain the native feelings in the matter, an impartial Commission should be sent from England to hear their views as it is considered that a mere expression of the feelings of the tribes through their representatives, who are mostly their chiefs, is not sufficient to judge the position in the light of the contentions advanced by the Union Government.

The petition next speaks of the colour-bar legislation in the Union and says: "If this policy is applied to the Union native what better treatment than that meted out to them can we expect to receive at the hands of the Union Government?" Another point made is that the native in the protectorates has direct access to the High Commissioner and to the Secretary of State in London. The Union native has no such direct representation.

. . . The policy of the Union seems to be to have one law for the white community and another law for the native community, no matter from what territory. Such a policy cannot commend itself to any native people.

On the question of finance it is urged that in normal times and with careful handling of revenue the protectorates can support their own administration. The great need, it is urged, is new outlets for trade. Complaint is made that the Union Government is bringing pressure to bear on the protectorates by the threat of closing their markets—a process which has already gone a considerable way.

The petition concludes:

The transference of the administration of the territories of the Bechuanaland Protectorate from the British Government to the Government of the Union of South Africa would be in breach of the agreement hallowed by antiquity between the natives of the protectorate and the British people. If the suggested transference is carried out our relationship will be reduced to the King alone quite distinct and apart from the British Government and people. I particularly desire to emphasise this fact as the native in the protectorate will feel under those circumstances that the bonds established in absolute trust and which provided them with a feeling of satisfaction and security will be severed and rendered ineffective in their future relationship with Great Britain. This is a position we cannot accept.

We do not doubt that the British Government will insist upon the best provisions being made should incorporation take place, but nevertheless, our apprehension is that the general unsympathetic attitude which the Union Government adopts towards its natives will also be brought to bear upon us. Sympathy in the application of the law governing such people produces more effective and satisfactory results than by adhering strictly to the letter of the law without having regard to the moral and sentimental feelings of the people involved. The former method of administration was practised and still is in vogue in the protectorate and suddenly to force us into a position which is exactly the opposite, we have no doubt, will have a demoralising effect on the minds of the natives. In view of this we feel convinced that the Union Government would fail in its administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Further, no guarantee given by the present Union Government could bind future Governments, which could constitutionally alter, amend, or cancel any terms of incorporation by subsequent Act of Parliament without interference from the British Government.

IMPRESSIONS OF WEST AFRICA

"Indirect Rule" and Its Problems

[This is the second of two articles in which Mr. C. R. Buxton states the conclusions to which he has been led by a recent visit to West Africa. The first article appeared last week.]

By Charles Roden Buxton

The principle of "indirect rule" is being applied in all the West African colonies, but Nigeria is the country in which the ideas of Lord Lugard on this subject have been most fully developed. It raises problems of extraordinary interest and complexity. I had always felt this, and I looked forward with keen interest to seeing Nigeria. I came to the conclusion that the Nigerian system is right. I was, indeed, lost in admiration at the skill and tact, as well as the sympathy, with which the system is adapted to so many different forms of native government.

The country is divided into "native Administrations," among which the Northern emirates are full-fledged kingdoms, with rulers who really rule. The states in South-east Nigeria are artificial and brittle fabrics, the creation of yesterday, representing an effort to establish some sort of government where nothing existed before but minute political atoms without the slightest cohesion. In all cases the main functions of government—education, sanitation, public works, roads, agriculture, forestry, and so on—are performed nominally by the native Administration; but there are infinite differences in the degree to which the government of the native Administration is real.

The line of criticism adopted by many Europeans is that, in point of fact, the oppression, corruption, and inefficiency of native Governments are allowed to continue and are even bolstered up by reliance on a powerful central Government in the background. There is truth in this, but the system, rightly understood, is one of constant education and change, and the progress thus made is more solid than progress imposed from without.

The other line of criticism is that adopted by almost all educated Africans—namely, that indirect rule is a pretence, and that it would be better to drop the disguise. It is designed, they think, to keep the African back, to maintain the idea of an African social life destined to be for ever separated from the European social life. I cannot admit this charge. Even where the Resident rules most completely there is still an educational process going on. The chief and his councillors, by being compelled to go through the external motions, so to speak, of government, are all the time learning what government is. When a clinic is started in their name, at least they begin to wonder what a clinic is, and soon become interested; but this is only the extreme case. In almost all native Administrations there is some genuine participation by the native authority, and in the more advanced, such as that of Abeokuta, the ruler is a highly enlightened man, capable of discussing serious political problems; and the Resident has become something resembling a diplomatic representative.

On the other hand, indirect rule, as

we know it now, is not an ultimate ideal of government. The ultimate ideal, as I see it, is a much more complete kind of self-government, based on ideas which are far more European than African. If what is now a native Administration could so develop itself as to become something like a Western democracy, then indirect rule might prove to be the final stage of development. But what is more probable is that direct rule will make gradual encroachments upon it.

It is a question whether the time has not already come for encouraging the penetration of educated Africans, and of the ideas which they represent, from the coast into the interior. This is the significance, as it seems to me, of the recent judicial reforms of Sir Donald Cameron in Nigeria. There is now a High Court for the whole of the provinces, and under it, as courts of first instance, there are "magistrate's courts," of a strictly judicial nature, covering every district.

The native tribunals, of course, continue to operate, within their defined limits, with the appeal to the district officer and from him to the Resident; but all this is recognised as belonging rather to the administrative than to the judicial system. And even here the tendency has begun to assimilate the native tribunal to the British court of justice, for the Alake of Abeokuta has just appointed an educated African, a barrister of Gray's Inn, to preside over his principal court.

I hardly ever met an educated African, whatever his attitude towards the British Empire, who did not exalt the merits of British courts and admire the rigorous impartiality of our judicial conceptions. The educated African is going to demand more and more the extension of the sphere of British law.

But here we come up against vehement opposition. For law means lawyers, and you have only to mention the native lawyer to produce a thrill of horror in the minds of most white people. I heard occasional commendation of the native clergyman, the native engineer, the native doctor, but never of the native lawyer. He is the scapegoat for all the sins of the educated African. If the extension of British courts means that this terrible person penetrates more and more into the sacrosanct sphere of indirect rule, and upsets ideas and causes discontent, it becomes more difficult for the native to regard the district officer as his ruler, father, judge, guide, philosopher, and friend.

Yet it struck me as a strange anomaly when I saw the African's love of British justice denounced as a heresy. Here is probably the greatest contribution which the British Empire has given, and is giving, to the world—the English conception of justice. Contrary to what happens in most such cases, the subject peoples on whom we have imposed ourselves are realising the value of this great gift, and enthusiastically asking for more. But the moment they do so we turn round and rebuke them, telling them that their own system is far more suitable for them, and that the less they assimilate of ours the better.

All this is part of a greater controversy—should we or should we not do our best to leave the native African in what are called his "natural surroundings"?

It seems to me that this ideal of keeping African life untouched by European ideas, whether desirable or not, is totally unrealisable. I cannot imagine it surviving long in the Gold Coast, where new ideas are coming in with a rush and vast migrations of labour for gold, manganese, and diamond mining are upsetting tribal life in all directions.

All the King's horses and all the King's men
Couldn't set Humpty Dumpty up again.

The real question is not whether we are to leave the native in his natural surroundings, but what kind of civilisation we are to devise for the new life into which he is inevitably being drawn.

I had a curious illustration of this point as I sat talking to the District Commissioner and the Assistant District Commissioner in one of the great mining centres in the Gold Coast. They told me of the local chief's rule as developed under their personal influence They claimed that in their district they were introducing indirect rule approaching to that of Nigeria; they told how the people came to them to settle their quarrels and to seek advice on the most intimate family matters; they said that cases had been decided after long delays in the magistrate's court which they themselves, accepting or revising the local chief's decision, might have settled in half an hour. They denounced the interference not only of lawyers but of missionaries and traders too. Yet within hearing was the roar of the machinery at the pit-head of a great mine employing 700 labourers most of whom had left their homes and their tribal life some 200 miles away. It seemed to me amazing, and almost pathetic, that they should treat this terrific fact as if it could be ignored, as if the sweeping of this people into the European economic system—their fortunes at the mercy, perhaps, of the currency policy of the Central Banks of Europe—was not going to revolutionise the life of the Gold Coast more effectively than dozens of magistrates or hundreds of missionaries and traders.

Grant for Native Education.

That development of Native Education has been held up in the Union for several years past is a truth that redounds to the discredit of the Government. From the year the financing of Bantu education was made dependent on the Native Development Account; (a fund established with the irrational aim of compelling Natives to subscribe a quid pro quo for any educational privileges the State would extend to them) matters have drifted from bad to worse.

The responsibility of catering for the Natives' scholastic needs was automatically shifted from the proper State department to an effeminate and unnatural trio consisting of the Departments of Finance, Native Affairs and **the Provincial authorities. Thus, the future educational development of five million Bantu became exposed to the hairsplitting,** red-tape, and economy stunts of three official departments whose tactics are notorious. The blame for any shortcomings proved a matter of simple exchange between them; the ruse being so successful as to defy the investigations of the most astute critic. Meantime a shameful state of affairs has resulted. For existing schools, official estimates reveal that over 1,000 additional teachers are required, and a further 800 schools await registration when grants are available. The Government, from its huge revenue derived from taxing the gold mines, has been singularly liberal in subsiding white farmers, schemes for relief works etc. etc. but saw no necessity to earmark a special grant to raise the deadlock that has ensued for the past five years.

Apropos of this vital subject, the comments of "Zanazo" in the "Cape Mercury" are convincing. He says; "If ever there was a question which the Union Government has from time to time treated with pronounced indifference, notwithstanding the definite recommendations advanced by commission after comission, it is the question of the expansion of Native education. A commission of experts was appointed by the Government not long ago to inquire into the content and extent of Native education in the Union, but its report has not yet been seriously considered by the Government. The Native Economic Commission was one of the commissions of experts appointed by the Government to formulate concrete suggestions on which the Government might put Native education on a sound basis.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES REPORT

Benin Social Services

THE FIRST EDUCATED OBA

(Continued from Saturday's issue)

5. In the Ishan Division water is extremely scarce on the plateau which forms the greater part of the division with the result that some villages have to go as much as ten miles for their water in the dry season while in the rains they depend upon dirty and guinea worm infested water from pits in the villages. During the year important experimental work was carried out by the Geological Survey. A well was sunk near Irrua. It was necessary to go to a depth of 130 feet, but a constant supply of good water has been obtained. Since it was opened for use there has been a constant stream of people coming for water and it is found that the women can draw the water they require without undue difficulty. The cost of the well, apart from European supervision, was about £100.

.6. In September a Leper Settlement was opened at Ossiomo in the Benin Division. A grant was made by the Colonial Development Fund for the building and equipping of this settlement and it is supported by the Native Administrations of the Benin and Warri Provinces. At the end of the year ninety-six patients were in residence and permanent buildings were in course of erection to house 224 men and sixty-four women. It had been hoped to obtain the services of a missionary doctor to take charge of the settlement but the negotiations fell through.

7 Leprosy is extremely prevalent in the southern part of the province and the problem of dealing with it is no easy one. The sufferers fall into three classes. There are those in the early stages whose abilities are as yet unaffected by the disease. These people are fairly readily cured if they will come into the settlement; but they can still earn their living and have not been driven out of their villages and are as yet reluctant to enter the settlement. The second class consists of those in a more advanced stage of the disease who are still able to work but are not allowed to live in their villages. In these cases the disease can be stayed by treatment but its cure is a long and difficult matter and not always possible. The third class consists of the unfortunate people in whom the disease has gone so far that they are complete invalids unable to fend for themselves and incurable. From the point of view of staying the progress of the disease in the country the category which is most important is the first; but from the point of view of humanity it is very hard to refuse admission to the second and third categories.

8 The Native Administrations maintained seventeen dispensaries all of which were regularly visited by the Medical Officers. They are very popular and well attended and there is a great demand for more of them. The Agbor and Kukuruku Native Administrations each added one during the year bringing the total up to nineteen.

9 The province is exceptionally well covered with motor roads and a growing tendency is noticeable for villages to move from their old sites in the forest or on the hills to more accessible positions on the roads. The principal reason is that it makes the evacuation of produce and the marketing of surplus foodstuffs easier. At present there is ample farm land near the roads but if the movement continues the villages may find some congestion arising. The movement towards the roads is accompanied by a change in the type of house and more and more houses are being built on the type of European bungalows with walls of concrete, brick or mud-block and roofs of corrugated iron.

10. The province has a large number of schools and there is a constant demand for more. The proportion of literate or semi-literate males is higher than in most provinces. In spite of this far too many still feel that, having acquired some education, they must obtain clerical work rather than use their knowledge on the land in improved methods of agriculture.

Native Authorities

11. The Native Authority for the Benin Division is the Oba, who is the hereditary spiritual and temporal head of the Benin people. He is advised by a council of seven members. The Native Administration suffered a severe loss by the death on 8th February, 1933 of the Oba Eweka II. He was installed in office on 22nd July, 1914, after the death of his father who had been in exile since 1897. His death was entirely unexpected by his people and came as a great shock to them. His tenure of office covered a very difficult period in Bini history which included the change from direct to indirect administration, the introduction of taxation and the abandonment of many old customs.

12. On the 5th April 1933, the Edaiken, the Oba's eldest son and heir, was installed in office by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He was educated at King's College, Lagos, and for the first time Benin has a literate ruler. On the occasion of his installation His Excellency the Governor addressed to him a letter in which he indicated certain changes of policy in the relations between the Government and the Oba.

13. Hitherto the Benin Division has been divided into six districts each in charge of a district head appointed by the Oba. The home district had shown itself to be unwieldly in size and it was during the year divided into two, making seven districts in all. The system accords with tradition in that it was customary in olden days for the Oba to place a chief in charge of a number of villages.

14 In the Asaba Division there are fifteen native authorities. Of these eight are hereditary heads of clans and the other seven are the native courts. For administrative purposes the division is divided into two districts, the Agbor District being in the immediate charge of an Assistant District Officer stationed at Agbor. In this district all the native authorities are individual clan heads and they

meet monthly in deliberative assembly.

15 Of the native courts which are also native authorities there is little to be said either good or bad since they are too unwieldy to exercise any real power and are unsupported by traditional authority and therefore rarely exercise the powers conferred on them. The hereditary clan heads on the other hand have the authority of tradition and, where they have not abused this power, they have the respect and obtain the obedience of their people.

16. In the Ishan Division the duties of Native Administrations are undertaken by clan village Heads who will, in due course, be formally constituted. They supersede an old council, consisting of all the clan Heads in the Division known as the Ishan Native Court, which till recently was the recognised Native Authority but which now sits only in an advisory capacity.

17 In the Kukuruku Division there were seven districts each of which was in charge of a district head. The system was entirely artificial but has worked admirably, owing entirely to the character and personality of those who have been appointed to these offices. The district heads with one exception carried out their duties well with loyalty both to Government and the people under them. The Native Authority is now a council consisting of the district heads and known as the Kukuruku Native Appeal Court.

18. Occasional instances come to light of chiefs abusing their power to extort from the people under them money, goods or labour to which they are not entitled. Usually the offenders are individuals who have acquired their authority by virtue of the judicial powers which we have conferred upon them and making the most of powers which are not theirs by custom and

will not last.

Bantu Education Grant.

The Minister of Finance as representing the Union Government did not entirely overlook the Bantu population in his Budget tabled before Parliament last month. He has graciously acceded to the recommendation of his colleague, the Minister of Native Affairs that all Bantu male taxpayers be exempt from paying the poll tax on attaining the age of sixty-five years. For this sympathetic consideration our people have cause to be most grateful to the Government of the day.

It has been urged for some time past that the age limit should be 60 years, particularly in view of the analogy of European indigents who, at that age are considered by the Government as fit to draw old age pensions. It is gratifying to observe that our aged folks are thus relieved of being dependent on the whims and whiles of Native Commissioners for their exemption, whose discretions have proved extraordinarily inconsistent in the various districts.

The Native Development Account has been supplemented by a special grant of £170,000 from the Treasury. Taking into account the parlous state of Bantu education for the past five years, throughout the four Provinces, this amount is by no means a windfall. The Government, in our opinion, should have seized the opportunity of the present prosperity, and, as in the case of European children of six years of age who benefit to the extent of £226,000 in the Union, made a grant three times this figure. In support of this contention, one needs to review the evidence of the Chief Inspector of Native Education (Cape), Mr. G. H. Welsh, before the Provincial Finance Commission. This expert held that in the Cape province alone an amount of £127,000 would be required to put Native education on a sound footing. Another most important suggestion Mr. Welsh made was that Native education should be placed entirely in the hands of the Provinces, in view of his opinion that the Native Affairs Commission was not a suitable body to control Native education. We firmly support this expression. The N. A. Commission is a body appointed in a more or less political atmosphere, and the technical services of experts in Bantu education have no means of being utilised or taken advantage of by the Government officials placed in positions of controlling the funds voted. In 1924 a conference was held at Durban between representatives of the Government and those of the Provincial Administrations for the purpose of fixing the subsidy on Bantu education. As a result of this meeting the Cape was to receive £240,000, Natal, £49,000, O.F.S. £5,000 and Transvaal £46,000, in all a fixed annual disbursement of £340,000, plus the one-fifth of the Native general tax. The Treasury absorbed the other four-fifths of the poll tax. As years passed by, the fixed subsidy failed to meet the rapid growth of Bantu education, and conditions at present can be described as nothing but scandalous.

The suggestion of a board of experts in Native education to function in an advisory capacity to the Provincial administration, is a very sound one, and should be given a trial by the Government.

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

BOOK REVIEW

Letters to African Teachers

Nigerian Daily Times

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd. of 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4 have just published a valuable booklet "Letters to African Teachers" edited by H J E Dumbrell, Inspector of Education. Bechuanaland and Swaziland with a Foreward by Mr W Bryant Mumford, M.A., Ph. D., Lecturer and Tutor, Colonial Department, University of London, Institute of Education, (Price 2/-). This booklet is a collection of 17 Letters and Papers on various aspects of African Education from eminent persons in South Africa and the subjects dealt with are equally of interest to West African teachers.

5-20-35

The aim of the editor is to help African Teachers and a close study of the book cannot fail of that end. The subjects are all presented in a simple style easy to assimilate and they are full of inspiration to every teacher and parent.

Lagos Nigeria

The doctrine of the Bledenites of 50 years ago which is now officially recognised underlies this publication as the following experts from Mr Mumford's Foreward clearly show. Says Mr Mumford:

"I have been teaching and connected with teaching in African Schools for the past twelve years. During that time there has gradually grown upon me a feeling that it is somewhat impertinent of me or of my race to presume to advise and control schools for your people! It seems to me that education is a function peculiarly the private business of any race, tribe or nation and not the business of any other group of people however certain they may be of the superiority of their ways, their power and their culture. If such are my views you may well ask why I continue interfering in your educational work: my answer is bound up with the reason why recommend this little book to you.

"In the first place, the things taught in European schools for European children, which you also teach in African schools for African children are not exclusively European things at all; they are part of a general cultural heritage of knowledge which Europe inherited in its turn from Rome, and which Rome inherited from Greece and so on. It is a heritage to which all races of all colours are equally heir. In the second place, for certain geographical and other reasons, the greater part of Africa was not in the past in close communication with the rest of the world and hence did not share in the general cultural heritage. It is, therefore, in the capacity of a trustee handing on to Africa opportunities to share in the general cultural heritage of the whole world that Europeans... feel justified in developing African education for African people...

"There is, however, another aspect which I would urge upon you, as each group of peoples received this heritage, they absorbed it into their own culture, added things peculiar to their own genius, and made the final result something very definite by their own. And through the things which they added they enriched in their turn the cultural heritage of the world.... Ultimately, the education of African peoples must be your own affair and not the business of another and alien race. You should accept our part in helping to hand on a share in the general heritage, but you must first absorb it into your own culture, add the things peculiar to your own genius, and then, in your turn, enrich the world by some new contribution of your own. In this spirit, I especially commend you to study your own social organization, your own music and your own art and drama, for, in these, if not also in other fields, I believe you, in your turn, have your own contribution to make to the world at large."

There can be no need for apology for making so extensive an extract as the foregoing which explains to the African Teachers the motive behind the papers collected in the small book under notice. The writers, as has been already said, are experts in their subjects. Writing on what a school teacher can do to improve the health and physical fitness of his pupils, Mr. Desmond Drew, B.A., M.B., B.CH., Medical Officer, Bechuanaland Protectorate, deals with cleanliness in which the teacher should be an example in his own home and person and by inspecting children daily and note their faces, hands and clothing. Among other valuable suggestions Mr. Drew deals with food upon which he makes these remarks: "I have observed in inspecting certain schools in the Protectorate that many children do not have any food at all before they come to school in the morning... This is wrong and harmful and teachers should impress upon parents and children the importance of children having a meal before coming to school, since no child who is hungry can give the same attention to his lessons as one can give whose body has been strengthened by wholesome food."

The wide appeal of the book can be gauged from this list of its contents:—

I. The School and the Community in Africa.
II The Teacher and his Community;
III Religious and Moral Instruction.
IV The Social Spirit.
V The African Head Teacher and His Work.
VI What a School Teacher can do to improve the Health and Physical Fitness of His Pupils;
VII Wase in Africa;
VIII Pottery Work;
IX The Handy-Man Class;
X Music.
XI Animal Welfare.
XII A Talk to Children on Animals
XIII Dams and making of Dams.
XIV Water and Soil Erosion.
XV School Gardens.
XVI Winter Feeding of Cattle.
XVII Scheme for Agriculture.

From the above it will be readily seen that "Letters to African Teachers" is a valuable book which every African Teacher should read.

THE AFRICAN CHURCH CONFERENCE

Nigerian Daily Times

Friday and Saturday's Proceedings

5-30-35

Friday, May 17th began with Devotion at Bethlehem Church, Ebute Metta, when Revd. S. T. Wilson, Minister-in-charge of St. Saviour's Parish (Agege) gave the Address on the subject "Charity never faileth".

Adoption of Minutes of the previous day's proceedings opened the Morning Session, after which, the following Resolution sponsored by Messrs Othniel Taylor and Oke Adeshigbin was ably moved and lost.

"Be it resolved that the African Church Conference now in session with its 52 Clergy, 694 Churches and a total adherents of 89,000 scattered throughout the length and breadth of Nigeria assembled this 16th day of May 1935 on its 34th annual session humbly and reverently gives praise to the Almighty and tenders an expression of its sincere greetings to the Anglican Church Synod (its benefactors) now in session assembled: it admits the all far seeing power of the Omnipotence in directing and piloting its destinies hitherto and desires to place on record its unqualified gratefulness to the successive Diocesan without whose tuition it could not have achieved this proportionate success".

Discussion and adoption of Report of Sub-Committee on the texts of DECLARATION, OATH and MANDATE for the Elevation Service occupied the rest of the Morning Session.

There was no evening session but a Great Public Missionary Meeting which was a special feature of this year's session was held at the African Church Cathedral at 7.30 p.m. In the unavoidable absence of Chief J. D. E. Abiola, Elder J. K. Coker occupied the Chair supported by Bishops, Elders and Trustees. The opening address of the Chairman among other things stressed the necessity for such

Missionary Meeting open to the Public. The General Secretary read the Report of the work of the General Committee for the out-going year. Revd. D. O. Asabia spoke in Yoruba and Mr. Chas. E. Esin in English. If there was anything left out by the two speakers, the Chairman in his eloquent closing address made it good.

Mr. Akin Adesigbin moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Supporters and Speakers and the Rt. Revd. J. A. Lakeru, Primate-elect gave the benediction which brought the meeting to a close at 10 p.m.

Saturday Session, May 18th

The quiet hour arranged from 9 to 12 noon to-day gave way to reception of an appeal lodged by Mr. Chas. E. Esin, Secretary, Calabar Division, to the Conference which is the highest tribunal of the African Church against the decision of General Committee on a certain representation for which he was present at this year's session Calabar Division nominated and recommended by right of the Constitution and after careful survey of their financial standing that their senior Minister, the Revd. Joseph D. Manuel, Chairman of Kalabari Districts of the Division (with seat at Abonnema) be created acting Superintendent or Bishop of the Division with limited power. A delegation of the General Committee which had just returned from an extensive tour of the Division in their Report recommended that one of their Senior Ministers here be consecrated at once and sent to the Division undertaking to pay the salary of such Bishop for 6 months.

With an air characteristic of his stature, Mr. Esin lodged his appeal making use of every material fact and information relative to his case; the General Committee in reply gave reasons upon reasons which were responsible for coming to the decision against which this appeal has been lodged. The Conference considered the appeal on its merits and decided to nominate one of its Ministers from here as the spiritual head of Calabar Division for consideration of the Division. Business part of the Conference was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the President, the Rt. Revd. J. A. Lakeru, the Primate-elect, and to others who in one way or the other had assisted to make the work of this Session a great success.

At 4 p.m. a Memorial Service in honour of the Most Revd. Jacob Sylvanus Williams, late Primate of the African Church who received his home call on Monday, 24th July, 1933, was held at the African Church Cathedral. All Ministers of the Organization, the lay Agents and lay representatives as well as prominent members of the Public attended the impressive Service.

The Revd. A. Aboyade Cole delivered an appropriate funeral oration from 2nd Kings, Chapter 2, Verse 12.

LATE DR. BLYDEN

Memorial Windows at Glover Hall

Yesterday the windows fixed in the east end of Glover Memorial Hall in memory of Dr. Edward W. Blyden were exposed to view and several persons collected as soon as they were in position to admire their beauty and appropriateness.

Both are inscribed as follows:

This window was presented to the Glover Hall by admirers of the late Dr. Blyden to commemorate the eminent services he rendered the people of British West Africa

Dr Blyden, it will be remembered, died in 1912.

It is suggested that the portrait of Dr. Blyden now in one of the Committee Rooms of the Hall might, quite appropriately be placed between the two stained windows instead of its present position in the Hall.

AFRICAN OR BANTU?

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Sir, Dr. C. W. A. Wilder will reply for me to Mr. W.J. Gobhozi's letter, in my contention that the word "Bantu" is unphilosophical and perfectly meaningless. The present generation may not know who Dr. Wilder is. He was born in Natal and was a missionary of the American Board for 45 years so that naturally he is interested in this question of what name or names ought to be employed in designating the various peoples of the "Dark Land." He writes: "Once in Boston, Mass. I was talking with a Zulu Native girl (was it Nkosazana Sibusisiwe Makhanya?) Who had just arrived from South Africa to complete her education in America. We used her Native tongue while a Boston Herald reporter listened attentively. The next morning in the daily paper he termed me "The White African," for, said he, from my speech he could not tell that I was not a real Zulu Native. Later I was persuaded by my friends to write a story of my life and considering that the Boston reporter had made a good suggestion gave the title to the book, "The White African" for it seemed to me that it would be well to encourage all white people as their home to be known as White Africans. Very naturally it seemed appropriate to term all other inhabitants of the Dark Continent Black Africans, or perhaps some would prefer to call them Coloured Africans.

Then when it seemed necessary to particularise as to tribe, nation, etc., keep the word African, in all cases modifying this by the name of the particular tribe or nation, the word African always being used either as a noun or as an adjective. Such a rule would tend to remove all indefiniteness as to what people are referred to. You might call the Dutchmen African Boers, or Boer Africans; African Frenchmen or French Africans; Indian Africans or African Indians; African Zulus or Zulu Africans. But the word Bantu would not be used for it would not particularise sufficiently: Bantu would be confined to its correct meaning, namely people. Here in the country of America I find that people are not as definite as they might be in this same line. Canadians ought to be spoken of as Canadian Americans or American Canadians, so the inhabitants of the United States would well be the United States Americans."

JOSIAH MAPHUMULO.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

THE LAGOS UNION OF TEACHERS.

Nigerian Daily Times

Rev. Lucas' Lecture on Educational Problem

Lagos 6 – 22 – 35

THE HON. MR. ALAKIJA PRESIDES

SOME THOUGHTFUL MOMENTS

(Continued from yesterday's issue)

The Education of the Masses

Side by side with the foregoing problem must be considered the problem of the education of the masses. The Phelps-Stokes Commission Report laid emphasis on the importance of finding a solution to this problem. The Report pointed out that "the principal agencies for the education of the masses are first, the local day schools and the middle schools; second, various forms of community extension activities; third, the government departments concerned with the general welfare of the colony".

The first agency exerts its influence principally through the co-operative effort of both the Government and the Missions, and sometimes through the efforts of the one unaided by the other. The civilizing and uplifting influence of this agency is all that is referred to when most people speak about education. This is not correct. Education given in schools is only a part of the education of the masses, and the part being played by the other agencies must never be disregarded. On the other hand, it is a mistake to run schools on such lines as will not enable them to influence community life. In other words, the education received in school must be such that the pupils can put into practice after school hours; it must be such as they can communicate in a practical way to others if need be; it must be such as will serve in some respects as models for those who are not given the privilege of going to school to copy, so that the community as a whole may be uplifted by the presence of the school in its midst.

The second agency expresses itself in the form of community extension activities, such as the extension of school and church influence to the community and the welfare work of commercial and industrial concerns. In the case of this agency also, co-operation between Government, Missions and the Mercantile firms is in evidence. The greater the realization of the importance of these activities, the greater the benefit accruing to the community and the more extensive the sphere o their civilizing influence.

The third agency consists of the exten sion activities of Government Department As these Departments are concerned wit the masses of the people, the influence the wield, directly or indirectly, is treme dous. Through the medical, agricultura military, marine and other departmen large numbers are brought into conta with the influence exerted by the Gover ment and through them the influence spread to large groups of peoples communities.

There is no doubt that these three agencies are exerting influence in Southern Nigeria for the uplift of the people. But it must be admitted that there is ample room for the extension of that influence to a larger percentage of the proportion. These agencies can wield a far greater influence and reach communities which are hardly touched at present, by realizing that they are all educational agencies and by a study, on the part of leaders, of the best methods of transmitting the influence to an ever-widening circles of the population.

The limited scope of the influence now being wielded by these agencies can be illustrated by a brief reference to the first agency, namely the day-schools and middle schools. Literary education given through the medium of schools has made much progress. But it is doubtful whether literacy may be predicated of more than two per cent of the population in Southern Nigeria.

The present Director of Education has evolved a scheme whereby elementary education will be placed at the disposal of the masses of the people. He has advocated the spread of elementary schools going up to Standard Four with such a syllabus of work as will enable pupils leaving school at that stage to become useful and literate members of their respective villages or rural areas. The scheme has not met with popular acceptance. There is the feeling that a Standard Four type of education is a poor provision for even the needs of farm life and that pupils leaving school at that stage will, in all probability, relapse into illiteracy. Time tests all things, and the wisdom of the scheme will become apparent in due course. All that can be said at present is that a poor education provision for the masses is better than nothing at all, and there can be no reasonable objection so long as the provision is not made at the expense of existing and necessary educational institutions.

The greatest objection to an extension of the scope of the influence of the three agencies is that of lack of funds. "We do not seem to have sufficient funds to embark on an elaborate programme", many persons seem to say. This objection can be met by quoting another passage from the Phelps-Stokes Commission Report. The passage runs thus:— "It is true that the complete programme requires considerable money. It is to be understood, however, that the programme may be initiated at a comparatively small cost by the use of organizations and facilities already in existence. In fact it is the best that the extension work shall be begun modestly and developed normally... The most important consideration of all in determining cost is the fact that the right form of mass education increases the productivity of local communities so substantially as to more than compensate the government for the expenditure made".

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Incidentally it may be observed that the solution of the problem of mass education will materially help towards the solution of the problem of unemployment. In many of the coast towns of Southern Nigeria, the latter problem arises mainly from the fact that there is a steady influx of people from the interior, who acquire a smattering bit of education and who cannot be persuaded to return home. The provision of efficient elementary schools where emphasis is laid on character and religious training, where instruction is provided in the vernacular and in a modicum of English, where instruction in the three R's, in health, in soil cultivation and handicrafts is provided, will greatly help in stemming the influx from villages to towns merely for the sake of education. The brightening up of village life by the active and concerted exertion of influence by the three agencies previously enumerated will help towards the solution of the problem.

In view of the growth of unemployment, Sir Donald Cameron, our ex-Governor, who left these shores for good on the 15th instant, emphasised the importance of agriculture and preached the gospel of "Back to the Land" on two public occasions, especially to those who are idling away their precious time in unemployment. His remarks received severe criticisms in the local press. The criticism were not altogether unwarranted. Natives without capital of their own and have had no training in and without any agricultural training manual work. To dig they cannot, cannot return to the farms and eke out a precarious existence like their ancestors. Most of them have no farm

subject in the local press, showing the difficulties connected with the application of the slogan and giving suggestions as to the method of giving a practical bias to the to our educational system. The other Leaders Church Recently also, two dealt with the same slogan "Back to the Land". One of them dilated on the beg they are ashamed.

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The third agency consists of the extension activities of Government Departments. As these Departments are concerned with the masses of the people, the influence they wield, directly or indirectly, is tremendous. Through the medical, agricultural, military, marine and other departments large numbers are brought into contact with the influence exerted by the Government and through them the influence spread to large groups of peoples or communities.

There is no doubt that these three agencies are exerting influence in Southern Nigeria for the uplift of the people. But it must be admitted that there is ample room for the extension of that influence to a larger percentage of the proportion. These agencies can wield a far greater influence and reach communities which are hardly touched at present, by realizing that they are all educational agencies and by a study, on the part of leaders, of the best methods of transmitting the influence to an ever-widening circles of the population.

The limited scope of the influence now being wielded by these agencies can be illustrated by a brief reference to the first agency, namely the day-schools and middle schools. Literary education given through the medium of schools has made much progress. But it is doubtful whether literacy may be predicated of more than two per cent of the population in Southern Nigeria.

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gave a figurative explanation of the slogan on a local pulpit showing how it could be put to practice. All their suggestions, however, must be applied, first of all, in connection with the education of the masses in rural areas, and in elementary schools before they can be applied to the middle schools which are situated mostly in towns.

Hitherto the gospel of "Back to the Land" has been preached without any appreciable measure of success. In view of the above considerations, what should now be preached is the gospel of "Stick to the Land". Those who have unwittingly flocked to the towns may find it difficult to go back to the land, but those who are still in rural areas may be made to stick to the land. The provision of a type of education suitable for the needs of rural life, and the brightening up of village life by exploring new avenues for employment and recreation with a view to minimizing the attractive influence of town life constitute a problem which demands immediate solution in Southern Nigeria, especially in view of its close relation to the problem of unemployment. In the attempt to solve the problem, the adoption of American methods of mass education and of the Jeanes' Teacher system will be found useful and will help in crowning with success the efforts that are now being made "to preserve the village atmosphere and the idea of community service, and to make the school the cultural centre and an integral part of village life".

The Quota System

In connexion with the problem of mass education and its relation to the problem of unemployment, there is a matter which requires attention. It is the situation created by the presence of unemployed youths in the coast towns and a few other places, whose sole qualification is the Government Standard Six Certificate and for whom there is no prospect of their obtaining the sort of employment they require. A similar situation exists on the Gold Coast in the case of Standard Seven boys. Recently, Sir Arnold Hudson, Governor of the Gold Coast, in the course of his address to the Legislative Council at Accra, referred to the situation and proffered the tentative suggestion of a possible reduction in the number of pupils going up to that Standard. His suggestion was sharply criticized in the press on the ground that the time had not come for the application of the quota system.

The question we have to answer in Southern Nigeria is this: Is it true that the supply of Standard Six Product has exceeded the demand for it? If the answer is in the affirmative, then another question must be asked as to whether the excess of supply over demand is in the best interest of the country. First of all, it must be observed that in the commercial world, over-production generally has the effect of cheapening the product and somtimes lead to inordinate waste of the surplus product. For example, the mass production of coffee in Brazil has led to the burning of surplus stocks which could not otherwise be disposed of. Secondly, the experiences of other countries ought to serve as a guide to such a young country as ours. The production of educated or semi-educated men for whom employment cannot be found generally results in the creation of a discontented and criminally-disposed class. This class of people forms a potent source of danger to the community. It is not in the best interest of the community that whilst the masses of the people are groping in darkness, there should be unswerving adherence to a system which produces an ever-increasing band of semi-educated youths, whose sole qualification is the Government Std. VI Certificate or its equivalent, whose numbers rule out the possibility of their success in obtaining clerical or similar appointments, who usually throng the doors of places of examinations for employment in such numbers as to necessitate the help of the police for their dislodgement, who constantly, assiduously and energetically, though pathetically, engage in the sisyphian task of carrying application up to the doors of offices, the application being rolled down immediately in the form of a reply indicating "NO VACANCY", and who eventually settled down to swell up the ranks of the unemployed, refusing to "go back to the land", even after a prolonged period of unemployment.

Bronx, N.Y. Home New

JUL 14 1935

Colored People of Texas Plan Legion for Ethiopia

Fort Worth. — Colored people of Texas, under the leadership of Walter Davis, a top sergeant in the World War, made plans last night to aid Ethiopia in event of war between the African monarchy and Italy.

Clyde Eastus, U. S. District Attorney, warned Davis about violation of neutrality laws after Davis cabled Emperor Haile Selassie that he could recruit several thousand colored persons for army service.

"We're going right ahead with our plans," Davis said. "We will enroll able-bodied men here and sail for Ethiopia as business men or tourists. Once there we will organize into a fighting unit."

Davis said he wanted ex-soldiers particularly, because war would be an old story to them, although by most military standards they would be a little old for active service now.

NEW YORK SUN

JUL 16 1935

Seventh Avenue Problem.

It is natural that the Italian-Ethiopian dispute should echo in New York city. There are more than 330,000 Negroes in the city, 225,000 of them in Manhattan, the great majority of these living in Harlem. There are half a million persons of Italian birth in the city, one of their great colonies paralleling the Negro quarter. Both districts are victims of propagandists of all sorts, and in each the population responds readily to emotional appeals. Fascist and anti-Fascist agitators have kept all New York's Little Italys stirred up ever since the march on Rome thirteen years ago. The Negroes are the objects of unnumbered appeals, and particularly the victims of coteries of trouble makers who seize on any disturbance that arouses racial feeling to give to it the flavor of their own doctrine. This was shown in the race riot of March 19, when enterprising radical leaders did a quick piece of printing and distribution of circulars to create the impression that they had started the disorder and that it had a terrifying political meaning, which was not the fact. The juxtaposition of these settlements and the obvious opportunities for orators and fund collectors inherent in the African situation, issue an invitation that will not be ignored.

With the international situation the police of New York have nothing to do, but they have a task to perform in maintaining order in the streets, and there may be instances in which this will keep them busy. One of the complaints made by Negroes is that members of their race are not more generally employed as salesmen and in clerical work. Harlem is the scene of frequent boycotts and occasional affrays resulting from this alleged discrimination. At present the local excitement stirred up by the Italian-Ethiopian affair reveals itself in a movement among Negroes to boycott Italian tradesmen. It is evidenced in such signs as: "Defend Ethiopia; Don't Buy From Italians." These have been on display for some time in Harlem, where, as elsewhere in the city, many Italians have shops. The seed of troubles is in such a boycott.

This is but one example of the difficulties that may beset the police of New York because of the adventure of Italy in eastern Africa. When a boastful Negro and an irascible Italian have a set-to it will be ascribed to racial feeling developed by incidents on the Eritrea-Abyssinia frontier, and some serious commentators may write wisely about "international repercussions." That need not worry the police. They are not obliged to look to the Mediterranean and the Red Sea for the origin of fracases that occur on Seventh avenue.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF EASTERN AFRICA.

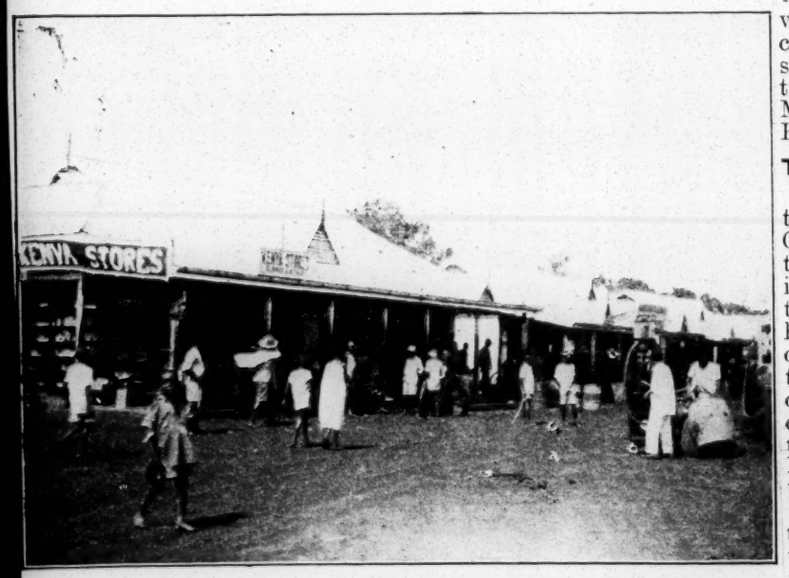
African World
London

RICH GOLDFIELDS NOW UNDERGOING INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

THE existence of economic minerals in various parts of the East African Territories has been known for many years past, but it is only recently that their systematic exploitation has been undertaken on a large scale, and anyone who had prophesied, even five years ago, that some of the Empire's most extensive and potentially important goldfields would be located in Kenya and Tanganyika would have been deemed a super-optimist. Yet the new discoveries reported at frequent intervals, and still more the progressive development of the known deposits now being undertaken under the auspices of the leading mining groups, are steadily bringing this dream within the realm of reality. The present article is intended only as a general survey of the principal mining areas, the operations of the individual companies being reserved for more detailed treatment in subsequent issues.

KENYA.

The presence of gold, copper, lead, zinc, and other minerals in various parts of Kenya Colony—generally very sparingly distributed—was known several years before the sensational discovery of the rich alluvial gold deposits of the Kakamega district by two prospectors, Johnson and Starnes, towards the end of 1931. A rush to the new goldfield, which is situated in North



The Main Street of Kakamega Township, on the Kenya Goldfield.

Kavirondo, about 60 miles from Lake Victoria and 80 miles east of the Uganda border, immediately took place, and within the next few months many hundreds of Europeans had staked claims in the field; some of these were richly rewarded, while others experienced only disappointment.

Sir Albert Kitson's Reports.

In 1932 the Kenya Government invited Sir Albert Kitson, eminent geologist, to visit the Colony in order to carry out a preliminary geological survey, and his interim report, published in October of that year, concluded with the statement that:—

"From all the evidence seen, I am strongly of the opinion that the prospects of the field quickly becoming a useful goldfield and later developing into an important field are distinctly encouraging, and that, with additional trenching and deeper sinking, numbers of reefs of payable thickness and richness will be found."

In his second report, issued in February, 1933, Sir Albert Kitson recommended the division of the Kavirondo area, in which the Kakamega field is situated, into five sections, as follows:—First, North Western Kavirondo (1,550 square miles); secondly, the area westward and south-westward of the extension of the Kakamega goldfield, mainly in Central Kavirondo (approximately 1,000 square miles); thirdly, southern Central Kavirondo and northern and eastern South Kavirondo (approximately 1,720 square miles); fourthly, western South Kavirondo (approximately 1,140 square miles); fifthly, the Gori goldfield, in South Kavirondo (approximately 485 square miles).

Sir Albert Kitson's recommendations having been adopted by the Government, the first of these areas was granted to Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., in conjunction with the Rhodesia-Katanga and Zambesia Exploring Companies. In June, 1934, these interests were transferred to a new company, Kentan Gold Areas, which also acquired prospecting licences and options over various properties in Tanganyika and Uganda. One of the principal interests in Kenya, the property of East African Concessions, Ltd., and the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, was in turn transferred to a new operating company, the Kimingini Gold-Mining Co., which is actively engaged in opening up the Kimingini Mine.

The Transition Stage.

The No. 5 (Gori) area, referred to above, was thrown open to prospecting in June, 1933, and the No. 2 area in the following October, but in both cases comparatively few prospectors made their entry. In fact, gold mining in Kenya during 1933-34 was in the transition stage from alluvial to reef mining; many of the alluvial claims had been worked out, and the "small men" had neither the means nor the experience required to undertake operations on a large scale. It became increasingly recognised that the exploitation of the goldfields on an adequate scale could only be undertaken with any prospect of success by large concerns, possessing ample financial resources and first-class technical staff and equipment. In consequence, by the end of 1933 practically all the more interesting propositions were held under option by two or three large companies.

Apart from Kakamega, the best-known goldfield in Kenya is that centring around Lolgorien, in the Masai Province, where the precious metal was discovered in 1920, and has been worked intermittently since that date. The Lolgorien Mine, formerly owned by the late Sir William Northrup MacMillan, has now been acquired by Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., which is carrying out extensive work there. Numerous discoveries of high-grade ore have been made in this area, and many lode claims have been pegged. Gold occurrences have also been located in various parts of the Nyanza and Nzoia Provinces, the Kakamega reef being believed to extend eastward over parts of the Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia districts in the latter Province.

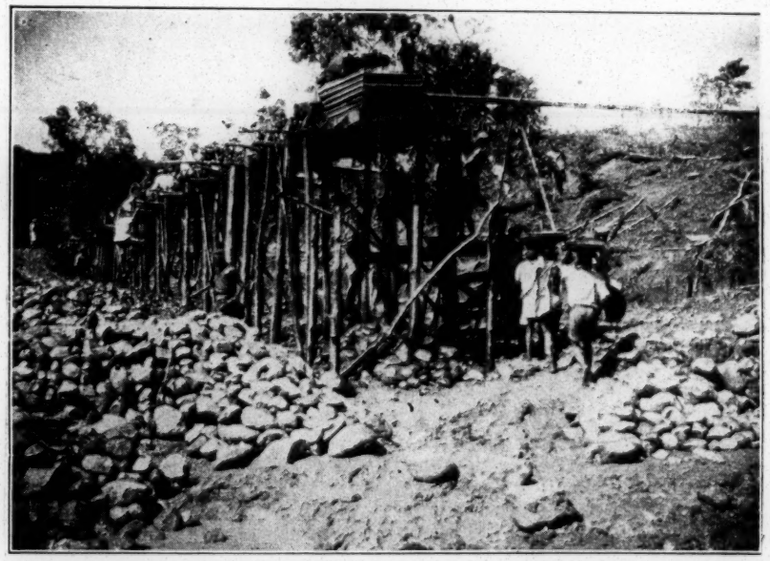
Gold Production Since 1926.

The production of gold in Kenya during recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	Reef Gold. oz.	Alluvial. oz.	Total. oz.
1926	667	—	667
1927	661	—	661
1928	707	—	707
1929	845	—	845
1930	1,789	—	1,789
1931	2,765	404	3,169
1932	4,778	6,015	10,793
1933	10,487	3,660	14,147
1934	12,165	3,284	15,449

The figures for the last two years are approximate, complete returns not having been received by the Mining Department. During the early months of 1935 the output has shown some reduction in comparison with the previous year, due to the fact that a number of small producers which had been acquired by the larger companies have temporarily ceased production, the policy of the large concerns being to open up the properties before commencing crushing.

(To be continued.)



Sluice Boxes on Alluvial Workings at Kakamega.

LAND FOR NATIVES

During the course of a speech to the Ventersdorp Kultuurvereniging last week by Prof. A. J. van der Walt, recommended that Natives should be given as much land as possible in order to aid their development. He explained that the Great Trek had been caused by a love of freedom, but also by disatisfaction with the Native policy. The missionaries in the country at the same time had aimed at assimilating the Native race, whereas the Voortrekkers favoured segregation. To-day, Prof. van der Walt said, many people were against giving Natives land in the lines of their own traditions. It might be argued that in the Transvaal, for instance, there was no land available. Actually, however, every third farm was lying idle due to the activities of speculators, who purchased them and did not cultivate them but kept them for speculative purposes. The Government could purchase such lands or in some other way put a stop to such practices. He was, however, very much in favour of so doing as this was still the policy of segregation. Just as the Africaners had developed on their own land, the Natives should be given land on which to live and develop on

SALARIES OF AFRICAN STAFF

The Nigerian Daily Times

The New Revision Scheme

Lagos

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW

6-15-35

Provisions for Higher College Products

AMONG ALL the Sessional Papers laid on the Table of the Legislative Council during its last Session, it is certain that none is of such widespread interest to all classes of Africans as the one which embodies the new Government schemes for revision of salaries of the African staff.

In view of the new provisions that have just been made for placing at the reach of Africans facilities for local training at the Higher College in some of the technical occupations in the Government service and the undoubted higher standard of proficiency which this advantage must necessarily confer on those who have completed these courses of training, it is absolutely unquestionable that some preferential treatment in the matter of salaries and prospects should be provided for the new class of skilled employees that will be created as a result of these provisions in order not only to create a demand for the new facilities, but to compensate those who take the fullest possible advantage of them for the additional sacrifice involved.

In the Governor's despatch forwarding the revised schemes to the Secretary of State, it is stated that the existing scales for the clerical Service are unduly liberal when compared with those under which trained technicians are paid. Would it not have been more correct to say that the scales for the latter class of employees are not generous enough? It may appear that this is but another way of saying the same thing, but at any rate it has the advantage of being free from any suggestion that the Government African Clerks are being overpaid, such as the statement conveys as it stands.

All those who deplore the tendency among educated Africans to place undue premium upon clerical appointments—and all right minded Africans do—have for a long time been wishing for a scheme which would open out far brighter prospects for qualified technicians in the Government Service than have hitherto been available to them. That wish is by no means built on any conception that the prospects of the Clerical Service are in any way undeserved.

Looked at from the economic standpoint with due regard for the existing financial situation and the consequent need for economy there can be no quarrel with any scheme devised for the purpose of adjusting the scale of salaries in the Government service to fit in with the new situation which has arisen, provided the scheme embraces all branches of the service and is conceived throughout on strictly equitable lines for all concerned.

There is a hint somewhere in the despatch that a like revision for the European Staff is in contemplation, but we are of opinion that Government having found itself faced with the necessity of making a revision of salaries for the service as a whole should have started upon the task from the top downwards and not from the bottom upwards as is now the case. It is becoming notorious that whenever concessions are made to the Service, the European section of it invariably comes first but when certain revisions are necessary carrying with them some sacrifices, then it is always found expedient to start from the African Staff. This, however, does not in the least affect the broader issues of the scheme, but it is worth noting all the same, as it creates an impression that is not altogether favourable.

The revised scheme for the Clerical Staff is on a general scale very little different from the old one apart from the re-creation of a third class and a re-labelling of the two top grades. The old Assistant Chief Clerks are to become Chief Clerks and the Chief Clerks Office Assistants, which means that the latter grade of the old scheme will be scrapped. Although the Entrance Examinations are discontinued, the standard of qualification demanded for admission into the service is definitely higher than it has ever been. That is as it should be; but we find ourselves unable to understand why the condition set for reaching pensionable status should be made so unduly exacting. An Officer, it is stated, does not become pensionable until he has attained a salary of £120 per annum, a stage which a clerk of average proficiency

ering the service at the lowest rung of the ladder (£30 p.a.) may not reach until he has served full 16 years. The reason given for this is that "African Officials...relax their efforts and ambitions when they acquire that security in their appointments which follows confirmation"; but it is open to serious doubts whether this accusation can be proved to be really well founded in fact in view of the necessity that exists even now for a clerk to show at least ordinary diligence and proficiency in his work in order to earn increment or promotion after confirmation, for we are not aware that the grant of increment to a pensionable official is automatic to the extent that it can be made without the recommendation of the Head of Department which certainly cannot be forthcoming unless the official satisfies his chief that he is worthy of the rise in salary. At any rate, the question is not yet finally settled as the Secretary of State has withheld his sanction of this ruling pending further examination, and we hope that when it is finally settled the condition will be much less irksome.

Another point which some people criticise is the apparently inordinate length of time required for an Official who starts at the very bottom to reach the top of the Second Class, which is practically a continuation of the third. But there we do not think there is much to quarrel with as the revised scheme provides for boys who remain as long as possible in school and take the fullest possible advantage of the educational facilities available to start practically from the middle of the scale (£30-£128), and for those who show outstanding ability to move from grade to grade without necessarily reaching the maximum salary of the scale under which they enter the service.

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

"ETHIOPIA'S FATE SEALED BY DUCE"—LLOYD GEORGE

Commercial Appeal

6-28-35

Memphis, Tenn.

BY DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

Wartime Prime Minister of Great Britain

LONDON, June 22.—The spectacle of a big boy taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves to thrash a boy who has not one-tenth Most great nations have, at one time or another, played that ignorable part. Thirty-five years ago I undertook the hazardous duty of protesting against such unheroic exhibition of the British Empire when it put forth the whole of its might to thrash the little Boer republics. The sentiment of all the civilized world was outraged at our behavior on that occasion. We never boast of it now and we have had the decency to make amends.

The urchin may have been provocative in the South African case and it may well be that he is misbehaved in Abyssinia. But in neither case will it be said by history that redress or righteous indignation was the sole motive for inflicting punishment.

Small Countries Irritate Powers

Small countries on the confines of great empires are the constant sources of offense to their powerful neighbors and the less excuse they afford for a quarrel, the more exasperating is their behavior. Sooner or later they stumble into provocation. Then they are lost beyond apology, entreaty or intervention.

Signor Mussolini is bent upon the conquest of Abyssinia. The lust is in his eye and it makes his speech wild and incoherent. He resents all interference from outside with furious anger. A few weeks ago he was organizing forces from western and eastern Europe to protect the integrity and independence of Austria. Today he flings insulting defiance against his comrades of yesterday because they are pleading for a fair trial for Abyssinia before its independence is executed.

All other nations are warned to stand aside and keep silent. This is his kill and he will tolerate no meddlers.

Active enrollment of volunteers for the Italian army at tempting rates of pay and large scale movements of troops to Eriterea and Italian Somaliland are acts that confirm to the hilt public utterances of Il Duce.

They are too serious and too costly maneuvers for mere bluff. . . . Even if bluffing were likely to succeed with Abyssinia. They are too definite a gesture to be explained away to his own people until he has secured large and valuable gains to justify them.

In theory the Italian-Abyssinian

Abyssinia is not an easy country to annex. It is a natural fortress of high tableland approached only across wide stretches of hundreds of miles of semi-desert, tropical and fever ridden. Attackers who have to carry their forces and supplies across the difficult belt and press up gorges which intersect the mountains will be at a serious disadvantage against an active and pugnacious guerrilla foe.

And the Abyssians are not servile folk or a primitive savage tribe. Thirteen hundred years ago they repelled the hordes from Islam and nine hundred years later they held out against the Turks.

Forty years ago Italy attempted to conquer ~~where other conquering races had failed and~~ was badly defeated at Adowa.

This humiliating defeat rankles the Italian mind just as the defeat at Majuba festers into a sore on the arm of Britain. Since Adowa Italy has vastly improved her army and equipment. So have the Ethiopians, but not to the degree which makes them a match for the first army of the ~~nations~~ in a pitched battle. Although a brave people, in modern warfare they are far inferior in equipment and in training to Italy's army.

But they are likely to give a good account of themselves before they are subjugated and the country itself, with its lowland approaches, tropical fevers and dysentery, will fight for them. Mussolini is said to be preparing for a four year's war. Probably he is wise to expect no swift success.

Without Interferences

Will he be able to pursue that long a campaign without interference from the other countries?

In the nineteenth century, such wars of aggression and of empire were not known. Our own British empire is by no means innocent of them. But we thought that we had marched through the flames of the great war into a new and more just era. We had formally agreed to abandon all rapine of the past.

We had set up a League of Nations of which both Italy and Abyssinia have both ratified the general treaty of arbitration. How in the face of all these solemn treaties and pledges is it possible for one country to prepare deliberately to wage aggressive war upon another?

Frankly, we have here a text for cynics. There seems no shadow of a doubt that Italy is prepared to snap all these bonds like a pack of thread. It would appear that her attitude to most other nations who signed these idealistic pacts and covenants is:

"I will stick to my word, except when it suits me to break it."

If that is all the force which the nations give to solemn covenants and treaty pledges have we not been living for the past sixteen years in a fool's paradise?

We are as yet far from that close co-operation between nations for which we have striven since the close of the great war. There are powerful national leaders like Mussolini, and possibly Hitler, who have no faith in international brotherhood. The former openly mocks at the idea. National statesmen who profess to believe in it have none of the gifts of resolute leadership.

Duce To Demand Ethiopia's Ouster By League Group

Constitution

6-25-35

Atlanta, Ga.

Mussolini Determined on Stand for Full Protectorate Over African Kingdom Despite All Pressure by Britain.

DICTATOR UNMOVED BY EXPLANATIONS

English Expert on Africa Will Accompany Eden Today in Direct Discussion of Problem.

By ANDRUE BERDING.

(Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press.)

ROME, June 24.—Benito Mussolini, usually well-informed sources said tonight, apparently intends to demand establishment of an Italian protectorate over Ethiopia and the African kingdom's expulsion from the League of Nations, regardless of Great Britain's stand.

This position emerged from the first day of conversations between Captain Anthony Eden, England's traveling diplomat, and Il Duce, although it was said the Ethiopian question was not brought up.

Informed quarters said Mussolini was determined to stand fast for a "complete solution" of his quarrel with Ethiopia, the "solution" meaning a protectorate, backed by military occupation, and Ethiopia's expulsion from Geneva.

Issue Up Today.

Both Italian and British official circles said it was certain Eden would attempt to raise the Ethiopian problem tomorrow.

With Eden and Il Duce working speedily, the first day closed with the Anglo-German naval treaty and the air pact questions disposed of Italian sources said Il Duce turned a deaf ear to Eden's explanation of the accord with the reich.

Much to the surprise of the Italians it developed that Geoffrey Thompson, British expert on African affairs, is in town and may accompany Eden to Mussolini's office tomorrow.

Italian official sources made no bones of the fact that if Eden places the Ethiopian problem on the carpet Mussolini will refuse all attempts at a compromise or a partial solution on the basis of a territorial or economic concession.

Territorial concessions, said a government spokesman, cannot be accepted for two reasons. First, such an agreement would give the Ethiopians reason to believe the Italians are afraid of them and would make relations between the two countries increasingly difficult.

May Agree on Air.

Then, secondly, the settlement would still leave Italian colonies with borders on Ethiopia and they would have even "less a chance of security" than they have now. The spokesman said Italy would have to maintain a huge military force in the colonies, out of all proportion to the gains which would be realized through a concession of territories.

A government spokesman reiterated Mussolini's statement that the only

possibility is an integral or complete solution.

Predictions were freely made in Italian sources that no results would come from the conference unless it is a European air accord. Mussolini stands with France in disapproving the uni-lateral manner in which England reached the naval pact with Germany.

ANGLO-REICH TREATY ATTACKED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 24.—(AP)—While Great Britain sought to win over Premier Mussolini to the Anglo-German naval agreement, Sir Samuel Hoare, foreign secretary, was forced today to defend the accord in the house of commons.

Members of the opposition openly charged it violated the treaty of Versailles and the Stresa agreement.

Britain, it was learned, is hopeful of clearing up practical details of her agreement with Berlin within a fortnight and of definitely ascertaining the rate of German construction before undertaking conversations with France, Italy and Russia.

Many important technical points were left unsettled when the Germans returned because of England's insistence upon definite commitments. As a result German naval technicians may return to London to present final reports on certain questions.

Sir Samuel told the house the accord would benefit all powers and "is no violation of anything which has been made."

Official quarters reiterated that the British government has no intention to call immediately a general naval conference because of the probability bi-lateral conversations would continue for some time.

Britain has invited Russia to naval talks and it was suggested the Moscow experts come here after visits by French and Italian delegates.

An authoritative source said Great Britain would not make any representations to Ethiopia with a view that she accept an Italian protectorate.

Ethiopia, it was pointed out, is a full-fledged member of the League of Nations and such a move on the part of Britain is unthinkable.

Help Ethiopia.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

In view of recent happenings the time is now ripe for Afro-Americans to use all the force at their command to assist in curbing the attempted ravishment of Abyssinia.

If Ethiopia is conquered, there will be destroyed the only nucleus for the possible upbuilding of a nation which will restore Africa to the oppressed descendants of African slaves.

Americans must take the leadership now to help save Ethiopia, and therefore become very active in building up that country with a view to the redemption of

THE NATIVE BILLS

Editor, 'Imvo"

Sir, From all sides it is suggested that the Bantu nation should meet in conference at some central meeting place this year, preferably on Dingaan's Day Monday 16th December next, in order to voice its feelings in united fashion, on the question of the government Native bills and the incorporation of the protectorates.

As all leaders of organisations concerned in these matters are being asked to assist, I am writing in my capacity as President of the Cape Native Voters' Convention to indicate my willingness to help as far as I can manage. In order to win a representative attendance it seems we should meet willingly by a tacit and unopposed agreement at Bloemfontein on the well known holiday mentioned above, not at the invitation of any particular political organisation but as guests of the Bloemfontein local Advisory Board or some other local competent committee to be decided upon by the Bantu Mayor Mr. T. M. Mapikela who is acceptable to all of us concerned. For the chairmanship of this convention I trust we shall be united in letting Dr. Seme take the chair, it being understood that he is there only as our chosen individual, not in his capacity as President of the African National Congress, but as one kindly asked by all of us to fill this emergency position, and as one who will be able to see the decisions through to parliament and thereafter with more thoroughness than is at the command of us teachers and hired servants.

We need not wrangle about seniority of position for there will be plenty of room for us all to be active as his supporters both on the platform and in committees.

For the time being we should get busy with our local organisations at home, and induce some chiefs from Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland, if desirable, to be present, along with other Union chiefs, so that the voice of such a gathering may be undoubted and carry weight with the government. I trust every leader or capable member of the Bantu race will realise that we are not forming a new organisation but meeting to show a united front on matters thrown as a challenge to the whole Bantu race in the South of Africa. I have not written to Dr. Seme, for I do not even know where he lives, nor am I concerned with his faults if he has any. All I desire is someone able to carry our message to its destination, free from the entanglements of business ties, able to express our feelings and loyal to the race. For this aim he may count on my loyal support and I hope the whole Bantu race will, for once, forget its usual wrangles and eloquence and do the simple needful thing.

Yours etc.

D. D. T. JABAVU,

Alice.

Bantu National Convention.

In another column of this impression will be seen a contribution by Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu of Alice C.P. wherein a suggestion of paramount importance is made regarding recent political developments. The report of the Select Committee of Parliament on the Native Bills has stimulated political activity among the Bantu population throughout the Union equal in its intensity to that experienced at the passing of the Colour Bar Act of 1909, which resulted in a delegation to the Imperial authorities. Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu advises his compatriots of the four provinces to meet at Bloemfontein on Dingaan's Day of this year with the express object of ascertaining and ultimately voicing the considered opinion of all the Bantu in South Africa. This proposal is by no means original. A similar suggestion was made recently in the "Ilanga lase Natal" by Mr. H. Selby Msimang which went to the extent of selecting the names of Bantu leaders who should meet in conference. From other quarters opinions have come forth advising that Bantu representatives from the protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland be requested to attend also.

We support these suggestions whole-heartedly. The political future of the Bantu races of South Africa in the near future will certainly undergo far-reaching changes. Since the advent of Union, the policy of all governments has been to strive for a uniformity of administration, despite the fact that the pre-Union position of the provinces had been characteristic of a diversity of policy, outlook and development. The uniformity policy was pursued with such vigour by the political parties in power from time to time as to become a sort of mania. The £1 poll tax on all Bantu males in the Union was the first piece of legislation to hail the 'blessed word uniformity;' and since, administrative statutes like the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923, the Native Administration Act of 1927 were passed to apply similarly. In the process of making things uniform, grave injustices were steam-rollered by the government, for instance on the Cape Province Natives. Unknown poll taxes were introduced, educational development was scandalously held up by restricted finances, and last but not least, the Cape Native voters' rights have been made the purchase price of (a) a common agreement in Native policy between the European politicians of the north and south, (b) a bait to Natives in the northern provinces holding out promises of political representation hitherto not possessed by them.

It is under these unfortunate circumstances that a national convention of all Bantu peoples inhabiting South Africa is urgently required. By a successful convocation of representatives from all Bantu provinces in South Africa—a convention which it is desirable should be free from all aims of seeking honours of leadership, the prosecution of vendettas, or the pressing to the forefront of individual organisations—there is the great possibility of co-ordinating the Bantu races of South Africa into a powerful unit that will, in the end, counteract the vision of our worthy Minister of Railways (Hon. Mr. Pirow) of a white South Africa. An example of the vast possibilities of Bantu solidarity has been demonstrated by the concerted action of Native strikers in the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia. Much of the present-day oppression and injustice by Europeans as shown in the Native Bills may be a blessing in disguise for the coming generations of the Bantu; in that they will be forcefully stirred to combine as one man in self-defence, instead of reclining in the amenities of luxury and indolence provided by the whiteman's civilisation.

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

Muhammad, The Ideal Teacher of Religion.

By I. D. P. YOUNG BRIMAH

General Secretary of Ahmmadiyh Movement in Islam.

THE Muslim quarters of this Town was joyous last week owing to the celebration of Moulud Nabi or birthday of our great prophet Muhammad, peace and blessing of Allah be upon him, and all the Islam societies, kept watch night for it, notably was the Gold Coast Zumratul Islaminza, who held theirs in the cinema hall of Messrs Bartholomew on the 13th when many prominent people were invited and a lecture on the birth of this great prophet was delivered by his Holiness Muhahim Gergisu. This sort of privilege our movement is hoping for, when christian and non muslim friends will be invited, so that the beauty of Islam and the debt humanity owes to Muhammad (P.B.O.H) will be delivered in words and not in papers, but alas, repulse owing to the scantiness of means (financially). This day our Imam A. K. Atotileto who lately arrived from Lagos after 12 months visit invited me and a christian friend to spend the evening with him. When this man came he was having in his possession a copy of the 'African Morning Post' the issue of 12th in it question was raised by our visitor for enlightenment in the matter of religion by (Non Religionist) contradicting Mr. Alfa Ibrahima S. W. Quartey contribution of 17th March. and this writing is the topic of the evening.

Object of Religion.

For the first time Muhammad explained the true conception of religion. The world was not without its religion before him, but religion was believed to be an institution for the purpose of pleasing God and receiving His favour of appeasing. His anger through various forms of ritual and sacrifice, offerings and prayers. The pagan world before christianity had her Christs every where. The son of Mary was last of the series. Sin and its atonement through the blood of an Incarnate God was the ancient religion everywhere, thousands of years before Christianity. Muhammad came and gave a new objective of religion. It is not salvation from the fall, but the upliftment, the development, of that potentiality which is latent in man; in other words the evolution of humanity. Like everything in Nature, man possesses certain aptitudes and capabilities, or hidden faculties. It is to work them out, to bring them to development to the best advantage that religion has been vouchsafed to him. Religion, as Muhammad taught, is a theory of life, a thing to live upon, in order to bring to prominence that which is novel and good in us.

And the good which is in us is the Divine flame breathed into us by the Breath of the Lord. But this Divine element is hidden in the welter of human passions which in their primitive form approximated rather to the beast than to man, as we visualize him. Just as everything in Nature brings beauty and sublimity out of ugliness, so also is our carnal nature the seed-ground of nobility. The prophet of Arabia was the first Divine Messenger to disclose the secret in plain terms to the world, the evolution of which I speak is the evolution of consciousness—the sublimation of the animal consciousness in to Divine. This, in fact, is subjective side of religion, according to the teaching of Muhammed, and in this is his superiority manifest The other Messengers from Allah were the same but the methods ascribed to them by tradition for accomplishing their purpose were neither easy nor systematic, and at times unnatural. They would give us noble words of advice, but that in incoherent form; they would read us sermons on morality; they would supply us with a code of ritual and ceremonials; they would suggest prayer and sacrifice, and that is all.

On the other hand, Muhammad, like a professor of anatomy, explores the whole human mind, goes into its every seam, from heel to head. He does not propose to kill our instincts or crush our passions if they be, and because they are carnal, rather he propounds a system to control them so that they may function to our best advantage and pass from the bestial to the noble, from the mother instinct that germinates passions and instincts to the tendency for self preservation or, in other words, the instinct of existence. This instinct gives rise to two passions the passion of Anger and the passion of Divine.

Problems of the Bantu.

(Continued.)

III

"Native education, as it existed to-day, was almost entirely, the result of missionary enterprise. If that was withdrawn, Native education would practically come to a standstill. Here one cannot escape the question: Can responsible statesmanship view such a situation with equanimity while appreciating to the full all that missionary enterprise has accomplished? It has been a great accomplishment, won by heroism. It is evident that such efforts, viewed in the light of any comprehensive plan of education, can be regarded only as fragmentary, local in application, and appertaining sometimes more nearly to welfare work than to any plan of education con-

ceived on broad, carefully-thought-outlines . . . This is an age of largescale, rather than piecemeal, planning. . . . . Don't provide driblets, and don't send a boy to do a man's errand. Is it not possible to float a Government loan of ten or twenty-five million pounds to enable this Native problem to be dealt with once and for all and with some hope of the investment yielding a good return ?"

ADVICE TO THE BANTU.

"My concluding remarks," said the speaker, "are directed to my own Bantu fellowmen present.

"Let us encourage the few white friends that we have, the whites who have been emancipated from prejudice against us by performing deeds that will convince them that we are a race worth uplifting.

"Remember that those whites who profess to be definitely against our advance in civilisation have much to learn to get the right perspective of racial questions and will in time become liberalised once they realise that our uplift in culture will benefit the country and themselves economically. Between the two groups of whites there is a large number who are neutral and have not made up their minds whether to be for or against Bantu uplift. Let us, work systematically to win new friends from among them, doing this by means of organisation such as the Institute of Race Relations, or joint councils, or a purely Bantu body that will approach and register them definitely, just as is being done in London by white friends who have clubbed to help friendless African students. In some cases it is possible to conduct correspondence with those so minded. Some negrophobes can be, and have been, converted by men like Dr. Aggrey, through the use of reasonable, reasoning and moderate language with humour wisely interspersed, instead of bombastic abuse of one's enemies. Abuse never wins friends. Aggrey enjoined us to use sugar, not vinegar, to catch people or flies.

"Avoid the wrong way of begging, pleading for mercy cringing, or confessing weakness, because the world despises cowards and beggars.

"A profitable way is to win by a show of merit by being of real worth financially, by being clean, neat, industrious, mentally awake, thrifty, upright, and by being intelligent or looking intelligent.

"Do not beg for opportunity, make it and take it. Do not beg for liberty but demand it through being equal to it and being men and women equal in worth to others in the social order."

AFRICAN OR BANTU.

(To the Editor Ilanga).

Sir,

The corresponce in the Ilanga on the above two words seem to show that this question is of vital interest to many, perhaps you would allow space to give a contrast from another authority on the matter for the information of Mr. Josiah Maphumulo. Here it is :

"How little you know of the African puzzle is seen when it leaks out that the very name (Africa) is utterly unknown to the Negro Africa? He has never heard such a hideous word. It is a mere tag, a ticket stuck on the back of this continent by outsiders. A straw indicates the current, and if we know not the name, then we know less of the nature of the black place and black person, of black men and blacker manners".--- DAN CRAWFORD. "Thinking Black".

From "Bantu" is not known in all African tongues. "African" can apply correctly to both Zulus and Pigmies. So alll foreign born but permanent residents can be correctly termed "Africans".----But the word "Bantu" would not be used for it would not partidularise sufficiently, Bantu would be confined to its correct meaning, namely, people" ----DR. G. W. A. WILDER. "South African Outlook".

The above remarks which are diametrically opposed to one another are of two Missionaries, the first quoted a "home-born" who has the distinction of having lived twenty two years in Africa without a break, and the other a Colonial, or, as he would prefer it, a "White African". These Missionaries are, no doubt, very able, learned and thoughtful men, and it would seem a height of presumption to question their statements. Fortunately they differ and contrast each flatly; it is therefore open to us to appeal from tradition and recognised authorities in Ethnological and Anthrohol gal studies of the Bantu. We all know from experience what distorted images our peculiar angle of vision, our religious, moral, national, political spectacles may produce, from what we can bring ourselves to believe, yea, honestly believe, if there was nothing to make us hesitate.

Mr. Crawford writes with caution, but Dr. Wilder is positive in his statements that we are not Bantu but Africans and that we are misusing the word "Bantu". We accept a mirror with a flaw but when it is said to be good it is open to criticism.

If Dr. Wilder, from his knowledge of an African language claims to know words that are being misused by the Natives of the language, surely, we as aborigines, can claim the same privilege, without being guilty of any want of respect towards a man who, in his own sphere, has done some excellent work. When two different, and to some extent, exclusive cultures meet, a mutual adjustment would no doubt take place as a matter of action and reaction, but when one of them gains a social and political ascendancy and the other is forced to fight for existence in all its own Native land, certain foreign elements necessary for the fight are accepted and assimilated, tending thereby on occasions to undermine the roots of the older system.

It is not difficult to see that Dr. Wilder's remarks were actuated with the avowed object of affoarding fascilities in a possible way of obliterating the Bantu as a race. This I consider worthy of the strongest condemnation which a love of truth can dictate. He will not accept Bantu for it is not known in all African tongues. Is "African" known either to a Zulu or Pigmy? To some a mere etymology may seem of little importance. to others who know the true meaning of Logos and who have perceived once and for all the inseparableness of language and thought, especially among the Bantu, it is a great deal more than a trifle.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

NATIVE BILLS

PROPOSED BANTU NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Editor, *Mochochonono*,

From all sides it is suggested that the Bantu nation should meet in conference at some centr l meeting place this year, preferably on Ding an's Day Monday 16th December next, in order to voice its feeling, in united fashion, on the questions of the Government Native Bills and the incorporation of the Protectorates.

As all leaders of organisations concerned in these matters are being asked to assist, I am writing in my capacity as the President of the Cape Native Voter's Convention to indic te my willingness to help as far as I can manage. In order to win a representative attendance it seems we should meet willing y by a tacit and unopposed agree nent at Bloemf nt in on the well known holiday mentioned above, not at the invitation of any particu ar politic l organis tion but as gu sts of the Bloemfontein local Advisory Board or some other loc l compe ent committee to be decided upon by the Bantu Mayor Mr T. M. Mapik l who is acc ptable to all of us concerned. For the chairmanship of this convention I trust we shall be united in le ting Dr Seme take the chair, it being understood th t he is there only as our chosen indiv dua , not in his capa ity as Pr sident of the African National Congress, ut as one kindly asked by all of us to fill this emergency position, and as one who will be able to see the decisions through to parliament a d therefore with more thoroughness than is at the command of us teachers and hired servants.'

Position of the Protectorates.

In its sub-leader of the 1st inst *Umteteli wa Bantu* exp'ains in simple language the position of the Protectorates after General Hertzog's conversation with Mr Thomas. Our contemporary has interpreted the arrangement as we have understood it. We are surprised that many people had a wrong idea of the arrangement. It seems they only gave a passing glance at the report and misunderstood it. We are pleased that our contemporary has s en fit to make this explanation for our people not to lose heart in discussing the matter.

This is what *Umteteli* says:—

"There seems to be much misapprehension among Africans with r gard to the outcome of General Hertzog's conversations with Mr J. H. Thomas, British Secreta y for the Dominions. The beli f is general that the battle is ost, that General Hertzog has persuaded the British authorities to hand over the Protectorates to the Union, and that further di cussion is therefore futile The matter does not strike us in that light With regard to Bechuanaland, n i-ther Britain nor th Union has territorial rights over that country. The King's authority over Bechuanaland is purely administrative, not territorial, so that the territorial incorporation of Bechuana land in the Union is not possible under the Law. *Umteteli* recently made this clear.

With regard to the Protectorates generally, however Mr Thomas defined the B itish attitude to the Union as me n-sing that, "if there is fricti n between the Union Government and the territories, and there is ill-will, both sides wi l suffer. The arrangement we (Britain) have made is that there shall be close co-operation between the territories and the Union, so that *if at any time the change takes place*, it will be with the good will and co-operation of all parties, instead of the hostility which would otherwise develop."

If the undertaking to consult African opinion before the change is made, is taken in conjunction with Mr. Thomas's statement, it would appear that a preliminary policy of extended co-operation between the Union and the Territories is all that has been agreed on so far.

That, of course, is a very different thing from a final take-over. Africans should keep the distinction in mind.

ROAN ANTELOPE MINE RIOT.

Mr. R. S. Jeffreys, resident magistrate of the Ndola District, has concluded the hearing of the evidence at the inquest on the death of the Natives at the Roan Antelope Mine Native Compound on May 29 during the recent disturbance. In the case of a lengthy review, the magistrate indicated that the Native civil police force provided before the shooting was inadequate, both in numbers and in experience, to deal with the situation. His finding was that the Natives were killed by shots fired by the police in circumstances which rendered recourse to firing necessary.

SIR HERBERT YOUNG AND NORTHERN RHODESIAN CITIZENS.

6 – 21 – 35

NATIVE Affairs in Rhodesia have been or are in a turmoil as it seems there are differences of opinion by at least two sections of the white population in regard to the procedure adopted in exacting payment of taxes and the way the Government quelled the protests of those who thought they had a grievance against the Authorities. It is said the police were obliged to shoot without the proclamation having been read for the reason that the Natives were becoming too precipitate with the weapons they had in hand.

Now the chief cause of this at Ndola. They expressed divergence of opinion is the ap- their criticism of the Govern- pointment of a Commission to ment in no equivocal terms. investigate that matter. It is Another body of objectors said its personnel was objected were the white citizens of to because it was pro-Govern- the Colony of Northern Rho- ment and its findings would not desia. Ordinarily such bodies carry conviction. The objectors are chary of expressing their are none less than the members opinions against the Government of Missionary bodies of that openly for fear that this would ad- Colony at the time assembled versly influence the attitude of the Natives towards the Government. But in this instance they felt they would be failing in their duty towards the Natives and the of Government if they refrained from recording their views on the Government's manifest misdeeds. Their coming forward in this fashion shows clearly that affairs and officials are not what they should be in Northera

Race Problem - 1935

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Now the chief cause of this divergence of opinion is the appointment of a Commission to investigate that matter. It is said its personnel was objected to because it was pro-Government and its findings would carry conviction. The objectors are none less than the members of Missionary bodies of that Colony at the time assembled at Ndola. They expressed their criticism of the Government in no equivocal terms. Another body of objectors were the white citizens of the Colony of Northern Rhodesia. Ordinarily such bodies are chary of expressing their opinions against the Government openly for fear that this would adversly influence the attitude of the Natives towards the Government. But in this instance they felt they would be failing in their duty towards the Natives and the Government if they refrained from recording their views on the Government's manifest misdeeds. Their coming forward in this fashion shows clearly that affairs and officials are not what they should be in Northern

Rhodesia, and no wonder. Most white people think Natives are so inferior that they will do things upon a Native which they would not dream of doing to a white man. This is such a commonplace that a European who thinks he is unfairly dealt with by another is often heard to cry, "Does he take me for a Native"?

This is why we wonder a great deal to read that Gen. Hertzog thinks the Union Government is well able to look after the Protectorates just as any other nation in the world. If that is the case why is South Africa so much noted for its ill-treatment of its Natives by other countries of the world? Its anti-Native policy is not approved of in France, Britain and the United States. Here in South Africa, besides personal hostility towards the Native it is the set policy of the Government that the Native shall not be allowed scope for self-development except along certain lines and those only approved of by a minority of the white population. The majority rate him merely as at one remove above the baboons.

The objection against the Northern Rhodesia Commission as such is justified as it will truly not carry conviction and would have been opposed by any groups were it not appointed for Natives of South Africa.

It is not to be wondered at that the Governor, Sir Herbert Young had to fly to personally address the Missionary Conference to give the members thereof warning against condemning the Government openly especially as the criticisms may be assimilated by Natives. Conditions have reached such a pass that the bare truth must be spoken, it were for the good of the country to speak it even if some people in high places will be perturbed. This is reminiscent o those old days of Dr. Phillip and later Bishop Colenso had to speak out on behalf of the Natives who were expleited and and advantage taken their inarticulateness and illiteracy.

Future of the Africans Political Destiny.

Mochaudoma

AS EMBODIED IN THE NATIVE BILLS.

Masenyi Basutola

(By S H Matsabela Mokhethi)

6 - 19-3

What the ultimate destiny of the Africans as embodied in the pronouncement of the Native Bills will be on the one hand, and its desperate disgusting servility on the other, and the implication of the African's inability, the total denial even of his bare right to carry out a better future for himself, no one can tell.

The most important point about these bills is the prevention of further registration of Africans as parliamentary voters, which prevention acts as the imperceptibly gradual elimination of the privilege which we thought in the future would be extended to the Northern provinces of the Union. What is this that White South Africa fear from an African, which fear prevents the Whites from giving an African that opportunity of working out his destiny without let or hinderance, that long cherished opportunity that would enable an African to play a certain role towards the civilisation and progress of our day we do not know. One sees the significance of a blind prejudice emanating from fear, forming the basis of the arguments we have already heard. Worse still, the Parliamentary Members did not behave like "Justice Loving" men, who fought for what was right, but behaved like sheer vote-catchers battering on the hysterical emotions of the ignorant folks when the committees suggestions came up for discussion.

The so-called Native Problem can be easily and amicably settled if only there is a sensible and mutual co-operation and understanding between the Blacks and the Whites in this country, instead of this branding of an African's thoughts as things to be shunned and feared blighting his life, the best of its career, and debarring him the wage of his own.

As a race, there can be no doubt that the Africans are facing a historic hour, owing to the fact that the Native Bills are pregnant of the decision of a position our Race is to occupy not only in South Africa but also in the Affairs of Civilised Mankind, which position no doubt is that of subordination. This Native Bills are framed for the purpose of upholding the White Man's prestige and superiority over a Back Man. The white community of the Union holds that the Union stands uncompromisingly for the paramountcy of the White Races, not only within its borders but also throughout the length, breadth, width and thickness of Africa. This is the policy that has the unqualified approval of not less than 95 per cent of the Whites irrespective of whether they are Dutch or British. This is the policy which the Africans are supposed to make up their minds to accept as the first and fundamental essential of any amelioration of their so-called political status.

I therefore appeal to all the proletariate not only in the Union but also in the Protectorates to make their voices heard in this most historically decisive hour, because the fact remains undeniable that this matter will ultimately affect the Africans of the Protectorates if not the whole of Africa.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

BROADCASTING FOR NATIVES RACES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Weekly News

It has been stated that the South African Government will adopt the recommendations of Sir John Reith, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in his Report on Broadcasting in South Africa. Commenting on that part of the Report relating to broadcasting for the Native Races, Rev. W. J. Noble, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, writes: 5-25-35

"I think Sir John's comments are extremely valuable. It is not likely that for some time to come the native people in South Africa will be in a position to buy wireless receiving sets for themselves, and therefore the only present method by which they can avail themselves of broadcasting is by some sort of grouping.

"I think the most valuable contribution to this method can be made through the Missions and the Churches. There are, for instance, a large number of very important Training Institutions throughout South Africa, where receiving sets would no doubt be a great boon and be greatly valued. There are also many very large Churches where if suitable programmes were available the people would probably be glad to make use of this opportunity.

"I am not sure that the ordinary Native School could yet be brought into this scheme. I do not know to what extent Sir John Reith is acquainted with the attitude of the Government of the Union of South Africa to Native Education, but it is unhappily true that that education is starved by the Government while they pour out the most lavish sums for the education of white children. Thus, unless the Government were prepared to do something by way of grants for wireless receiving apparatus in Native Schools there does not seem to me to be the slightest hope of those schools being provided for a long time to come.

"I think the proposal that in urban centres wireless might be installed in places where social service is done is a very good one. I suppose Sir John has not gone further in consideration of this matter, but one point which arises in my mind is that in connection with the existence of very large mining compounds and town locations, where the native people live in great numbers and where large crowds of them could be reached almost more easily than anywhere else.

"I notice that Sir John Reith says 'on occasions a native language could be used. But surely it would be neccessary to do this as part of a set purpose, and not merely occasionally? Even amongst the Urban natives the knowledge of English is so limited, and in general so scanty amongst those who know that language at all, that it would be of very little service to them, and any broadcast which aimed to reach the native peoples would have to be conducted in one or more of their own tongues. As you know, something of this kind is already being attempted in India, with broadcasting in half-a-dozen different languages from the same station. I do not think it would be necessary to use as many as these for South Africa, but certainly it would be necessary to employ two or three of the main native languages.

"Sir John Reith's Report seems to me to look forward to a great ideal, all of which will not be practicable I fear, for a good many years, but some parts of which might be carried out very quickly, provided the Government of South Africa were willing to act with proper consideration to the native peoples I hope very earnestly that his programme will not only be adopted as a whole, but will be carried out in detail with the least possible delay."

Mr. J. Merle Davies, Director of the Social and Industrial Research Department of the International Missionary Council, which is undertaking an enquiry into the possible use of films in the education and entertainment of natives in Africa, is very much interested in the question of broadcasting for the same purpose.

"It would be particularly useful," he said, "in the great mines and on the railways, where it is possible to collect numbers of people together to listen in. Even in remoter parts, where the question of receiving instruments presents a difficulty, the people will gather from long distances on special occasions and for a special purpose. Moreover, some of the Native Chiefs have the intelligence and also the means to maintain their own wireless receiving outfit. and some are sufficiently enlightened to be glad to extend listening facilities to their people."

ITALY AND ETHIOPIA

The reports from apparently authentic sources that Premier Mussolini has informed Captain Anthony Eden, England's traveling diplomat, that Italy will be satisfied with nothing less than a protectorate over Ethiopia, backed by military occupation, and accompanied by the expulsion of the country from the League of Nations, reveals the extent to which the Italian dictator is willing to go, to swell the size of the domain over which he rules with an iron hand. The Constitution

Ethiopia has an area of 350,000 square miles, twice the size of Germany, and a population of more than 6,000,000. 6-7-35

The Italian demand is in contradiction of the policies enunciated at the time of the signing of the treaty of Versailles, of which Italy is a signatory, and which resulted in a redrawing of the map of Europe so that peoples who had long been subjects might again rule themselves.

Italian control of Ethiopia would deprive Great Britain of control over a section of the Cape-to-Cairo railroad, and would seriously threaten conditions in French Somaliland. Atlanta Ga

The Italian superiority in man power and modern fighting equipment will make the conquest of Ethiopia fairly easy—but the nomadic Ethiopians, fierce fighters and able to live under conditions that would be fatal to Italian soldiers, would carry on a guerilla warfare that would sap the strength of the Italian army and cost the Italian government a huge amount of money.

Already reports are current that the entire Moslem world may come to the aid of Ethiopia, which would make still more difficult Italy's task of controlling the fierce tribesmen after the country had been seized.

Mussolini may be bluffing to get the greatest latitude possible in his Ethiopian program from the other European powers, but it is not probable that he seriously considers a plan that would complicate the relations between Italy, Great Britain and France and involve the Rome government in a project that will require the indefinite expenditure of man power and money.

SOME GROWING SOCIAL EVILS.

The Weekly News

IRRELIGIOUSNESS.

6-15-35

Grahamstown, Africa

It may be urged by some meticulous people that it is the function of the Church and its subsidiary branches to treat on such matters as indicated by the headline of this article We however beg to submit that a Public Journal such as we purport to be should not be indifferent to those things which may tend to a degeneration of the moral, social and religious standards, which are known and recognised by all well organised Christian communities. We intend for a few weeks to review some of the growing evils in our midst as a people, especially amongst the members of the younger generation; the young men who fill positions of trust and responsibility in the Civil Service and Mercantile worlds; the young men who fill the ranks of mechanics and other wage

earners.

We would also refer to our young women who apparently adorn local society, and belong to the educated class.

Surely anyone who studies the signs of the times knows that all is not satisfactory.

We admit that it is an old cry or complaint, but which should nevertheless not be allowed to lie dormant or put away in some shelf. Without encroaching on the ranks of the professional moralist or religious preacher, we can envisage an atmosphere of growing irreligiousness, a disregard for things sacred and neglect of Church attendance.

As a Colony our attention has always been drawn to the fact that this Colony was founded by religious philanthropists. That the basic idea in connection with the settlement on the Grain Coast of Africa was not only to make the people free, but also to make them Christians. In times of stress we always refer to Governor CLARKSON'S prayer for the people of the Colony. We cherish the sentiments of that prayer as a precious heritage, but would appear to forget that the good Governor CLARKSON was a Christian and a GOD-fearing man, hence his relations with our ancestors were so characteristic of all the Christian virtues.

Freetown has been called a City of Churches and well may it so remain. There is, however, to-day a growing neglect of the worship of the Sanctuary. The effect of Christian worship, we are assured, is a discipline to the soul which we all possess, think what others may to the contrary.

We are not asking for sanctimonious men and women, with long faces, but simply for an adjustment of the mentality to what should be designated the right attitude.

"Ask for the old path," says the Prophet "and walk therein." Again we must confess that we do not think that everything old is best, but we know that there is a good deal of virtue in the majority of the old ways.

It may be that the loss of peace in many a home is due to this neglect of cultivating the right attitude to things religious.

It is not unlikely that the want and penury which prevails through unemployment and other causes, may be but re-actions of our neglect in recognising the Giver of all good things. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of GOD and His Righteonsness, and all other things shall de added unto you," are the words of one whose authority can never be disputed, or despised, without adverse results.

We appeal to one and all for serious effort to rekindle into a flame the dying embers of their one time right attitude to matters religious and sacred,

Bantu Views on Native Bills.

[Continued.]

NEW CAPE DEPARTURE.

The Senate has nothing to do with the disposal of the moneys mentioned above and it is mostly a mere rubber stamp or registering machine very much like its prototype, the British House of Lords. No one in England would dare suggest that all people of the lower classes should be represented by four members of the House of Lords. The mere proposal in Parliament would bring about a rebellion like the French Revolution. Yet the citizens of South Africa are here asked in all seriousness to approve of Bills that are no less unjust. This is consistent with the policy of the north, but constitutes a new departure for the Cape. It seems incredible, to one born in the Cape, that these proposals will be incorporated in the statute books of the Union without a protest at least from those Members of Parliament who have a grain of sense of justice, especially those who stand for constituencies with black voters. This is supposed to be justice according to the principles of General Hertzog and his Nationalist followers.

During a Nationalist congress held at Port Elizabeth in October, 1933, one speaker, Mr. B. R. Hattingh (since dead) was reported to be pleading for a coalition with the South African Party, and to say "We want a white South Africa. We want to solve the native question and we want to get rid of the native vote. We can never do these things by ourselves." This was uttered when the proportion of the native vote had been diminished from seven to three per cent. by reason of the introduction of the Women's Enfranchisement Act (1930), and it is clear that the animus against the native vote cannot be due to a fear for its influence but rather to the traditional anti-native spirit of the north.

GREAT LESSON OF HISTORY.

The proposal now is that the 5,000,000 Africans of the Union shall be represented by four white Senators while the Europeans who are less than 2,000,000 have 150 Members of Parliament plus 40 Senators. We are to have no individual vote but are to be brigaded in electorate colleges consisting of chiefs, headmen, advisory boards and village councils, all of which bodies possess no primary interest in the franchise as such. In other words the stage is set for the period of a generation, after which we are to cease to have any reoresentation in Parliament, to be taxed without representation—a position that lost the American colonies to England. This is a case of the prov rb that the great lesson of history is that no lesson is taken from history. South Africa will be in the happy situation that she can dare to repeat the defiance of England to the American colonists without suffering any material damage, thanks to the illiteracy or indifference of the Africans she rules.

The proposed representation in the Provincial Council amounts to two members for 2,000,000 people and that is to end as soon as roads, hospitals and primary education are transferred to other bodies.

But are these the only matters in which the interests of black and white are intertwined? This is just where the logic of those who put these Bills forward fails: they assume that in South Africa the colour of a man's skin separates his economic interests from those of the rest of the population. This would be true if we had complete territorial segregation where one section lived a life independent of another, that is, without interchange of trade or reciprocal service."

CAMPAIGN UNPOPULAR IN ITALY

From a Correspondent

Contrary to the assertions of the Italian press, the Abyssinian campaign is unpopular. Enthusiasm for it is confined almost entirely to the more youthful members of the Fascist militia. Even amongst officers of the regular army there is criticism of the campaign and recruits show much unwillingness in reporting for service with the colours.

The unpopularity of the campaign and the extreme discontent produced by the general pauperisation that has grown steadily under the Fascist regime appear to have alarmed the authorities, with the result that there is an intensified Terror. The Terror is not concentrated against any particular class—members of the middle class as well as of the working class are amongst the victims. Writers and teachers are sentenced together with manual labourers, and there has been a round-up amongst what little is left in Italy of Communists and Socialists. The slightest symptom of hostility to the regime may be followed by the severest penal measure, and even to be suspected of indifference may be dangerous. And yet almost everyone seems to be complaining in Italy nowadays.

Sentences of imprisonment or deportation ranging up to twenty years are not uncommon. The total of the sentences awarded by the Special Court since the amnesty of last September now amount to 358, in all 1,218 years of imprisonment. On May 31 ten anti-Fascists of Piedmont were sentenced to a total of fifty-one years of imprisonment for "subversive" activities in Novara—their leader received a sentence of twenty-one years.

Arrests have recently been made in Venice, Milan, Padua, Genoa, and Coni. Many of the prisoners—Bruno Maffi and Ermanno Bartellini, of Milan, for example—were arrested after they had only just completed terms of imprisonment. The mere fact that a person is known to hold anti-Fascist opinions is often enough to make him suffer imprisonment or deportation to the islands.

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

COL. D. REITZ AND UNION POLICY FOR NATIVES.

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WHEN in Britain Col. Denys Reitz has been making efforts to enlighten the British people as well as to convert them to view the Union policy on Natives as justifiable and one in common with all the world nations not excepting even Britain herself. The Natives of South Africa have before this suffered a great deal from South African European visitors in that they have laid the case over there for the South Africans in such a way as to convince the British that the wrong has all along been on the Native side and only right on the Colonists' side. We should never forget the few great men who against their own kith and kin dared to speak the truth regardless of consequences. Prominent among such noble characters the names of Dr. Phillip of the London Mission and our Bishop Colenso at once come on top. We know of many others who dared to speak the truth even when it meant that they may be ostracized and condemned as traitors and negrophiles in a bad sense.

Now Col. D. Reitz was defending the Union's treatment of Natives by challenging Britain hereself as not having done any better than the Union. We wonder if there were any who were impressed. We have a long list of enactments of the Union which is a record for any country in the world. What country can beat this: The Pass Laws, The Natives Land Act in Industry. The Master and Servants Act (Natives) The Riotous Assemblies Act, the differentiation in Education and in public conveyances?

In South Africa no Native African is a man or is recognised as one. A new meaning has been attached to the word "boy" in South Africa to mean all Natives however old, educated and well-behaved. You never see the word "man" ever applied to a Native African. There is very little recognition of merit in a Native of South Africa. The racial quarter from which Col. Reitz comes from is noted for its unwillingness to give any room for improvement by Natives. Any attempt at self-improvement is discouraged and such an aspirant persecuted or chased away from the presence of the superior governing race. It is not the desire of such that the Natives of South Africa should aspire to independence economically but the fiat is that he should the the perpetual drawer of water and cutter of wood for his master and do nothing for himself. No, there is much room for the Union to turn a new leaf and to give more human freedom for its Native subject population who have the capacity and the desire for growth and aspirations for better thing. Their old tribal life is now left behind and there is no danger of their uniting now and rebelling against their white rulers.

EDUCATION IN LAGOS, S. NIGERIA

We publish the following essay from the pen of a Nigerian Lady Student in America.

PREFACE

Nearly all the Western peoples think of Africa as a place in some unworlldy end of the globe where there are hosts of savage tribes, wild beasts and wild unhealthy land. It is often romantically called 'The dark continent.' Whose fault is it? There are many European explorers and Missionaries in Africa. Why do they not enlighten their people and show and explain to them the modern Africa? The fact is that people would be bored and openly disbelieving; so they take home glamorous tales and pictures of things Africans never heard or saw.

The movies thrill people with the wildest tales about Africa thus the whole of Africa is condemned. South Africa, however has not suffered so much through mistaken ideas. This may be due to the fact that many Europeans have settled there much to the disadvantage of the natives. This essay then is not dealing with the Africa of the movie world but with the new Africa inhabited by people most of whom are civilized and are as sensible and capable as any other race. The facts given will be about Lagos, the port and capital of Southern Nigeria, West Africa.

Are educators needed on the West Coast of Africa? Ask the educated Lagosian this question and his answer will be that the educational needs of Lagos, alone are over-whelming. The very fact that parents are undergoing many sacrifices to send their children to England to take up a profession is significant. Children are often sent to England at a very early age; young students often work their way to England and through a profession. This show that something is surely needed for them in their own country.

Another significant fact is that Africans are looking at their educational system with critical eyes. Why do children play truant from School? Why do some parents say it is a waste of money to send their children to school? It is because Lagos has not the right type of Educators. Africa has had enough of educators who bring with them discarded western methods; also of those who bring only the three R's with a smattering of the classics and religion. Those who wish to bring western methods with no adjustments to the African environment also are not needed. A great many of the educators who come to Lagos are those who cannot get jobs elsewhere and go to Africa to get rich. The Gold Coast and Sierra Leone

seem to receive better attention because they will always protest. Lagos has just only begun to protest. Many people say that the education is poor because the people will not take full advantage of it and have not progressed since the first missionary efforts. This is a mistake; in a great many parts of Africa there is cultivated land, good housing conditions, good sanitary conditions and good business efforts; many Africans hold official positions, many are doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers, politicians, clerks. Of course the number of illiterates is still great and it should be the work of native educators to help their masses; they must realise that if Africa is going to progress, it must be the work and effort of Africans themselves.

There is too little native enterprise in Lagos to-day. Although Africans are working amongst British educators the educational system is in the hands of the Government. What is the British Government's aim in giving Africa education? It is difficult to find an underlying philosphy for the education carried on in Lagos. Each School seems to have its own theory.

For instance Government schools seem to have the giving of academic knowledge as their chief aim; another seems to be the teaching of loyalty to the crown.

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The Missionary Schools of course have conversion as their first aim and again the ever recurring teaching of patriotism. However, we can take it that the Government's chief aim for giving Africa education is to teach the people to read, write, be good British subjects and be religious; so they have set up schools. There are elementary schools also lately secondary schools. The Schools in Southern Nigeria are confined mostly to Lagos and its outskirts. Hardly anything has been accomplished for adult education.

King's College for boys and Queen's College for girls are two secondary schools owned and supported by the Government. Then there are fifteen Missionary Society schools, twelve Roman Catholic Schools, seven Wesleyan Methodist Schools, and three native enterprise schools and three Moslem schools. All these schools are for native children, for luckily there is no racial problems and Africans should see they do not bring them about by silly inter-marriages. The problem is the curriculum.

How can European Teachers who do not know the Yoruba language teach children who cannot speak English? It is certain that the children never grasp the language quite well: their pronunciation and rhythm is not good. The standard of work is necessarily low for English is used for all parts of school work. The content of the curriculum is negligible. African children solve the same mathematical problems that English children solve or used to solve: they learn about the British Isles whilst they know nothing of their own vast continent; they learn English history as if Africa had never existed till they were born; they learn Latin and have a smattering of French the French could never understand.

The biggest crime is the bad teaching of Art and Religion; two mediums closest to the heart of Africans. The children receive some denominational religion; they are expected to practice the creeds whilst they see their teachers contradicting in their actions the ideals they profess.

The children learn staid, old English type of art whilst all the time there is so much to be understood in the art of their country and so much they could do to develop it. There is no doubt that the schools of Lagos form a part of the West in Africa. What can be the result when Western and African things are mixed? Is there a clash? The introduction of education in Africa has brought about its good and bad results; if things do not change the bad results are going to overwhelm the good. One good result is that it has brought about an attitude of deeper thought amongst the Africans; a more nationalistic feeling and an understanding of Western methods and thought.

But other serious efforts are that this western method of doing everything in School is not going to foster the appreciation of things African; people begin to think that because they wear European clothes and speak some kind of English they are educated and so Africa has its pedants. Why should this education have failed? Because it is not a reality to the children. It is something outside of their lives. Modern educators in the West are saying that education should fit the community in which it is put. Education has to allow people to develop to their fullest. They do not say this in Africa; they exploit out there. What type of education can fit Africa? I think it is to be one that will deal basically with religion and art. The native efforts in these fields should be developed. The children see these types of things around them; why should they not be taught to appreciate them instead of admiring the West whilst the West is taking African art out of Africa for nothing and it becomes priceless out in the West.

If the Yoruba language is used as a medium for teaching and English is learned as a foreign language there is going to be more life in the School; if they learn facts about Africa there is going to be more pride in their country.

Africans are ignorant about facts concerning their nations. Geography should give the children a vivid idea of the customs, habits, attitudes and ways of living of some of the most prominent nations of to-day.

Skill needed in an African environment should be imparted and also that which is going to help in the understanding of other nations. In the new Schools we need to pay attention to development of the individual as well as to that of society. The most important introduction will be science: the learning of science is negligible at present. Why cannot African doctors take an interest in native medicine? It has a future surely?

Who then is going to help the educational system to change? It should be Africans themselves. If they cannot train at home they should try to get abroad. Our most promising students should certainly be helped abroad.

Some people often tell us that once we get to London or New York we will not wish to return home again; to them real Africans can answer:—

There are millions who know nothing of your spell
And revile you for your cruelty and pains
"Out in Africa" they say
Men are lost and thrown away.

We know better. Mother Africa, our children come to stay and they never scale the city wall again.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa.

Location Boards' Congress.

(Native Opinion 2-5-35)

CONFERENCE AT PRETORIA

(W. W. Jabavu)

Continued.

A strong protest against the activities of the police 'pick-up' vans in Johannesburg was passed by the Location Advisory Boards' Congress which concluded its deliberations in Pretoria on December 21, after sitting for three days.

The Congress, after passing a protest resolution, sent a deputation to interview the Minister of Justice on the subject. Congress passed several resolutions for transmission to the Government, among the most important being those that referred to trading rights of the Natives in the Orange Free State, and the activities of the 'pick-up' police van in Johannesburg. On the latter subject the following resolution was unanimously passed:

'That this Congress of Location Advisory Boards views with alarm the system of arrests by means of police 'pick up' vans at present in force in Johannesburg. The Congress was firmly convinced that the methods adopted in making such arrests tended to undermine the confidence of the African people in the Europeans' sense of justice.

'With a view to ascertaining the truth and accuracy of these allegations, Congress earnestly appeals to the Minister of Justice to institute an enquiry into the operations of the 'pick up vans.'

A deputation of the Congress on December 20 waited on the Secretary of Native Affairs at Union Buildings with the following matters: Trading licences in the Orange Free State; question of old age pensions which do not apply to Natives; and the activities of the 'pick-up' police van in Johannesburg.

The deputation received sympathetic replies from the Minister's deputy, and in regard to the 'pick-up' vans concrete cases were desired to substantiate the complaint.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

With regard to old age pensions, the secretary of Native Affairs was very sympathetic, and promised to represent this matter and that of Native trading licences to the Minister.

Several responsible Europeans addressed the Congress, among whom were Mr. J. Brent (Location Superintendent at Kroonstad), Mr. A. H. McIntosh of Pretoria Mr. D. B. Naude (Location Superintendent at Port Alfred); the Rev. R. B Junod of Pretoria; Councillor Th o. Lorentz of Pretoria; Dr. A. Nelson (Assistant Medical Officer of Pretoria); Mr. G. Ballenden (Manager, Municipal Native Affairs Department, Johannesburg); and Mr. J. Leeuw (Location Superintendent, Pretoria). Their addresses were highly appreciated by the Congress.

The Congress delegates were entertained by the City Council of Pretoria on December 20, when they were taken round places of interest in Pretoria on two large buses. Some of the places visited were the Union Buildings, the Museum, the Zoo, the Government Mint, the Government Steel Works Factory, and both the Bantule and Marabastad Locations. In the evening, they were entertained to a reception in the Dougall Hall when a school choir and a company of comedians sang to the greatest approval of the delegates and audience.

The Congress concluded its sittings on December 21. After the financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £92-2-8 and the adoption of the general secretary's report were confirmed, office bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President R. H. Godlo (East London); general secretary, S. P. Mqubuli, Nancefield; treasurer, T. M. Mapikela, Bloemfontein; J. M. Nthakha, vice president, (Heilbron); H. B Nyati, Vereeniging, assistant secretary; Organisers: (Cape) W. W. Jabavu (Port Elizabeth); P. J. Mathlare (Beaufort West); B. H. Binda (O.F.S.); and Rev. Daniels and E. J. Motau (Transvaal).

The venue of the next conference is Kroonstad. After votes of thanks were passed, the Congress sang the Bantu National Anthem and closed with benediction at 3 p.m.

Police Repression.

(Native Opinion 2-5-35)

Instances have not been lacking that show a growing tendency of rash and unreasonable treatment of the Bantu by a section of the police force. Each of the larger towns can relate an unfortunate occurence of unwarranted repression where Natives are dealt with. A local instance here is that of a Native man who was recently arraigned by a white constable for riding a bicycle at night without a light. It transpired during the prosecution that the accused was in possession of a light, to wit, a hand torch, which he used in the course of his journey. A conviction was secured on the grounds that the torch was not a light fixed on the bicycle as is required by the regulation. Let us grant that this is admitted. Why are Europeans seen every night in the streets of King William's Town riding bicycles with similar hand torches and not charged in the same way as that Native? Certainly because the case of the Native was in itself hair-splitting and a trivial charge which should never have been brought to court. Indeed it would appear that a major charge against the particular Native under the curfew regulations had failed because he happened to be a registered voter. So as not 'to get away with it,' the hapless fellow was attacked on the bicycle light charge, which succeeded.

Another instance of over-zealousness by the local police occured on Sunday night, two weeks ago, when a Bantu young man emerging from the evening service (of all times) was asked by a Native constable to produce his poll tax receipt. He had left it at his home for safe keeping, and this he explained at the charge office. Contrary to expectations, the man was detained for over an hour, and subsequently he had to leave the precincts of the charge office that night without his bicycle. How the cycle became a joint issue with a poll tax receipt is a mystery capable of solution only by its originators. The repressive manner of exercising the functions of law as practised by the white police officers is being emulated by the Native constables against their kith and kin; under the impression that to be a dutiful policeman one must suppress the members of his own race. An unhappy example is being held out to the less enlightened members of the force that will, in the end undermine the dignity of the law. The strictures of Mr. Justice de Wet in the High Court,

Pretoria last week are timely and to the point in this connection. Here, a Native had been sentenced to the maximum penalty of 5s. fine fine in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court in respect of a trivial offence. Addressing Mr. F. P. van Gass, who appeared for the Crown, Mr. Justice de Wet said: "I would like to know what justification there was for arresting this Native as though he were a desperate criminal, handcuffing him, hauling him along and throwing him into prison for such an offence. A few weeks ago I had occasion to remark on similar treatment of a Native who was arrested for contravening the pass law." Later Mr. Justice de Wet said he hoped the constable would be promoted to some place where he could do some useful work.

Co-operative System.

(*By F. J. Senei Modibedi.*)

The matter that I am about to discuss is so intricate and complicated that only those people with thorough determination to do and die, will understand the principles embodied therewith. I am labouring under fear complex lest my failure and inability to do justice to this subject betrays me; admittedly the subject is far beyond my reach. I have a hope however that some valuable contribution will be made to strengthen the fundam ntal ideals of co-operative movements amongst the Basuto people.

Our present political situation, apart from being unjust, is absolutely retrogressive. It has now reached an insurmountable climax The people are so divided and jealous of each other, thateven Moshoeshoe would find it difficult to weld them together into one unit of harmony and brotherhood.

We have several political bodies which have and are daily proving to be a failure and non fruitful; whilst attempting to fight for the common cause, they are themselves most antagonistic and divided against each other. "United we stand and divided we fall;" is the greatest political law of nature; unless our leaders are prepared to obey and abide by this principle, we shall ultimately be bound to be destroyed. It is for that reason that we plead with them to forget all their family and personal differences, but try and work together for the common good of our people. On the contrary if they are not yet prepared to work harmoniously, I would advise them to pull of their hats and take into the game of Marabaraba to waste a bit of their time there, than have it wasted in politics.

Bana ba khoale ba bitsana ka mololi:—I have no proper English equivalent for the foregoing Sesuto phrase. To my mind, any supposed English equivalent could never produce the required effect. Being a self evident truth and admitted principle that *Bana ba khoale ba bitsana ka mololi;* how much more is the principle applicable to the sons of Mosuto, who are perfect human beings, made in the true and undoubted likeness of God and endowed with a sense far superior to that of the animals living on earth. With all that possession of higher mentality, we have no sense to apply the methods of co-operation amongst ourselves. We, undoubtly belong to that class of men who foolishly sing: "Coon, Coon, Coon, I wish my colour would change." Whilst at that it reminds me of the story of the great African, the late Dr. Aggrey, who once said; if he died and God asked him to return to the world under a different colour, he would certainly refus ; but would insist that God paint him more darker than he was, because he felt that he still had a great duty to do for his black brethren. I a ways wonder how many of us would have the same feeling:—"Coon, Coon, Coon, I wish my colour would change," is a kind of reply that every Mosuto would be inclined to give.

It is time we prayed God to teach us to realise ourselves, and realise all those virtues in ourselves more fully. He must teach us to eradicate all jealousies and petty differences, so that we may be proud of our colour, and that which we, ourselves can do. We must stand on our feet to support nothing except that which is Mosuto. In all things which appear yet to be of minor importance, we shoud straight away cultivate the habit of buying from or supporting that which is Mosuto.

ABYSSINIA PROMISES FIGHT OVER MANDATE

7-1-35

'We Will Fight To Last Man,' Army Chief Says; Selassie Concurs.

(Copyright, 1935, by the United Press.)

DJIBOUTI, French Africa, June 30.—(UP)—"If Italy hopes to obtain a mandate over Abyssinia she is making a grave error," Emperor Haile Selassie I, Abyssinian monarch, told Jean Perrigault, United Press special correspondent, in an exclusive statement at Addis Ababa.

The statement reached here by courier from the Abyssinian capital today.

"If Abyssinia some day should pass under a mandate," the emperor continued, "you may be sure Italy will not be the power which will hold it."

The emperor's declaration was in reply to reports Italian Premier Benito Mussolini planned to approach the League of Nations regarding an Abyssinian mandate.

War Minister Moulouguetta, who, with foreign advisers, has built, trained and equipped an army of 1,000,000 to replace the ragged rural guards who formerly were Abyssinia's chief military force, reinforced the emperor's statement.

"We will fight to a finish before surrendering to Mussolini," he said. "We now have 350,000 trained soldiers under colors. Within 15 to 30 days we can mobilize 900,000 reserves.

"Our army will fight with the same bravery that has made its military prowess a tradition for more than 2,000 years. We will fight, if necessary, until the last man is dead."

Perrigault, a French journalist investigating conditions in Abyssinia as a special correspondent of the United Press, said a small sedition movement was discovered in the province of Go-Djam among soldiers formerly commanded by a defeated rebel leader. The government did not think this movement had any connection with Italy-Abyssinian tension and believed it would be crushed easily.

INTEREST IN ETHIOPIA.

According to recent information, a trusted Ethiopian emissary has been in Washington on a diplomatic and commercal mission, and has been empowered to place a cash order in this country for the armament of Ethiopia, as Abyssinia now prefers to be called. The implications of such a mission lend special interest to the second edition of "The Last of Free Africa," by Gordon MacCreagh, a book which has just been published by Appleton-Century. In this volume, the author not only analyzes the current Italian-Ethiopia situation, but makes an ardent plea for United States support of that nation's independence.

Race Problem-1935

Africa.

Custom Of Intermarriage Among The Basuto Chiefs.

The Comet

(By F. J. SENEL MODIBEDI).

Mochochonono

Superstition is an inborn belief hence most difficult to iradicate. The whole of our lives is governed and directed by superstition. It is only by coming into contact with civilization and slow education process that we can be in a position to expel some of these customs which have merely stood to handicap and hinder our progress. The law of nature has provided the many different nations of the world with as many different customs as there are nations. Certain customary laws have by principle and virtue of their practice become tribal or national laws. The failure to keep same is generally considered an offence punishable by death. It behoves us therefore, for the benefit of our country to educate those of our people in the rank and file who do not seem to make any effort to discharge from their company some of these old conservertive ideas.

Amongst all our customs, I have to-day decided to discuss or forward for public consideration, what in my opinion I consider one of the worst customs of our people. For the sake of brevity I shall merely direct my point to our chiefs. Indeed, this question of intermarriage in Basutoland has been a visitor to my thoughts many a time, and at last I have decided to share it with the general public. I am doubtful whether this question has ever presented itself to any one, in the same light as it presents itself to me. Looking through the columns of Mochochonono one reads of things like, inefficiency of chiefs, their inability to rule and finally their lack of education But we have never taken the trouble to investigate the causes of such inefficiency. I am sure, up to point we are all agreed that most of our chiefs are mentally deranged and physically incapable to stand any test of true leadership.

The causes of this seeming mental inefficiency may be entered round about the environment of superfluous intermarriage I may be quite wrong in my opinion and under the circumstances I shall gladly welcome the opinions of those who will venture to educate us in that line Perhaps, I might as well explain what I mean by intermarriage. I mean that kind of selfish marriage, which sees no other outside families, other than that of its own; the kind of marriage which circulates round and round one and the same family, Politically such marriage could not be considered proper, It does not spread itself quite enough to seek and create harmony and closer friendship with other outside families. Scientifically it does not help to strengthen the physical structure of the family concerned nor does it help to develop the family's mental capacity The practice in Basutoland has has been, and is, to marry as far as possible the closest relative. For instance: A daughter of his uncle (Ra-ngoan'ae) any chief will consider her proper wife. What an absurdity! Where does the principle of cross breed come in?

I think absolutely useless trying to speak about the progress and education of chiefs. The field of education is certainly wide but can only accommodate more of those people who are thoroughly bred up under true and proper physiological laws An imbecile or a mentally deficient could never be trusted to grasp the main virtues of education, Over and above that; education apart from mental efficiency requires a physically well developed man. The present type of intermarriage in this territory may be termed a *comedy of errors.* It is absolutely a dangerous habit.

In the full interest and general welfare of our people it would be highly advisable to device means whereby our chiefs could be compelled to seek their matrimony outside Basutoland, say from the Princesses of Zululand, Swaziland. Bechuanaland and Cape Colony. Let us imagine how, politically, such marriage would help to bring about co-operation and closer brotherhood; and it would introduce into our country new blood with different thoughts and ways from what we have at present. I am making this suggestion because I feel certain that if this kind of marriage is allowed to continue, this country will soon be flooded with imbeciles and cripples.

1935 Mendi Anniversary

Imvo Zabantsundu 1-5-35

(Contributed.)

Native Opinion

The Mendi Memorial Anniversary is approaching. It is necessary that all persons interested should begin now to make the necessary arrangements and preparations for same. The African people still want to be educated on the aims and objects of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund as the significance of the anniversary. It behoves therefore all our leaders and interested persons to begin now in order to arouse sufficient intelligent interest in the movement which is spreading so magnificently at the moment The committee responsible has been encouraged by the response it is receiving from various centres. Last year no fewer than nine centres participated in the commemoration of the Mendi Day With Johannesburg the Mendi Memorial Day has become a tradition and every patriot has learnt to regard it as a national day for the Africans. The committee has been pleased to note the amount of interestes African teachers are taking in the movement and intends to take advantage of this magnificent spirit on their part and has already approached the leaders of some of the Teachers' Associations with a view to urge the Africans. The propaganda being carried on through the schools, for it realising the fact that if the message of the memorial could touch the hearts and minds of the future mothers and fathers of the race, then no more than the 21st of the month. By this means the message of the memorial will reach and touch thousands of parents whose children attend our schools. Local committees are urged to interest African women who could organise bazaars and socials in aid of the fund. By this means a double purpose can be served in that while these functions will help to swell the fund they will also enable the public to appreciate the importance of the memorial to the race as a whole.

Teachers are enjoined therefore to organise school concerts during the first week in February, just a fortnight before the anniversary which falls on the 21st of the month. By this means while these functions will help the message of the memorial will be laid on a solid foundation could be insured and nothing could more than the future of the movement that.

Race Problem-1935

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(By P. J. SENEL MODIBEDI).

Mochochonono

Superstition is an inborn belief hence most difficult to iradicate. The whole of our lives is governed and directed by superstition. It is only by coming into contact with civilization and slow education process that we can be in a position to expel some of these customs which have merely stood to handicap and hinder our progress. The law of nature has provided the many different nations of the world with as many different customs as there are nations. Certain customary laws have by principle and virtue of their practice become tribal or national laws. The failure to keep same is generally considered an offence punishable by death. It behoves us therefore, for the benefit of our country to educate those of our people in the rank and file who do not seem to make any effort to discharge from their company some of these old conservertive ideas.

Amongst all our customs, I have to-day decided to discuss or forward for public consideration, what in my opinion I consider one of the worst customs of our people. For the sake of brevity I shall merely direct my point to our chiefs. Indeed, this question of intermarriage in Basutoland has been a visitor to my thoughts many a time, and at last I have decided to share it with the general public. I am doubtful whether this question has ever presented itself to any one, in the same light as it presents itself to me. Looking through the columns of Mochochonono one reads of things like, inefficiency of chiefs, their inability to rule and finally their lack of education But we have never taken the trouble to investigate the causes of such inefficiency. I am sure, up to point we are all agreed that most of our chiefs are mentally deranged and physically incapable to stand any test of true leadership.

The causes of this seeming mental inefficiency may be entered round about the environment of superfluous intermarriage I may be quite wrong in my opinion and under the circumstances I shall gladly welcome the opinions of those who will venture to educate us in that line Perhaps, I might as well explain what I mean by intermarriage. I mean that kind of selfish marriage, which sees no other outside families, other than that of its own; the kind of marriage which circulates round and round one and the same family, Politically such marriage could not be considered proper, It does not spread itself quite enough to seek and create harmony and closer friendship with other outside families. Scientifically it does not help to strengthen the physical structure of the family concerned nor does it help to develop the family's mental capacity The practice in Basutoland has has been, and is, to marry as far as possible the closest relative. For instance: A daughter of his uncle (Ra-ngoan'ae) any chief will consider her proper wife. What an absurdity! Where does the principle of cross breed come in?

I think absolutely useless trying to speak about the progress and education of chiefs. The field of education is certainly wide but can only accommodate more of those people who are thoroughly bred up under true and proper physiological laws An imbecile or a mentally defficient could never be trusted to grasp the main virtues of education, Over and above that; education apart from mental efficiency requires a physically well developed man. The present type of intermarriage in this territory may be termed a *comedy of errors.* It is absolutely a dangerous habit.

In the full interest and general welfare of our people it would be highly advisable to device means whereby our chiefs could be compelled to seek their matrimony outside Basutoland, say from the Princesses of Zululand, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Cape Colony. Let us imagine how, politically, such marriage would help to bring about co-operation and closer brotherhood; and it would introduce into our country new blood with different thoughts and ways from what we have at present. I am making this suggestion because I feel certain that if this kind of marriage is allowed to continue, this country will soon be flooded with imbeciles and cripples.

1935 Mendi Anniversary

Imvo Zabantsundu 1-5-35

(Contributed.)

Native Opinion

The Mendi Memorial Anniversary is approaching. It is necessary that all persons interested should begin now to make the necessary arrangements and preparations for same. The African people still want to be educated on the aims and objects of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund as the significance of the anniversary. It behoves therefore all our leaders and interested persons to begin now in order to arouse sufficient intelligent interest in the movement which is spreading so magnificently at the moment The committee responsible has been encouraged by the response it is receiving from various centres. Last year no fewer than nine centres participated in the commemoration of the Mendi Day. With Johannesburg the Mendi Memorial Day has become a tradition and every patriot has learnt to regard it as a national day for the Africans. The committee has been pleased to note the amount of interest African teachers are taking in the movement and intends to take advantage of this magnificent spirit on their part and has already approached the leaders of some of the Associations with a view to

South Africa. 1-5-35

Kongwelisandla

Teachers are enjoined therefore to organise school concerts during the first week in February, just a fortnight before the anniversary which falls on the 21st of the month. By this means the message of the memorial will reach and touch thousands of parents whose children attend our schools. Local committees are urged to interest African women who could organise bazaars and socials in aid of the fund. By this means a double purpose can be served in that while these functions will help to swell the fund they will also enable the public to appreciate the importance of the memorial to the race as a whole.

The propaganda being carried on by the Africans, that if the message of the memorial could touch the hearts of the future mothers of the race, then no more nothing could be laid for a solid foundation could be more insurmountable than the leaders and touch the future of the movement that.

We appeal to African leaders, ministers and teachers to support the cause. We must insure for higher and better education for the future leaders of the race. Interested persons should form local committees at once. Five persons in any district may form a local committee *and obtain a certificate of registration* together with copies of our draft constitution and general instructions from H. Selby Msimang, Hon. Secretary and Organiser, 10, Adams Arcade, 37, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

Board of Advice On Education

The Comet (Mochochonono, Basuto land) 1-16-35

Resume of the Meeting Held in Maseru on the 26th November, 1934.

This meeting was held in the Resident Commissioner's Courtroom on the above date under the chairmanship of His Honour the Acting Resident Commissioner, Mr J. H. Sims with the exception of the Rev. J. Ramseyer who was prevented from coming by the weather there was a full attendance of members. Sir Alan Pim was also present by invitation.

The first item on the agenda dealt with the financial proposals for the coming financial year. By the original estimate there would be a deficit of £9,282 in the Native Education Fund as at March 31, 1935, but it was now hoped that this would be reduced to about £7,000 or even less. In view of this deficit the Government was recommending that the capitation grant should remain at 17/-. The average attendance for 1933 was 45,571 and the proposed grant would thus be £39,145. It was explained that to come out on this grant one mission would have to effect further economies, for instance the external examination of Stds IV & V would have to become internal while 40 assistant teachers would have to be dismissed.

A new set of regulations for the Registration of Schools was then read through and eventually passed with certain minor alterations.

A proposal was brought forward by Rev. Father Belanger that "Elementary Vernacular Schools must maintain a minimum average attendance of forty pupils, except in the Maluti where the minimum will be thirty." This was considered too severe as the previous numbers were 20 and 16 and after discussion it was agreed that the minimum average attendance for mountain schools should be 20 and that for lowland schools should be 25. and that schools not reaching this minimum average attendance during 1934 will be removed from the Official List and paced on the Registered List (List B) in April, 1933.

The next proposition was also by Rev. Father Belanger, namely that all shools heretofore registered be accepted on the grant earning list, provided that they conform with the regulation. This led to a long discussion in which all members stated their views. The Roman Catholic mission claimed that all registered schools should be placed on the grant-earning list whether more money was forthcoming or not, and they claimed this as an act of justice toward their mission. Some members said that as the Government had disclaimed financial responsibility for these new schools the starting of such schools was the sole responsibility of the missions concerned. As this question was such an important one, meaning either, an increased expenditure of money or a redistribution of grants on a lower basis, the Chairman thought that the whole question should be referred to the High Commissioner.

A few other items were dealt with and the meeting the adiourned.

IN THE NATIVE DIVORCE COURT FOR NATAL AND THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCE HELD AT PIETERMARITZBURG.

CASE No. 25-5-34.

To JOANA NGCOBO (born Mbata) late of the Clan Syndicate, Albert Falls, New Hanover District, Province of Natal, but whose present whereabouts are unknown.

TAKE NOTICE that by Citation issued and now filed in this office, you have been cited to appear before the above Honourable Court sitting at City Courts, Pietermaritzburg, on the 6th day of August 1935, to answer your husband, SAMUEL NGCOBO in an action in which he claims:-

(a) An order for the restitution of conjugal rights, failing which a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii on the grounds that you wilfully and maliciously deserted him on the 10th day of August, 1932.

(b) Alternative relief.

TAKE NOTE that in default of your appearance the action still be proceeded with and judgment may be given against you without further notice.

Dated at Pretoria this 20th day of June 1935.

H. W. WARNER
Registrar.

HYAM & MOONEY
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Lincoln Chambers,
Pietermaritzburg.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

NATIVE BILLS.

Writing in "The Kingdom" the magazine of the diocese, the Right Rev. Wilfred Parker, Bishop of Pretoria, says: "Most of us, I suppose, are "Fusionists" believing that it is right for brethren to dwell in unity, but when Fusion was accomplished I confess to having felt some alarm lest liberal treatment of the Native Problem might be sacrificed as part of the price paid. It seems that my fears were well-grounded, I am bound to say with sorrow that certain of the most important proposals in the Bills are reactionary, and will make neither for peace or happinness. I wish with all my heart that I could say otherwise..... Cannot we South Africans be brave and just, and so legislate that such Natives who are qualified by education and general status be represented directly in the House of Assembly, at first by Europeans, after, say 15 years by Natives themselves?.....

It would be sound policy that the Natives themselves should be consulted as to the proposals and to that end I hope that the Government will see its way clear to convene a Native conference for the Union, similar to those held some years ago in Pretoria".

NATIVE BILLS.

PROPOSED BANTU NATIONAL CONVENTION

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From all sides it is suggested that the Bantu nation should meet in conference at some central meeting place this year, preferably on Dingaan's Day, Monday, 16th December next. In order to voice its feelings in united fashion, on the question of the Government Native Bills and the incorporation of the Protectorates.

As all leaders of organisations concerned in these matters are being asked to assist, I am writing in my capacity as President of the Cape Native Voters' Convention to indicate my willingness to help as far as I can manage. In order to win a representative attendance it seems we should meet willingly by a tacit and unopposed agreement at Bloemfontein on the well known holiday mentioned above, not at the invitation of any particular political organisation but as guests of the Bloemfontein Advisory Board or some other local competent committee to be decided upon by the Bantu Mayor, Mr. T. M. Mapikela who is acceptable to all of us concerned. For the chairmanship of this convention I trust we shall be united in letting Dr. Seme take this chair, it being understood that he is there as our chosen individual, not in his capacity as President of the African National Congress, but as one kindly asked by all of us to fill this emergency position, and as one who will be able to see the decisions through to Parliament and thereafter with more thoroughness than is at the command of us teachers and hired servants.

We need not wrangle about seniority of position for there will be plenty of room for us all to be active as his supporters, both on the platform and in committees. For the time being we should get busy with our local organisations at home, and induce some chiefs from Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland, if desirable to be present along with other Union chiefs, so that the voice of such a gathering may be undoubted and carry weight with the Government. I trust every leader or capable member of the Bantu race will realise that we are not forming a new organisation but meeting to show a united front on matters thrown as a challenge to the whole Bantu race in the South of Africa. I have not written to Dr. Seme, for I do not even know where he lives, nor am I concerned with his faults if he has any. All I desire is some one able to carry our message to its destination, free from the entanglements of business ties, able to express our feelings and loyal to the race. For this he may count on my loyal support and I hope the whole Bantu race will, for once, forget its usual wrangles and eloquence and do the simple needful thing.

Yours. etc.,

D. D. T. JABAVU.

Alice.

Bantu Views on Native Bills.

[Continued.]

LAND MEASURES.

The Natives Trust and Land Bill is a step in the right direction, but not more than a step. Its goodness lies in the fact that it will help many Natives to obtain land who are now landless. Purchase of land is always a difficult matter when there is no capital, just as is the buying of a house without ready cash. The proposal will correspond to the benefit granted by a building society to its members for the purpose of securing a home in town. This has long been a crying need in densely populated areas, particularly in the Cape Province, where it is common to find a village of more than 5,000 souls placed in a tiny area, including its commonage, an area in its entirety less than the size of an average white farm.

It is such an insufferable congestion that actually forced one well-known chief in the Middledrift district to emigrate to the Transvaal, far away from the graves of his forbears, to buy land for cash under severe difficulties. Other groups have from time to time been assisted by the Native Affairs Department, which purchased the land to be bought by means of yearly instalments, often in the shape of a local tax.

That is the bright side of the proposal; but when we examine the total amount of land it stipulates, then we meet with the grievance that the extent of 7,000,000 morgen is altogether inadequate to meet the needs of the Africans. Originally, when the Lands Act of 1913 partitioned the land for whites and blacks, the whites were to get seven times the amount of the land suggested for our people; but even that amout of land was never released up to the present day, 23 years after. The intended segregation proved an utter failure because of the illogical rush of legislators to pass a law prohibiting the Natives from buying land from specified regions without at the same time promulgating a law to throw open corresponding areas to be available for purchase by Africans.

This position resulted in the bitterest grievance the northern Natives ever had against white rule, for it led to merciless evictions of innocent dwellers on land who were thus made homeless wanderers with their families and movable property. Agitation succeeded agitation but the ear of the rulers proved deaf, and the present Bill shows that our legislators are still adamant and are not prepared to implement their own law to carry out their promise.

African Herbalists Defended

Gold Coast Independent
Gold Coast
Africa

Dear Sir—In your issues of the 31st. May and 1st. June 1935 appeared certain articles published by you in which you challenged and condemned the work of Herbalists. I do not know from what source you received your information upon which those articles were based, neither can I hold brief for anyone of my colleagues in trade or anybody at all posing as such. Your articles however, were very sweeping, as the matter of seeking medical aid of whatever kind rests with the patient himself or herself as the case may be.

You admit that with the growing knowledge of European medical science in this country the Native medicine man is rapidly disappearing. This is disputable, and it would appear that you were misled by conditons in Accra or other cosmopolitan centres in the Gold Coast. As you know there is a vast number of towns in the country where Government has neither a Hospital nor a Dispensary and where Medical men have never penetrated. In such places, the aggregate population of which will be more than that of Accra or any other centre, the people are attended by Native Physicians or Herbalists as you choose to term them.

Let me first of all very briefly sketch the history of Medical Botany and Native Medicine: Long before the dawn of written history, and long before Julius Caesar invaded England, it was quite evident that the ancient Britons used Native Herbs and and so it has been with us here during the time of Nee-Lomo, Lomoko-Annan, both of Accra, Okomfo Anotchi of Akwapim, Sojah of Gbaway and others too numerous to mention in these columns of this famous Journal; all these people did wonderfully well by using our natural remedies or Native Herbs in the hour of sickness. It is the same in the history of every tribe and nation on the face of the earth.

Disease has been with man since the fall of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; and men have in every age of the history of the world used plant remedies placed on the earth by the Wise and Beneficient Creator. *How man came to discover the uses of common plants is a mystery.* But no doubt it is part of the tradition handed down from our first parents. In studying the early written history of England, we find constant reference to the Druids. These Druids were the learned men of the British Tribes, who lived in England before the Saxon invasions, and they were not only of the mystical British Religion, but they were also the healers of the sick. It is quite evident that these Druids were capital Doctors and had a very good knowledge of herbs and their uses. I can easily remember when the late Hon: Dr. Benjamin William Quartey-Papafio of Accra, Dr. Akiwande Savage of Nigeria and several others, upon all their scientific knowledge of European Medicines, used our common Native plants, roots, barks, and leaves in addition to their professional remedies.

I would like to point out to you that these simple remedies which were so much used by our forefathers are far more natural, and can cure diseases. I am quite sure, before any man successfully uses natural remedies on his fellow creature without any fear, he has then acquired the perfect knowledge of its powers. In fact I do not advocate the use of poisonous herbs; there is no need for them in the hour of sickness as there are hundreds of non-poisinous plants which will do their work better and without doing the slightest harm to the human system.

There is no guarantee against death, and there are a number of cases treated by European Doctors or African Doctors which have proved fatal: *Does that show that this class of Physicians are quacks?*

Little bits of gossip regarding the morals of herbalists which may have filtered into your establishment are very common practices by evil disposed persons who for certain reasons of spite desire to bring a particular individual into disrepute.

I emphatically repudiate your allegations against this class of physicians who are doing their best for the relief of the afflicted. Morally speaking, they must be recognised and encouraged by every Godly man hereonearth.

J. W. QUARTEY-PAPAFIO

Herbalist Defender,
SOUTH AFRICA.

At a meeting of the Orange Grove Ratepayers' Association held last week members criticised the action of the police, who, they alleged, arrested Natives without sufficient cause. It was decided to take this matter up with the Commissioner.

The following have been appointed members of the Transvaal Advisory Board for Native Education: Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, to represent the Transvaal Missionary Association; Mr. J N. Raubenheimer, to represent the Transvaal African Teachers' Association, and Dr. N. J. Van Warmelo.

The unemployment position has so improved in Pretoria that the Department of Labour has been unable to supply the men required for the canalisation of Walker Spruit and the construction of a bridge at Minni Street, Pretoria. In the circumstances, therefore, it was recommended at a Council meeting last Friday that the work be carried out with Native labour.

Ninety persons were killed on South African roads in accidents during last May. This represents an increase of 40 per cent. over the previous month and is a record for the year, easily outstripping all previous accident death - rates in 1935. The total number of accidents during May was 2, 703, involv- 4, 678 vehicles, 422 pedestrians, 104 animals and 222 fixed objects.

GOLD MINES.

The gold mining industry continues to be the greatest factor in advancing the cause of European employment. During April a further 500 Europeans were absorbed in mining, bringing the total to 41, 972. Europeans, while non-Europeans employed in mining at the end of April totalled 354, 824, an increase over the previous month of 2,185. Gold mining was responsible for the employment of 33, 915 Europeans and 295, 171 non-Europeans.

American money abroad and to claim obedience and some taxes from every individual for it. To this other nations who accept the principles of the constitution can adhere.

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

PALESTINE-NIGERIA MISSION

TARIQ BEY AND COLLEAGUE BACK IN LAGOS

Daily Mirror
7-2-35

Sultan of Sokoto's Fine Lead

Lagos, Nigeria

AND EMIRS' AND PEOPLE'S GENEROSITY

Tariq's Happy Family Re-Union

WHEN Hage Tariq Bey and Professor Mohammed Fahmi Gharib landed in Lagos on Sunday the 10th of March last by the *Anfora* of the Italian steamship line their hopes indeed were raised high from the warm hearted reception which their co-religionists and other friends gave them but little did they expect the complete success which attended their efforts outside Lagos from which the objects of their Mission were broadcast in the press to the whole of Nigeria.

Hage Tariq Bey (Al-Nigeri) was all smiles as he entered the Offices of the "Daily Times" yesterday to narrate the pleasant surprises and encouraging welcomes accorded them from His Excellency's Deputy in Lagos, His Honou the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces, The Sultan of Sokoto and Rulers of the North down to the humblest of their subjects in those regions, quite apart from the wonderful introductory meetings with Muslims as well as Christians in the capital city.

HAGE TARIQ BEY (AL NIGERI)

"We left Lagos on the 23rd. of March" commenced Hage Tariq, "and proceeded direct to Kaduna where we had the first evidence of the warm-hearted support we were to receive from the North. His Honour the Chief Commissioner most kindly sent his car to fetch us from the Rest House in which we were accommodated with a European official who escorted us to his office. Our interview with this high official lasted about an hour at the end of which we had not the least doubt that half of our difficulties or almost all had been overcome.

"If I apply the descriptions princely and most generous to the warm hearted reception we received on arriving at Sokoto it is no exaggeration. The Sultan did show alike by his personal interest and princely gifts that he attached importance to our Mission and realized its potential value to the Muslims of this side of the Sudan. Exactly as it should be as the Sarkin Muslimin.

"Arriving at Gusau from Zaria The Sultan's Officer of State, The Sadauna, was waiting at the Station in the Sultan's personal car (and also present was the Sarkin Gusau) for the 140 miles journey to Sokoto. Our meeting with this potentate was of the most happy and cordial character. We were accommodated in his palace and I had the added joy of seeing my sister Abarta Rima after the many decades of separation, with other close relatives. Our joy was mutual and the Sultan left nothing undone to see to our comfort. He later headed our subscription list with a munificent sum and smallerly sums in Sokoto were also added. We remained in Sokoto for some 20 days and proceeded to Gwandu where the Emir promised a handsome donation. At Kano the welcome which the Emir gave us was similarly generous as that of Sokoto. His Ministers met us and apart from other transport, the Emir's personal car was waiting for us at the Station and we were housed in a beautiful dwelling place in Kano City usually occupied by Europeans. A large sum also resulted from the subcriptions in Kano headed by its very generous ruler, his son The Chiroma whilst his Ministers and others gave the rest.

Daily Mirror
Lagos, Nigeria

AT KATSINA

"The Emir of Kano very kindly sent us in his own car to Katsina where the Galadiman met and introduced us to the Emir whose reception was also of a most generous and very happy nature. He too gave to us a very handsome contribution as well as his Ministers and people

"It was the same strory in all the other Emirates visited by our Mission. At Zaria, Bauchi and Bornu the rulers were most generous. Then finally we arrived at Ilorin where the Emir also received us most warm-heartedly and he and his Ministers and people gave generously.

"And now," concluded Hage Tariq Bey, "I desire you, Mr Editor, to express to the Sultan and Emirs and all throughout Nigeria the heartfelt thanks of my Colleague, Professor Gharib, and myself for the wonderful reception and generous gifts which have been lavished upon the Mission in this country. We wish for all of them God's blessing"

The Drink Curse.

Native Opinion
South Africa
7-9-35

The Bantu races of South Africa have suffered the worst detriment since the introduction of alcoholic beverages by the white man in this country. Although there has been the tendency of too liberal a proclivity in the use of Bantu made concoctions, the effect of the liquor habit has enslaved the non-European population almost beyond redemption. Legislation after legislation has been put on the statute book, with the object of curbing the overwhelming influence of strong drink, and as often failure has resulted. In the early days it was regarded as a privilege of society to obtain a glass of beer at a bar whenever one felt like it. With cultured races, by virtue of tradition and long usage, the custom did not produce a national evil. With peoples emerging from illiteracy into western civilisation that privilege was much sought by chiefs and the well-to-do classes. The non-European thought that to emulate a European of culture and refinement the drink fashion was a sine qua non. The vices of human nature became more articulate in the semi-barbarian as a result of inebriety, than the virtues. Hotels, bottle-stores and canteen-keepers found the sale of their wares to non-Europeans most lucrative. The demand became heavy, and in turn the suppliers did all they could to meet their customers.

It will thus be seen that the drink habit became automatically controlled by the law of every-day economics. While the preacher strained every nerve to convince drink addicts from the pulpit, of the ruination to their lives, the wine merchant simultaneously increased his orders with the viticulturist. A roaring trade resulted. that brought the illicit liquor seller on the scene. What the licensed liquor seller lost by the restrictions placed on the supply of brandy to non-Europeans, the "gweva" or illicit dealer more than made up in the exorbitant prices he charged in the underworld market. The restrictions in the Ross Liquor Act for instance, somehow put a higher premium on the price of wines and brandies sold illicitly, for the reason that certain classes of the population (Europeans and Coloureds) had wider facilities for obtaining liquor when the Blacks were legally compelled to "go dry."

Native Opinion
South Africa
7-9-35

To-day politicians in spite of their laws, find themselves up against an impenetrable wall of a staggering consumption of intoxicants by the privileged as well as non-privileged classes. The country is liquor-logged, and crime, its concommitant, is on the increase. Something has to be done hastily. The consciences of many Christians are strirred to action in a humane desire to save mankind from the destructive drink curse.

An unofficial commission is at present investigating the illicit liquor traffic on the Witwatersrand. A searching and exhaustive address on "Drink as one of the chief hindrances to missionary work" was delivered by Rev. A. J. Cook, B.A., of Fort Hare before the Ciskei Missionary Council, held in King William's Town. A resolution of that Council on the drink evil read as follows :—

"That in view of the serious depredations of drink in the locations, the consequent disregard of the Sabbath Day, the growing danger to Christian and non-Christian young people, this Missionary Council of the Ciskei strongly recommends that branches of the I.O.T.T. or similar temperance organisations be formed in all missionary churches, and a united effort be made to check and control this drink evil."

"That a copy of this resolution be sent to Native Commissioners pleading for their co-operation and the exercise of administrative authority through all Chiefs and Headmen."

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

REV. J. O. LUCAS' LECTURE

The Nigerian Daily News – Lagos

(Concluded from yesterday's issue)

6-25-35

The Teaching Profession

Another problem is that of raising the standard of education. As it had been pointed out before, improvement of our educational system must start from the bottom, that is, from the infant and elementary classes and from the masses of the people. This, however, should not preclude the improvement of the quality of work and the standard of attainments in the upper classes. Standards are rising everywhere, and Nigeria too must raise its educational standard, if it is not to lag behind the times. But the problem of raising the educational standard bristles with difficulties. There are difficulties arising from the prevailing economic depression. School incomes have become reduced. Grants from abroad have experienced a shrinkage. The block grant system hardly leaves room for expansion. It is gratifying to note the way in which both the Government and the Missions have grappled with the problem of expansion, and also the results hitherto achieved.

An example of this is the establishment of the Yaba Higher College. The scope of this institution does not preclude the necessity for students to go abroad, but it certainly represents a standard hitherto unattainable in Southern Nigeria. Other examples are Igbobi College which provides boarding facilities in congenial surroundings and secondary education for boys, and St. Agnes' Training College which provides a normal course for women teachers.

There is one important fact in connection with the problem which is often ignored. It is the fact that the members of the teaching profession form the backbone of the educational framework of every country. The educational standard rises or falls with a corresponding rise or fall in the attainments, qualifications and average ability of teachers. Educational standard cannot be raised unless the standard of pedagogic training is raised and the conditions under which teachers live and work are improved. So long as they are regarded as super-human or sub-human beings capable of making extraordinary sacrifices, so long as their training does not improve in quality, so long as over ninety per cent of the large body of native teachers earn less than £100 per annum, whilst cuts and compulsory levies continue to exist side by side with the deplorable fact that there is no provision for pension, so long as the teachers who have to do the actual work of moulding the character and shaping the destinies of succeeding generations are compelled to eke out a precarious existence, so long will it be impossible to effect an appreciable rise in the educational standard of the country. Fortunately there are signs of the realization of this fact expressed in the desire to improve the condition of teachers and to alleviate their suffering. It is only to be hoped that better times, which some say are just round the corner, will soon roll in to facilitate the translation of desire into action, thereby contributing to the improvement of the educational tool which will certainly manufacture a more satisfactory educational product.

Character Training

It is a well-known platitude that every school must aim at the development of the physical, mental and moral powers of its pupils. Any school which neglects any of the aspects of development is certainly not discharging its duties fully to the community. And yet the proper adjustment of educational appliances to obviate the possibility of a neglect of any aspect of the pupil's life constitutes a problem which defies solution. Lack of a suitable playground, lack of funds and crowded time table are among the causes contributing to the difficulty of the problem. Whatever it is, efforts must not be slackened to make the necessary adjustment.

The importance of character training in the aim of the school cannot be over-emphasised. And yet the importance is often lost sight of, owing to the zeal of putting the boys through the examination mill and of securing brilliant successes which are always objects of popular admiration. However perfect may be our academic organization, however splendid may be our results, if the pupils turned out of our schools lack character, if they lack a combination of those qualities which constitute loyal citizenship, if they lack the habits of industry, punctuality, obedience and true manliness, we cannot lay claim to a successful educational work. It is usual for teachers to rejoice in the successes of the old pupils of their school, and there is no reason why they should not do so. But the lapses of such pupils do not always claim the same amount of attention. Whilst it cannot be said that schools must be saddled with the whole burden of blame for cases of dishonesty or unreliability, teachers who have the interest of the community at heart will do well to consider how best they can assist in ameliorating the situation. They ought to ask themselves whether the provision for character training in their school adequately meets present needs. It should be observed that in the case of knowledge progress is very rapid. Each generation stands, as it were, on the shoulders of its immediate predecessor. This is not true in regard to character. Progress in the formation of good character is slow and can only be achieved by means of patient toil. Failure to grasp this fact is fraught with dangerous consequences. Neglect of character training is suicidal to any tribe or nation. For knowledge without character is a potent source of danger.

Lord Lugard, an ex-Governor of Nigeria, laid great emphasis on character training and state that Government funds would not be spent on any educational institution unless it had made adequate provision for the moral training of its pupils. He realized the amount of harm that would be done by the people who possess knowledge without character.

I would appeal to teachers present here tonight to see that they do their best in this matter. The children of today are the men and women of the future. We ought to see that due provision is made for character training in our schools, especially in the secondary schools, Colleges and Training Institutions from which the leaders of the future will be drawn. We ought to see that undue preponderance is not given to secular pursuits to the neglect of moral training which will enable the students to put their knowledge into good use when they have been ushered into the greater school of life.

There are other problems relating to the cost of education, the cost of school text books, the provision of text books suitable for Southern Nigerian Schools, the adjustment of the cost of supervision and the cost of maintaining schools, and other subjects. The discussion of these problems must be reserved for some other Lecture or some other Lecturer. Suffice it to say that as the educational welfare of the country has been entrusted into the hands of an energetic and capable Director, a fully-representative Board of Education, Christian Missions that are fully alive to their responsibility, and others who are keenly interested in the cause of education, it is not unreasonable to hope that all these problems will receive the best solution in due course.

The difficulty presented by the problems must not be allowed to become a source of discouragement. Education is co-extensive with life, and therefore its problems must share the intricacies characteristic of life's problems. A rational, unprejudiced and disinterested approach to the problems will produce fruitful results. No useful purpose will be served by an injudicious application of hastily formulated theories. Erroneous assumptions arising from inferiority or superiority complex will only increase the difficulty of the problems. Education in Southern Nigeria has to do with industrious and intelligent peoples, whose physical, mental and moral qualities are by no means inferior to those of other peoples. If only the door of opportunity is fully opened, Southern Nigeria, nay, the whole of Nigeria teeming with her millions and with the valuable natural resources which have attracted millions of foreigners to her shores, will rise up to expectation and take her rightful place in the world.

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

WE think God did not make a mistake in creating or developing some races white and some black but that He allowed it to test the probity of those who at any time are in the ascendency if they know him aright. We believe that at some time in the world's history some of the races which are now on top were down below and those below were on top. We read from Genesis that the variety of races began early in the world's history so that from the very beginning this has been an institution in the world. According to that book Nimrod, who, we believe, was not of the race to which the present Europeans belong, was the first invader and conqueror of other tribes and nations. It may be true that he and his people lorded it over the so-called inferior races perhaps some of the fairer races.

As years went there were numerous wars and the victors of last year became the vanquished of this year until we come to modern history where we find the Caucasian race being the uppermost. There was a time when the Semites to which race the Jews belonged considered themselves the peculiar children of Jehovah and all others were gentiles and "dogs.". In modern times this would seem to have been reversed. Those whom they despised are now world-conquerors while they as a race have no country they can call their own except just after the war when the League of Nations has restored them to their ancient country though they are not as yet masters and rulers of that holy land as the Mohammedans are very strong opponents to that consummation.

We are reminded of all this by a recent case which was tried at the Cape where a most respected and honoured Native Minister was charged with the crime of having received stolen property and this a fowl or two sold to him by a Native boy he not knowing that it had been stolen. When he was informed of this he at once restored it to the rightful owner as did the local storekeeper, an European. Both men were criminally charged, but the case of the European was withdrawn on his explaining his attitude and action. But the Rev. H. Mama a prominent Minister of the Bantu Presbyterian Church and once its Moderator was criminally charged convicted and fined by the magistrate's court. Rev. H. Mama would not rest until he had taken the case to appeal where the Higher Court quashed the proceedings in the lower court, the judges expressing considerable surprise that the case was not withdrawn when the accused minister explained his position and in view of the fact that the European storekeeper was exonerated from blame. It proves one thing that in South Africa colour prejudice is still at work as against Natives. Whilst all possible care is taken before an European is convicted it seems a little thing to condemn and degrade a Native especially an educated one by some Magistrates who seem to do it to prove that though these assume they are civilized and can speak English like any European they are nothing in this country. So that is taken up by the illiterate police as proving that Christianity and education are a great mistake if adopted by a Native. But is that so? Was Rev. H. Mama degraded by that conviction? He went to a lot of expense but succeeded to clear his name and we opine he is entitled to damages by the Crown.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Queenstown Notes.

(Contributed)

SHOW: One of the most successful Agricultural Shows ever staged here by Europeans was held in the local Show Grounds. Mr. E. S. Pugh, president, opened it. Miss M. T. Soga, that illustrious female Native teacher of the Higher Mission School, was asked to organize her famous musical choir of the School, as well as two groups, namely (a) Abakweta Dance, and (b) Umdudo. It was, however unfortunate that at the gate these people should be charged. Enthusiasts and supporters greatly resented the procedure. As a result, the Native choir etc. left the Show in disgust. Will Mr. Pugh or his secretary explain? Great credit must be paid to all those who assisted, in organizing, the Abakwetas and women of Umdudo. And to nobody is more credit due than Miss Soga whose illustrious, untiring efforts for her race, whose works here shine as a city that cannot be hid.

Miss Soga, Father Peter Hoffend subsequently attended the Conference called by the Institute of Race Relations at East London.

THE BUNGA: Mr. Tiyo S. Nongxa, former Road Inspector of Lady Frere, is now occupying a senior position. We congratulate him. Mr. Leo. Mtimkulu, solicitor, Lady Frere, spent a few hours with us. He had a case at Bolotwa which was remanded. In the same car he travelled with Mr. Kelly (unyana ka Magcqwana) who also attended that periodical Court, and whose case was also remanded. It was a pleasure to see Native & non-Native Solicitors in harmony. The days of Arcadian bliss will ever go to bucolic persons! Mr. Nongxa, who is Secretary of the Glen Grey District Council, is now organizing a Show for non-Europeans which, it is hoped, will eclipse all previous non-European Shows.

SPORTS: The Cape North Eastern Districts Cricket Union meets in Queenstown on May 31. Stutterhem, Cathcart, Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Molteno, Burhersdorp, Aliwal North and Herschel will be represented. Great credit must be paid to Mr. M. R. Masabalala and his followers for the formation of the Sir Charles Crewe—Sir Abe Bailey Football League. The League, which includes Coloureds, Indians and Natives (Africans) originated from the Sir Chas. Crewe—Sir Abe Bailey Football Club.

Active arrangements are being made so that the winner of the Senior League of the inter-Provincial Chamber of Mines Tournament Cup meets the leaders of the Junior League, now known as the Sir Chas. Crewe—Sir Abe Bailey Football League of South Africa. Various soccer Clubs in the four Provinces (Junior) should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. I B. Nyombolo, P. O. Box 13, Queenstown. It is being arranged that this final between the Senior and Junior Leagues be played early in August in Johannesburg.

RETROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

AS promised last week we propose to deal with the Native Bills which have been before the country for well nigh a decade for it was in 1926 that Gen. Hertzog outlined this legislation but owing to its striking of new ground progress therewith had to be necessarily slow. In their form as they emerge from the Select Committee's deliberations they come with radical alterations a far different piece of legislation from that originally propounded in 1926. In its first form, that dealing with the franchise there were to be seven Europeans elected by the Native electorate to the House of Assembly. It is now proposed to have no one in the Assembly directly representing Natives but that four Europeans only will enter Parliament as members representing Natives in the Senate, two for the Cape one for Natal, and one for both the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

The Cape Native franchise now is gradually being eliminated with no reasons being given but that Natives must not have a voice in the making of laws which it is well-known are for their repression. Even if the original proposal had been adopted now, that of having seven M L. A's in the Union Parliament there are strong grounds for believing that the seven Members could never have brought about a state where legislation would adversely affect Europeans in this country especially as there was the condition laid that such members may not vote on a motion which may result in a vote of no confidence in the Government. With all this in view the sweeping away of the Cape Native Franchise has had nothing to reccomend it before all fair-minded men. Further, it seems to us a self-injuring of the Union in view of their attempt to gain over the Protectorates outside the Union as they will now have good reason to entertain forebodings that their case will be no better than that of the Union Natives. Thus this legislation comes at an ill-timed period of Union history. We wonder what it is that sticks to the Natives of this country which is so repulsive in the imagination of the Europeans. The Natives have now left their former conventions and have adopted European and civilised forms of life. Some of them are rapidly acquiring education and can intelligently take part in Parliamentary debates. In spite of their numbers only a few of them could find their way into Parliament as much as to influence legislation in their favour. But it seems they will not be tolerated in the Assembly

The Representative Council is obviously an instrument to initiate Natives to deal directly with such matters as interest them, the basis being the Transkei General Council where Councillors have a forum for expressing their views on such matters as concern themselves We suppose few would quarrel with the adoption of this system with profit by more districts in the various Provinces to deal with local and direct problems, but when it is to be a body which concerns the whole of the Natives collectively for it to correctly express Native opinion it should not be laid down that the President would be the Secretary for Native Affairs and several members who are Native Commissioners all these who obviously will stand for the Government policy however inimical to Native interests. The best that could be said for this system is that it would serve as a basis for further progressive and democratic systems.

The Land Trust, on the face of it, seems to mean well but knowing as we do the intense land hunger often shown by the Europeans we have a suspicion that the vast acreage now promised to the Natives may be so far only good on paper and that in practice the Natives may not have these to enjoy. This is not the first proposal outlining a move to give Natives more land but the Europeans have always stood in the way and they more or less succeed as against mere Native needs. We think also that the mere allocation to Natives of such released lands will be poor comfort unless immediate efforts are made to make these lands profitable for the Native occupants by opening them up by means of good roads and the encouragement of progressive agriculture and schools.

Cable news seem to show that our criticism of these bills is not by any means confined to South Africa. Opinion even in England is decidedly on the side

of the Natives which in undoubted terms condemn the legislation as unprogressive taking no cognisance of the development and increase in numbers of the Native population of South Africa. Mr. J. H. Thomas plainly informed Gen. Hertzog to that effect.

Basutoland Terribly Sick

The Comet 5-22-30

(By F. J. Senei Modibedi.)

Reserve Basutoland

First of all, the choice of my subject in today's issue has been rather a difficult and complicated affair. Whether I shall be able to arrest the attention of my readers, I am not yet in a position to explain. However, like a great opportunist I am leaving everything to chance.

The above subject can no longer be ignored by any one dealing with the affairs of Basutoland. For many, if not for most of us, it is a burning issue, an issue which visits our thoughts and haunts us day and night. We are altogether at a loss what the position of Basutoland is going to be to-morrow. If anything, the weekly contributions are a sufficient data whereof we prove conclusively that Basutoland has contracted a deadly political fever, or there is something radically wrong with her. Unless something tangible is done on her behalf, I am afraid we shall loose her. Perhaps I might as well explain what I mean by political fever. By this I mean Non-progressiveness which is due to the superflous chiefs. In one of my preceeding articles I endeavoured to point out very frankly an absurdity of having so many of the so called chiefs.

Now that we are aware of the terrible sickness whereof our country suffers, it behoves us to do our duty towards her recovery. We must bear in mind that the sickness referred to here, is now so deep rooted that it will require the best services of the best doctors in the country. One thing it is not a mere sickness, our poor country has been bewitched by the old fashioned chiefs with their aristocratic ideas. I say very sincerely that every doctor in the country must be given an opportunity to apply his best medical methods; perhaps she might be cured unexpectedly by those people from whom we expected the least help or those people whom we expected the least help or those people whom we most despised.

The old doctor in the name of "Basutoland Progressive Association," with its long services and opportunity it has been given, has failed. Whether they admit it or not; facts of every day life are sufficient to let us draw our conclusions. Again, another doctor in the name of 'Administration' has also failed to eradicate this evil from amongst us. An evil which has now resulted in the terrible political fever—Non-Progressive. Both these doctors in spite of the public outcry have decided to let things drift and drift to nowhere. What the future of our little country is, at this juncture, will be best imagined than described.

The unfailing love of our people and country compels one and all of us to come forward with what we might call the best methods yet unused, to remedy this deplorable state of affairs under which our country is now passing. The two above mentioned doctors, no doubt have failed to carry on their duties faithfully, or may be they are incapable of doing so. It is their duty therefore to call another doctor in the name of Younger men to come forward in the governing council, either in the advisory capacity or otherwise; perhaps Basutoland will be cured when we least expected. We are sleeping and dreaming that life is beauty but we shall awake and regret to find that life is duty.

Commemoration by Fingoes.

Native Opinion 5-24-30

Bantu Mirror

The fourteenth day of May 1935 was an epoch-making landmark in the history of the Fingo section of the Bantu of South Africa. Exactly one hundred years ago the Rev. John Ayliff of early Methodist fame, with Sir Benjamin d'Urban, the then Governor of the Cape, took part in the consummation of a solemn vow by the old Fingo chiefs at Mqwashwini, Peddie. The vows, it is worthy of note, were made by a semi-barbaric people, for a destiny that only civilised nations could visualise. A peculiar inspiration filled the hearts of the Fingoes, which in no small degree was the result of Christianity preached to them by the early missionaries, and to which they responded with amazing alacrity. The 16,000 Fingoes who congregated under the milkwood tree at Peddie on the 14th May 1835 took a solemn vow with the show of their right hands that—(a) they shall be loyal to the Government, (b) they shall adopt the teachings of the Word of God (c) they shall educate their children.

At the end of a century, the Fingoes appear to have meticulously observed these vows. On the other hand, the Government had, under oath, undertaken the protection of the Fingo tribe, and the portions of territory granted to them in perpetuity; so long as they had not rebelled or undermined the authority of the Government. In the words of one speaker at Mqwashwini, the pledges by the State had by no means been observed. The land granted to the Fingoes between the Fish and Keiskama Rivers and certain portions lying east of the Keiskama had been alienated to European farmers and other tribes. Of recent years the tribal chiefs of Peddie had been forced into ruinous litigation in the law courts in contesting their claims to the land granted them in the early treaties. All this had been of no avail, for the courts do not represent the Government in their dealings; on the contrary they decide land disputes by titles held by those in possession. European farmers appear to have been granted titles in Fingo territory by the same Government which pledged itself solemnly in 1835 to protect Fingoes and their land. The Bantu races had originally learned to attach credence to a promise, let alone a pledge, given by the Whiteman's government, but the example of the Government's failure to protect Fingo claims in and outside the courts of law is a sad commentary on the integrity of the European race.

Undaunted by legal and other adversities, the Fingo race cheerfully adhered to the task of educating their children, and to-day the fruits of their labours, (in the words of another speaker at Mqwashwini) are to be observed in the high and responsible offices held by their sons in the Government service, the representative councils, in the ministerial and pedagogical spheres. Their docility saved them from the disintegrating ravages of warfare, while their unparalleled devotion to the teachings of Christianity brought them blessings galore.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Bechuanaland Proclamation.

Principle Should be extended to Basutoland.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation and the Native Tribunals Proclamation recently promulgated in the High Commissioner's Gazette are of general interest to the High Commission territories in South Africa. They lay down in statutory form the principle of indirect rule which though it had been in practice in the territories yet it lacked legal sanction and was open to abuse by the chiefs.

In his explanation of the Proclamations which we published in our last issue His Excellency clearly states that the two Proclamations "have been formed with the intention of preserving hereditary Chieftainship, preserving Native law and custom and preserving the administration of justice by Native courts though making it possible for them to function more satisfactorily under changed and changing conditions. The intention is to build up, not to destroy Native institutions, to develop and strengthen all that is good in them and at the same time to enable the High Commissioner and the officers serving under him to discharge in a manner duly defined so as to be understood by all, their duty of supervision helpfulness and guidance."

Whatever may be the opinion of the Bachuana about Basutoland, such opposition can only be expected from a section of the chiefs, not on the ground that they are losing their rights but through fear of undertaking duties which neglect or failure to carry them out, on their part will subject them to punishment. This of course would not be without cause. They have had things their own way for years and years and a change from their unrestrained state to a new one subjecting them to a certain discipline cannot but be disliked: But casting aside this fear and facing the matter squarely the issue of such Proclamations, for Basuto-land would be meeting the wishes of the chiefs and frustrate their progress and advancement.

One thing essential in the Proclamations is that they make protection to be both for the chiefs and the people. As things are it seems that protection is only for the chiefs and not for the people and the chiefs who realized this fact from the working of the administration have often boasted to the agrieved people that protection was for them and not for the people, that they could do what they liked with the people without the Government interfering.

We are hoping that the application of such Proclamations as these of Bechuanaland Protectorate to Basutoland will not be delayed.

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NATAL NATIVE TEACHERS' UNION NEWCASTLE BRANCH MEETING

More than 50 teachers from the district attended the Natal Native Teachers' Union, Newcastle Branch meeting held at Fairleigh Continuation School recently. In the absence of Mr. L. P. Msomi (president) Mr. J. R. Khumalo was in the chair.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Gordon Milburn who has been here on Social work among the Indians and the Natives, but has now left for England. I might mention that Mr. Milburn has been one of those few Europeans who fight the battle of Racialism on the Native side. He has fought our battle and is now becoming an "ex-service man." Newcastle is still looking forward to putting through certain plans and schemes that he suggested for our upliftment. Let us hope that his labours will one day bear fruit.

A lecture was given by Miss E. Milnes who is a visiting teacher in the local European Senior School. Miss Milnes is from New Zealand. The meet- was very fortunate to receive first hand Geography of New Zealand from this lady.

Her story of the Maoris was most interesting. At the end of the lecture, Miss Milnes was asked to take a message of love and friendship from the Branch to the Maoris when she goes back to New Zealand.

Miss M. L. Werness (District Superintendent of Wayfarers) also gave a fine address on the Wayfarer movement. It was pleasing to hear that the movement was doing well in the North.

Then Mr. J. Mabaso of Anderson & Edmonds (Solicitor) very ably spoke on Savings and Investments. If only we could follow closely Mr. Mabaso's plans of investing our money, safely and profitably, a great economical future may be opened up for Natives.

In its business for the day, the meeting instructed the Secretary to write a letter of congratulation to Mr. B. W. Vilakazi B.A. as follows:-

Dear Sir,

The Natal Native Teachers' Union, Newcastle Branch, in its first session this year wishes to join chorus in the volume of congratulations which the whole of South Africa of late has been showering upou you, as the result of your important appointment as an Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Bantu Studies in the Witwatersrand University.

Sir, the circumstances under which you have risen into eminence as a man of letters, and immediately thereafter succeeded as an African, to fill up a post, the first of its kind in the annals of Bantu Educational achievement, have won a victory for the whole of Bantudom.

You have broken virgin soil. May God help you to discharge your duties in such manner as to earn the approbation of all concerned.

Signed:

L. P. MSOMI (President.)
A.M. XABA (Secy. (N.N.T.U.N.B.)

Motions for the N. N. T. U Conference were left to be made by the Executive Committee, at the earliest possible date.

A. M. XABA,
Secretary N.N.T.U.N.B.

BASUTOLAND

The Commission's Report

Severe opposition is expected from Basuto chiefs to some of the changes and developments proposed for Basutoland by the Commission appointed by the Secretary for Dominion Affairs in their report, issued last week, on the financial and economic position of that country.

Many of the changes, it is thought, will be regarded with suspicion, as intended to limit the independence in which the Basuto take intense pride. The chiefs, in particular, will resent any changes which appear to affect their powers and prerogatives.

The task of bringing about these changes will, therefore, be a difficult one and will require great tact as well as energy and perseverance. "The alternative is, however, acquiescence in a state of affairs which will result in the progressive ruin of the country, and the ultimate destruction of the native system of administration," declares the report.

"The country is one of the choicest parts of South Africa, and the nation has given evidence of capacities deserving free scope for their exercise. As a people they have many attractive qualities, and among them is their pride in their independence, coupled with great personal courtesy.

"Efforts will certainly be made to persuade the mass of the nation that necessary reforms are an attack on their cherished independence. Nothing could do more to remove this suspicion than a clear indication that his Majesty's Government and the local administration are genuinely concerned for the economic and cultural development of the country and of its people. Evidence of this concern can under the existing conditions be most clearly given by the necessary financial assistance, but it should be accompanied by the laying down of a definite policy of advance towards a real system of 'indirect rule' and by the expression of a definite resolve to have that policy carried out."

The biggest proposal is an extensive scheme dealing with erosion in the lowlands at an estimated cost of £151,500, spread over ten years; the appointment of an ecologist to study the position in the highlands; and irrigation works as part of the anti-erosion work, costing £28,000, spread over five years. Improvements in the breed of horses, cattle, and sheep; the reorganisation of the method of marketing wool; improved methods of cultivation and the introduction of new crops; an extension of tree-planting; reorganisation of the work of the agricultural and veterinary departments; changes in the system of land tenure; and improvements in the native administration organisation and in the relation of the Government to it are other recommendations.

Basutoland, says the report, has many natural advantages, and if the Basuto were a genuinely agricultural people it provides all the essentials for a substantial degree of prosperity. There are few mosquitoes and no malaria or tsetse fly. It is free from many of the forms of cattle disease which are the scourge of countries nearer sea-level, and until lately it has also been free from horse sickness.

The character of the people and the growing pressure of population, coupled with the failure to check overstocking and the haphazard cultivation of hillsides, has, however, resulted in the production of conditions which now menace the whole future of the country and not of Basutoland only. In 1898 the population was estimated at 256,000; in 1931 at 570,000.

More than 50 per cent of the adult males are normally absent from the country in the goldmines, a situation which has great economic advantages, which, however, "have to be paid for in the tribal and social system."

A typical story is told of a native who had been to the mines three times, being away about five years altogether. "He has spent most of his money in buying cattle," it is stated, "and has been able to marry two wives, eloping with both. He paid five cattle for the first, but has paid nothing yet for his second wife, as he eloped with her only a couple of months ago. The ceremony, however, is to be held soon, and as he has seven cattle, which will more than cover his immediate obligations, they should be quite happy. As soon as the girl's relatives clamour for more cattle—as they are sure to do—he will probably go back for another spell to the mines."

Arable land is reserved for the use of married men or widows. Bachelors had no right to such land under tribal custom, but occasionally received it as a special favour.

A chief occupies more and larger lands than his people, in consideration both of his responsibilities as chief and his probably very extensive matrimonial responsibilities, including the widows of his predecessors. He is entitled to use free labour for ploughing, cultivating, and reaping certain land, as the fruits are required for tribal purposes. He is also entitled to free labour for the cultivation of the lands allotted to his principal wife. Payment should be made by supplying food and drink to those called to labour, the assembly for the purpose being known as the "letsema."

"Unfortunately," it is added, "the customary system has been widely abused in recent years owing largely to the great increase in the number of so-called chiefs, and to their increasing desire for luxuries, more especially perhaps for motor-cars, which have been a curse to peoples of this type."

Every chief has his court and depends for a large part of his income on the fines of stock imposed in the court. While there is great grumbling about the oppression and misconduct of individual chiefs, an attack on the institution, it is considered, would find the nation almost solid in its support.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

ABEOKUTA AND SYRIANS

Nigerian Daily Times 25-1-35

Question of Admission for Trade Purposes

Lagos, Nigeria

MATTER RAISED IN COUNCIL

Lagos, Nigeria

The Resident on Egba Enterprise.

Early in December last the question of admission of Syrians into Egbaland for trade purposes was raised at a sitting of the Egba Council when the Balogun of the Christians, Chief Durojaiye Sowemimo and others spoke on the subject.

The following extracts from the proceedings at that meeting indicate the temper of the house on the discussion.

"THE BALOGUN OF THE XTIANS

I come again. With regard to my motion about the Syrian matter, I am thankful to the Alake for giving us permission to discuss this subject. It is for us to say and it is for the Alake and Council to decide. I am going to deal with the matter firstly from the agricultural point of view. We are farmers–Egbas are born farmers. Most of our farm products are being sold to Europeans. I remember when we were taking our farm produce to Lagos to sell to European firms by the way of the Ogun River; we farmers were alright at that time and quite contented. We always exchanged our produce for goods from them to sell to our people. In those days farmers were quite jolly good fellows. At the advent of the Mercantile Firms at Ibara, trade was nearly the same and the farmers were not the worse for it. Today we compare those days with the present, we farmers say that we do not again sell our produce to profit and the goods sold to us by European Firm are always sold to us at high and excessive prices. Now that we have no money, we want cheap goods, and if we can get European Firms to sell their goods to us at a cheaper rate, we shall be satisfied. We know that Syrian goods are cheaper than those of European Firms hence we want them to be allowed to come to our country and trade with us. Secondly, let us consider the matter from the commercial point of view. We traders stand as middlemen between framers and Europeans Firms.

If we have no contact with them, we cannot be successful in our trade. But for the financial help they used to give us, we would not have had money as traders. It is just like myself. I derive my living today mostly from the Syrians, in rents at Ibadan. They sell goods to us and we derive our profit on them. If we can get such advantage from others Firms we shall be very pleased indeed. Now that we do not get financial assistance from the Firms, if we can get the Syrians here to trade with us, we shall get cheap goods from them. When they come, there must be competition. The Mercantile Firms themselves are selling to Syrians at cheaper rate. A single piece of cloth retailed to ordinary man at 5/6d is sold to Syrians at 5/- by clearance sale. When the Syrian gets the goods, he sells to us at 5/1½d or 5/3d. Because the expenses of the Syrians are not much, hence they could afford to sell at cheaper rate. It is said that they do not employ clerks, if they are allowed to come here they will employ our children as shop-boys. We traders do say that as they did not spoil the the trade at Lagos or at Ibadan. they cannot spoil it here. We appeal to the Alake and the Members of Council for their kind consideration and assistance in this matter. I know a good many Egba children who are anxious that the Syrians should be allowed to come here. To-day as far as I am concerned, I derive my living from the Syrians at Ibadan. I have no property here to lease to them. I am only vindicating the cause of the other Egba children who wish them to come here. If they come here, lands and houses will be leased to them, good substantial buildings will be erected by them. The same advantage which I derive from them will be extended to Egba children here in Abeokuta."

THE OTUN OF THE EGBAS

I salute the Alake and the Resident. This matter was discussed some time ago in Council and the Alake explained the position to us as to how our people used to go to Lagos to buy goods from the Syrians—and that if they were allowed to establish here our people will be ousted from their trade. From the fact that the matter is being pressed by the Balogun of the Xtians—no one would have ventured to say something about it. We know that our women who used to go to Lagos to buy goods always bought from the Syrians at Ereko Market and return the same day. As the Balogun has said, it is true that a piece of cloth sold to our people by the Syrians at 5/1½d or 5/3d is sold at 5/6d by the European Firms. The Europeans sell to the Syrians at clearance sale. Another point to be considered is this. If they are allowed to establish here the unemployed will get something to do. Owners of properties will have the opportunity of leasing their properties to them. The other European Firms do not buy our lands but they lease them from us. In Lagos today most of the prominent people there live on the rents on their properties. The Balogun of the Xtians has said that he too derives his livings from the Syrians. He will use the money for farming and have something to live upon in his old days. If the Syrians are allowed to come here and they get clearance sale from the other European Firms, our people will be benefited by it. It is the wish of our people that they should be allowed to come here, and we have nobody to go to besides the Alake; when they come here, they will lease our property and our people will be benefited by it. As the Alake has said that he is not going to consider the matter today, we now place the matter before him for necessary assistance."

ABEOKUTA AND SYRIANS

Nigerian Daily Times
1-16-35
Lagos, Nigeria

Question of Admission for Trade Purposes

MATTER RAISED IN COUNCIL

The Resident on Egba Enterprise.

(Concluded from yesterday's issue.)

The Alake:—I want to give you few points for consideration against next meeting when the matter will be fully discussed. About these Syrians, when the matter was discussed in Council about 10 years ago, you all agreed with me that they should not come. Truly some of our people were anxious to see them established here. I want to explain one or two things to you which you do not understand. As the Balogun of the Christians has said, the Syrians are not buying our farm produce; they merely sell large quantity of goods. What we see in their own case is this. Their coming will only be beneficial to those who have properties to lease to them. If we can have only 7 of them in the town, they will oust all other traders from trade entirely.

I remember Mr. Mason spoke to the Balogun of the Christians not long ago about this matter of the Syrians, when he was here. He said he was here and was well acquainted with the trade here and now that he is at Ibadan he is in a position to compare the two places together. He said it is only in Abeokuta that trade is good, and that several shops had been closed up at Ibadan in consequence of the goods of the Syrians' trade. If they are allowed to come here, I am afraid, you Otun will not sell again, because you are now doing just as the Syrians are doing. You should remember you are dealing more in clearance sales and you have the benefit of selling at less prices. Why cannot we extend that advantage to our people just in the same way as you are doing? Mr Hodder came here recently and in his speech he said that they want our people to buy from them and sell in the town. If the Syrians are allowed to come here they will not employ any body. They do not mind to carry the goods on their shoulders and hawk them about. I remember after that discussion, some women came to me and asked me to save them by not allowing the Syrians to establish here. They said one was at Ibara before. I am not saying this in my own interest. You know that if they come here to-day, I have properties to give them on lease. The women said it was the same price that they sold a piece of cloth to them at Ibara that they were selling to the people in the town. On hearing this, I sent for the Syrian and told him that I do not want such trade in my country. I want general peace for my people and not for a few of them who own shops. Mr Mason explained to the Balogun of the Christians that we have no worry at Abeokuta about the Syrians. Do you not know how big Ibadan is? If you go to Lagos now you will find that all the trade at Ereko and Balogun Street is in the hands of the Syrians. Otun has considered it from only one point of view. A European came to see me this morning and we had to refer to the Syrian trade during our conversation. He said "I congratulate you Alake for not allowing the Syrians to come to your country." I asked you Balogun to come and hear him when he said so. Leave alone Administration point of view, I say again that our merchandise here at present is more profitable by sale than at Ibadan. The money does not come from the Syrians but from our people, and if we allow them to come and compete with our women here they will simply sit down with their arms folded. It is because we do not allow them to come to Abeokuta hence our country is at peace. If I had allowed them to come, they would have come a few years ago.

I warn you against pursuing this matter any longer. You will remember that Ibadan made futile attempt to oust them after they had been admitted for years but failed, so was the trouble in Sierra-Leone a few years ago. Ondo is making an attempt to oust them now. It is a serious matter. The future of our young men is at stake."

THE RESIDENT

I salute the Alake and Council. This matter is a very important one. It is a matter that will affect not only yourselves but your children and your children's children. I think it is a matter on which the Councillors should not express their own opinions but the opinions of the people they represent. I would like you to go home and discuss the matter first with your people before coming here to give your opinions. I would like to get you to understand a little about the position. It is being suggested that we can rent houses to the Syrians and that our children will be employed. I want you to think where that money is to come from. Do you think the Syrian is going to bring that money in? No. He brings no money himself. He gets your money and he is going to make profit out of you and out of that, he will pay his rent and wages bill. True trade has nothing to do with money. True trade is exchange of goods.

You have your palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa etc. The European has his manufactured goods and he exchanges his goods for our produce. But a man who sells goods and takes the profits away and brings nothing in exchange does not help to keep money in circulation.

My own feeling about the matter is that there is nothing the Syrians do that the Egbas cannot do. That if they can sell at 5/- the Egbas can do the same thing. It only requires sufficient enterprise and energy. The salvation of this country does not depend on the introduction of the Syrians but on Egba enterprise.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

THE RECENT IJEBU-ODE TRIAL

Continuation of Evidence in the Case

Friday's Proceedings

Ijebu Ode Feb. 15.

Daily Times

The cross-examination of the ex-Awujale by Mr Ivor Brace, the Crown Counsel, which occupied almost the whole of this morning session, was characterised by its gradual rise in solemnity and dignity as suggestions one after the other were put to the august prisoner in the dock till a stage was reached when the awful picture of October 20 was vividly depicted in the mind of everybody in the hall, the accused, perhaps, not excepted.

Answering questions by the Crown Counsel, the accused said:—As far as I know, the word *Jade* refers to the present Awujale.

Crown Counsel: "What is the secret in your reply that was so important that you will not put it down?"

Accused: He wrote a petition on my behalf, hence I write that to please him. There is nothing so important. I made use of that phrase to please him.

Crown Counsel: Is there any secret about your coming to Ijebu-Ode?

Accused: Everybody knows that. There is nothing important I say; I used that word to please Idumota.

Crown Counsel: "If I say you are pleased with the Awujale, you will say, yes?"

Accused: I am pleased with him.

Crown Counsel: "Ever since you were deported?—Yes.

Crown Counsel: Look at Exhibit K. "By the Help of Almighty we will see each other. Surely we shall conquer the intriguer." Does that phrase represent friendship?

Accused: That is the reply to the writer of the letter.

Crown Counsel: That shows that the intriguer you want to conquer is Awujale?

Sir William: He was not Awujale yet.

Crown Counsel: We have had evidence that he was selected in May. This letter was written in June.

Accused: By "Intriguer", I refer to those who were against me when deported.

Crown Counsel: Why not "intriguers?"

Accused: That is how my intelligence goes.

Crown Counsel: So including the Awujale?—No.

Crown Counsel: You are so friendly with him that you want to succeed him or to take him off?

Accused: I was not praying that he be removed. I wish him to help me to return to my country.

THE LOST LETTER

Sir William Geary's objection to the Crown Counsel putting questions on the lost letter to the accused on the ground that it never reached him, was over-ruled, but recorded.

The accused was asked to give his explanation of: "As I told you, the town people are leaving him little by little"—To whom does that refer?

Accused: I did not get this letter.

Crown Counsel: "Yes, I know, but I want your explanation."

Accused: Anybody reading this letter will know the party mentioned. It appears it refers to the owner of the town.

Crown Counsel: The Awujale?

Accused: Yes, it is so.

Crown Counsel: Again, "It will soon come out, something will fall on him—Belo Taiwo is trying very hard." You don't know him as Belo Taiwo of course, but as Taiwo Belo?

Accused: I don't know anything about this. Ajiboye never sent anything to me to use. When I was installed Awujale, my people sought for a medicine man to protect me. I don't know him.

Crown Counsel: "I suggest to you Ajiboye is one of your juju men?" No, I don't know him.

Crown Counsel: Look at exhibit B.—This is my writing.

Crown Counsel: Addressed to Adebanjo?—Yes.

Crown Counsel: "I send this medicine" xxxx. Did that refer to the Awujale?

Accused: Yes it refers to him.

Crown Counsel: "God will bring bad judgment on him?" Is that not the Awujale? — I don't mean that, they simply take it otherwise. All my attempt is to see that I return.

Crown Counsel: Read it again. It means God will bring bad judgment on the Awujale, or what else does it mean.

Accused: I was referring to my enemy.

Crown Counsel: Read on "About eleven months ago" now then, what can you say to that? Accused that is ordinary news as I was writing when the thing happened. God forbid, I am not referring to the Awujale when I say "God will bring bad judgment on him."

Crown Counsel: "In this letter, there is no full stop, and therefore it means the Awujale?" — That is just my intelligence of how I could write.

Crown Counsel: "Salute Taiwo Belo." Is that the Taiwo Belo you don't know?

Accused: Because Adebanjo referred to him in his letter that Taiwo Belo said Ajiboye and my brother Adebambo asked that they should salute me. That is why I wrote like that.

Crown Counsel: Look at Exhibit R "Oke, your sister, came to me about the secret words" xxx

Accused: That is to say I sent Adebanjo to my sister to get a a native doctor to treat my wives.

Crown Counsel: Treat them for what? — As they were there with me at Ilorin, they used to suffer from abortions. I tried my best by using patent medicines etc, but all to no purpose. Hence, I informed my sister.

Crown Counsel: You want five of them to be pregnant at the same time.? —Yes, if God wish so.

Crown Counsel: Look at Exhibit P "This evening I went to Osho Omooba, at Iberekodo. He was very pleased. I told him we should be unanimous about the return of our Prince." Is that not referring to

yourself?

Accused: It is the same letter I wrote to him, and I got one bundle of letters at one time just in reply to my only letter.

Crown Counsel:- That is not my answer. Does it refer to you or not?

Accused: In fact, he was fighting for me.

The Crown Counsel, after reading another portion in the letter observed: Here is another reference to a man you don't know. Why that?

Accused: As I said, when I got these letters, I was just thinking of returning them. I have not decided yet.

Crown Counsel: You have not decided yet till you were arrested in December last year; did you reply Adebanjo's letter before?

Accused: Yes, I replied his letters before.

Crown Counsel: You replied to the one dated ...6. and your reply is exhibit M dated 10?

Accused: I can give an explanation about the Apebi. I was writing to Adebanjo to see my sisters and others because nobody in my compound could read or write. Then he wrote to me that he spoke to the Apebi about me. Hence I was angry.

Crown Counsel: What is the secret?

Accused: This is one of the same letters which I wanted to return. I don't know anything about them.

SONS OF BASUTOLAND.

Mochochonono (The Comet)

Why they starve.

2-20-35

Hundreds of Basuto possess no lands to till in Basutoland now. More hundreds of them are drifting hither and thither landless, homeless and miserable in the Union and elsewhere. Most have been denied even an acre in their country.

Men and women and their children suffer unthought-of privations at the rate of 5/- per month or nothing at all: ultimately they become victims of sickness and crime. I know, and personally have witnessed and studied their miseries. Is the Basutoland Administration not responsible for these? Some of them are registered taxpayers in that territory, they have left to seek money for tax so that they may live there. As there is no work in the territory they were compelled to go out, and when away from home their lands are taken up by others who apply for them cunningly.

Missions Basutoland

In the territory the Government has introduced Agricultural demonstrators to teach the people how to care for their lands etc. which is a good thing, indeed; but some Basuto who are very anxious to put such instructions into practice are retarded by the real fact that they possess no lands to experiment on. They are howsoever paying taxes regularly. Is that fair, Sons of Basutoland?

The question of distribution of land in Basutoland needs proper overhauling. There is no fairplay in the present system. The Administration is earnest y beseeched to take the lead in saving land for "The lean kine of Basotland" from internal enemies. There is a fact that the Administration would do well to make and find employment in Basutoland for all Basuto who have trekked from the territory owing to lack of employment. Their return means a lot to the territory.

Some people believe that the Imperial Government employ no competent means and ways systematically to control the Natives, of the territories by giving them labour within. Do you wonder then that the hymn of incorporation swells higher and higher as the Basuto drift out of the territory?

Again we suggest the opening of the mines within the territory, and that the Administration must now dictate because the majority of the people are agreeable to mining and are willing to start.

Reverting to my previous article, I thank the Living God that the crafty are feeling nettled by my statements. I am prapared to subject them to the glare of the flash-light of the holy truth to penetrate the mask. Christ Jesus The Lord of Freedom and Peace was no Settler, therefore he owned no land. His teachings have been misunderstood even at the time He taught. They are misintepreted now, and the result is the myriads of churches with different doctrines. Men who have a tendency to farming should live the mission field alone. Now, Lazarus' lamb is taken from him; shou d you asking why they take the poor man's lamb, you are told "By God's grace we make better use of it for our benefit as well as for his own people." Who asked them to make use of it, anyway? Read St. Luke Chapter 20 verses 9 to 15 and 19. 20.

History repeats itself.

John Monaheng

CAR COLOUR BAR.

The Government does not consider it necessary to empower Provincial Councils to introduce legislation prohibiting Coloured persons, Natives and Asiatics from driving motor vehicles of Europeans. In notifying the Council of the Government's attitude in the matter, the Secretary for the Interior (Mr. P. I. Hoogenhont) goes on to state in his letter. "I am to point out that control in connection with the licensing of persons to drive motor vehicles is a matter for Provincial Councils, and there would appear to be nothing to prevent the introduction into the Councils of legislation with a view to ensuring stricter control than is at present exercised over the driving of motor cars by persons, irrespective of colour who are or have become a source of danger to the community".

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS.

The seventh meeting of the Council of the Institute of Race Relations which will be held at Durban on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 9 and 10. Among the topics to be discussed are the report of the Commission on the illicit liquor traffic on the Witwatersrand, radio services for non-Europeans, the Native Bills, the report of the Commission on Indian land tenure (if published), and proposal for research. On the evening of July 9 there will be a reception and concert at the Bantu Social Centre and on the following evening a public meeting at which prominent public men will speak on problems of race relations.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

APPELLATE COURT'S JUDGMENT

Daily Times (Nigerian) 6-4-35 Lagos

Their Lordships' Reasons for Quashing Conviction

British West Africa

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT

IN THE WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL at the sitting of Friday the 31st day of May, Their Lordships William Butler Lloyd, Acting Chief Justice, President; John Aitken, Judge, Gold Coast and Cecil Molyneux Barton, Judge, Gold Coast, gave the following reasons for the reversal of the Judgment of the Lower Court in the Ijebu Ode Conspiracy Case on Monday the 27th of May. His Lordship Justice Aitken read the Judgment.

Between Rex (Respondent) and (M.756) 1. Jonathan Adebanjo, (M.758) 2. Belo Taiwo, (M757. 3. Lawani Ona, (M752) 4. Lawani A Alagogo, (M751) 5, Kasumu Abasi Agoro, (M753) 6. Banjo Ayeni, (M759) 7. Gabriel Adeyemi Onofowokan, (M743) 8. Yesufu Latunji Kukoyi, (M754) 9. Sani Niwo, (M755) 10. George Olusbile, (M677) 11. Theophilus Adenuga Tunwashe (alias Folagbade) - Ex-Awujale of Ijebu Ode. —Appellants.

JUDGMENT

In this case all the Accused were charged with having, on divers days between the 1st of January, 1934, and the 20th of October, 1934, in the Province of Jebu Ode, conspired together and with other persons unknown to kill Daniel Adesanya the Awujale of Ijebu Ode contra to Section 324 of the Criminal Code.

The 10th Accused George Olushile, the Olisa of Ijebu Ode, was also charged with having between the 1st of July, 1934, and the 20th of October, 1934, at Jebu Ode in the Province of Jebu Ode, unlawfully incited Raji the Agbon of Jebu Ode, Ogunade the Apebi of Jebu Ode and Asani the Kakanfo of Jebu Ode, to kill Daniel Adesanya the Awujale of Jebu Ode contra to Section 513 of the Criminal Code.

The 11th Accused Theophilus Adenuga Tunwashe (alias Folagbade) was also charged with having, in or about the month of July, 1934, in the Province of Jebu Ode, unlawfully attempted to procure Ajiboye to prepare juju medicine for the purpose of killing Daniel Adesanya the Awujale of Jebu Ode contra to Section 513 of the Criminal Code.

The 11th Accused Theophilus Adenuga Tunwashe (alias Folagbade) was further charged with having, between the month of May and October 1934, although he knew that Jonathan Adebanjo (the 1st accused) and Belo Taiwo (the 2nd accused) designed to kill Daniel Adesanya, the Awujale of Jebu Ode, failed to use all reasonable means to prevent the commission of that crime contra to Section 513 of the Criminal Code.

It will be observed that the wording of the second of these charges is not in accordance with the wording of the Section under which it is laid, and it must be assumed that the difference is deliberate because the 3rd Charge, which is also laid under the same Section 513, follows strictly the language that Section employs. When we come to consider the conviction of the 10th Accused on this second charge we will have to deal with the question of the variation in language between charge and section.

The 11 Accused were duly committed for trial on these charges and the trial itself took place before Brooke J., the Protectorate High Court Judge, at Jebu Ode. It lasted from the 1st to the 15th of February 1934 inclusive, and on the 18th of that month the learned Judge read a considered Judgment convicting all the Accused except No. 10 on the 1st charge of conspiracy, and convicting No. 10 Accused on the 2nd charge of incitement to kill, and convicting No. 11 Accused on the 3rd and 4th charges of attempting to procure the killing of the Awujale by juju medicine and neglecting to prevent the commission of the

GREAT CONSPIRACY CASE

Nigerian Daily Times 6-4-35

(Continued from page 1)

intended crime of killing the Awujale. All the Accused applied for, and were granted, leave to appeal against their convictions but before we proceed to deal with those appeals it is necessary to refer to certain historical events at Jebu Ode as they appear in the Record before us, which form a back ground, so to speak, to the legal drama of the trial and conviction of the accused.

Theophilus Adenuga Tunwashe (alias Folagbade) the 11th accused was formerly the Awujale of Ijebu Ode, but was deposed by the Governor, apparently some time towards the end of the year 1928, and banished from the Province of Jebu Ode and the territories adjacent thereto by an Order of the Governor dated the 25th of January, 1929. He was succeeded in the Chieftainship by one Ogunaike, who lived for only a short time after his appointment, and it seems that the position was again vacant in the year 1932. On the death of Ogunaike there was evidently a strong party in Jebu Ode who desired to see the 11th Accused restored to his former position, and prominent amongst those who worked for his restoration was a certain Yesufu Idumota Adebanjo. The Governor, however, was adamant in his refusal to allow the 11th Accused to be restored, and eventually the present Awujale Daniel Adesanya was duly elected, though not without difficulty, and recognised by the Governor in a plain speaking oration delivered at Jebu Ode on the 10th of November 1933. Unfortunately faction flourishes in West Africa just as elsewhere, and there can be no doubt that the present Awujale succeeded to a troubled heritage. Though open opposition was probably crushed, latent opposition remained; and the usual product of latent opposition in West Africa is intrigue.

To return for a moment to the 11th Accused, when he was banished from Jebu Ode and the adjacent territories he seems to have gone to Ilorin, which is a Yoruba town though situate in the Northern Provinces. So far as we are aware his conduct from the time of his banishment up to the end of the year 1933 gave rise to no complaints, though it seems clear that he never abandoned the hope that he would be allowed to return to Ijebu Ode at some time or other, and possibly in his former rank and position as Awujale. What happened between the 1st of January and the 20th of October, 1934, formed the subject matter of the trial of the Accused and will be dealt with at considerable length in this judgment; but at noon on the latter date the Yesufu Idumota Adebanjo we have already mentioned shot the Awujale in the presence of hundreds, if not thousands, of people during an official visit of the Lieutenant Governor of the Southern Provinces to Jebu Ode, and severely wounded him. It is easy to imagine the dismay and consternation that dastardly crime must have caused amongst the supporters of the Awujale and the exaltation it probably caused amongst the more unscrupulous of his opponents. Assuming that the attempted assassination was the result of a conspiracy against the Awujale, it would be placing too high an estimate on human nature in Jebu Ode to expect people to come forward at once and accuse the conspirators: but as soon as it became known that medical science had saved the Awujale's life, then the righteous anger of his supporters and, indeed, of all decent people at Jebu Ode, would create an atmosphere favourable to false informers and over-zealous partisans. Such, in point of fact, was the situation that arose, and the dangers of that situation are sufficiently manifest to need no elaboration on our part. On the 14th of November, 1934, the would-be assassin Yesufu Idumota Adebanjo, having been duly convicted of the crime of attempted murder, was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment with hard labour. His appeal against that conviction and sentence was dismissed on the 28th of January 1935, and in the meantime, that is, during the period 29th December 1934 to the 5th of January 1935, the preliminary investigation into these charges had been commenced and concluded. As we have already mentioned the trial of the 11 Accused on these charges before the learned High Court Judge began on the 1st of February, 1935, and at the very outset an incident occurred which has led to much argument before us and appears to call for our careful consideration; we are here referring to Sir William Geary's application which was agreed to by Crown Counsel, that Yesufu Idumota Adebanjo should be called as a witness for the prosecution although he was known to be adverse to the case put forward by the Crown and had not been called as a witness at the Preliminary Investigation. The circumstances in which Sir William Geary made his application are as follows:—On the 29th of January, 1935, Sir William Geary wrote to the Chief Secretary to ask whether the Crown intended to call Yesufu Idumota Adebanjo as a witness for the prosecution. If not, might he (Sir William Geary) be allowed to visit and speak with Idumota in prison in the interests of his client the 11th Accused. In reply to this letter he received a telephone message next day from the Chief Secretary informing him that the Superintendent of Prisons had been instructed to allow him to see Idumota if he so desired. This message was confirmed by a letter from the Chief Secretary dated the 31st of January, 1935, which further stated that the question of calling Idumota as a witness had been left to Mr Brace, Crown Counsel who had already proceeded to Jebu Ode, but that the Attorney-General did not think that Mr Brace would call him. On the same 31st of January Sir William Geary not only interviewed Idumota at the prison at Lagos and took a statement from him, but also replied to the Chief Secretary's letter of even date demanding that Mr Brace should put Idumota in the box at the earliest opportunity, otherwise there would be a denial of Justice. He concluded this letter with a request that it should be produced at the trial and that request was acceded to.

It was in these circumstances that Sir William Geary, as Counsel for the 11th Accused, applied at the very outset of the trial that Idumota should be called as a Crown witness, and since he based his application on the case of Rex v. Harris (1927) 2. K. B. p.587, we have decided to examine that case in extenso. The facts therein may be stated thus:

Dora Harris was tried together with four persons before the Recorder at Liverpool. Two of them J. W Benton and K Meagher, were charged with stealing a quantity of goods, and the other three prisoners, who were all women, were charged with receiving these goods knowing them to have been stolen. Benton and Meagher pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing but Dora Harris and the other two women charged with receiving pleaded not guilty and the case against them proceeded whilst Benton and Meagher, not having been sentenced, remained in the dock.

Evidence was led on the part of the prosecution which undoubtedly established prima facie case against the three women, whereupon each of them went into the witness box and gave evidence to the effect that they had bought the goods not knowing them to have been stolen. They were cross-examined by counsel on behalf of the prosecution, and that concluded the case both for the prosecution and the defence.

At that late stage the Recorder invited the prisoner Benton to give evidence, and when the latter agreed to do so the learned Recorder remarked: "I think it is more satisfactory we should hear the boy on the subject. The prosecution, as is usual in these cases, do not call him. I think we might as well. I do not know what he is going to say, but I have some idea."

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

Mr. Malan and Natives.

The attitude of Senator F. S. Malan in the matter of the Cape Native Vote during the discussions of the Joint Select Committee on Native Bills will go down in history as the only voice that cried in the wilderness against the ungodly massacre of Cape Native political rights. Indeed the wilderness was so desolate as to allow his faint voice to trickle through in the form of an objection he raised on Procedure in the House of Assembly, which at the present time awaits rectification by Parliament. What has deeply moved our susceptibilities is the nature of Senator Malan's resolute attempt to fight the brazen injustice to Bantu political rights to the last ditch. Truly not all Europeans are apostles of repression of the Black race, and it is to these that non-Europeans hopefully look to for deliverance against future oppression. Senator Malan's resolution in behalf of Bantu rights in Select Committee is as follows:—

"Your committee regrets that it has not been able to deal with the Coloured Persons' Rights Bill, but wishes to place on record their conviction; (1) that provision will have to be made at an early date for the enfranchisement of non-Europeans throughout the Union; (2) that non-European enfranchisement qualifications should include (a) monogany, (b) standard of living, (c) educational qualifications, (d) one or other of property or income or salaries or wages qualifications, (3) that non-European voters shall vote on a common roll with European voters."

From this resolution it will be observed that Senator Malan is the solitary member of the old South African Party who has had the courage to stand up for Native voters' rights as embodied in the principles of that party. All other members of that party, including General Smuts the leader, have succumbed to the domination of General Hertzog's (or Nationalist Party's) principles regarding the Native vote.

Bantu Graduates.

EDITOR, "IMVO."

Sir,

Kindly allow me space in your periodical to air my views with regard to one of the resolutions passed by the General Council which recently sat in Mtata.

The resolution I refer to is that numbered (17) on page 4 of the 'Imvo' of the 23rd April 1935. "Ukuba u Rulumente alathele kubu ncedisi buhloli bezikolo. amadodana aphumelele i B.A. neminye imijiya, nakubu veleli bezikolo."

If the members of the Bunga are correctly reported in the above resolution, without going into the reasons which actuated such a proposal, I hold that the honourable members of the General Council have put a very low premimu upon the capability of our numerous B.A.s and other graduates. (I take it that the amadodana aphumelele i B.A., are our African graduates). They are requesting the Government to appoint our B.A.s to the positions of Assistant Inspectors of Schools and Visiting Teachers, positions which are being adequately filled by men who hold as higher qualifications than the Native, Primary Higher and Junior Certificate or the Matriculation certificates. Rather should we have expected a body such as the Bunga to request the Government to appoint our B.A.s to the position of full fledged Inspectors of Native Schools, with men of less qualifications but meritorious service as their assistants.

If these degrees were honorary one would not have given this resolution a second thought; but knowing the amount of time and money and mental exertion that it has cost these men to obtain their degrees, it seems to me that the Bunga has belittled their efforts by moving and passing such a resolution. The position that these men ought to fill, by reason of their education and attainment, is that of full Inspectors of Native Schools, with men of less qualifications as their assistants.

The Bunga is our 'Parliament.' As such, we pore into its deliberations as politicians pore into the Hansard. The honourable Councillors will therefore excuse me for pointing out what seems to me to detract from that high standard of reasoning of which the Bunga is so famous.

ATTWELL MADALA,

St. Cuthberts, Tsolo.

Two Notable Converts.

Sir Abe Bailey's views on the Native Question are well-known among the Bantu for their uncompromisingly extreme tenour. He has made much use of the publicity afforded him by the white press of South Africa in this, and that consistently for the last twenty years. We have often confessed our surprise that a financier like Sir Abe should, after amassing a huge fortune to which cheap Native labour was no mean contributor, cherish rather unkindly sentiments about Natives. Time and environment however, are unerring regulators of many distorted ideas. This year, and in the Old Country, Sir Abe Bailey has contributed in the Empire Review an article showing a wonderful but nevertheless welcome change of heart and front from what we are accustomed to. In the confession, he admits his sins of commission and omission in the following words:—

"I then (years ago) held a very decided opinion about the colour bar. Now I have changed that opinion and consider the time has arrived to initiate a more favourable policy towards the Coloured people. I desire to see the absorption of the Coloured people, not the blacks, by the white race. I should like to see white people represent Natives in both Houses and cordially support the idea of Provincial Native Councils, but I am opposed to the suggestion of a Native Representative Council for the whole of South Africa. This would be a retrograde step and might place the Natives in a position that might possibly be dangerous to the whites. At the same time, I wish to see the Natives participate in the political life of South Africa so that their voice may be heard in matters affecting their interests when those interests are under discussion.

"With any policy of segregation I profoundly disagree, nor am I in favour of releasing land to the Native. In fact, I know of no large area available of land unoccupied and fit for occupation. In the matter of franchise, any extension of the Cape system as far as the Native is concerned is bound to meet with stern opposition from the other provinces, and it is satisfactory to know that the Joint Committee themselves are convinced that no further advance is possible in that direction. But I draw a distinct line between the Native and Coloured people and I want the Coloured people to possess the vote right throughout the Union.

"White South Africa should never be blind to what she owes to the labour of the Native and should never deny him an opportunity of improving his position. The European in the long run will not maintain his supremacy by repression. Every use should be made of cheap labour, Native and Coloured, so that Africa can be supplied with all her requirements."

The second convert from a recent waywardness is General Smuts. Less than a year ago, this leader of the old South African Party surrendered his party, lock, stock and barrel to the principles of the Nationalist party under the guise of attaining a fusion with his old opponents. The price paid for the bargain was, among other things, the agreement on the Native Bills. Although the Bills were known to lay in the incubator of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament and ostensibly not a Government measure, the dice was certainly loaded by the two party leaders against the Native in the points of agreement. The S.A. Party re-

leased their principle of protecting the Cape Native vote, and to fortify the position, the Status Act was passed which swept away the King's veto in this privilege of the Cape Bantu. The elimination of the Native franchise had thus been brought into the arena of practical politics.

General Smuts ended his recent tour by speeches made at Uitkyk and Charl Celliers. Alluding to the Native question he confessed that he did not believe it could be completely solved now. They must leave something to posterity. In answer to a question the Minister of Justice said he was against the extension of the Native vote, *but considered it unjust to take away a right which had existed for nearly 90 years. The number of Native voters was very small, and such a step caused more ill-feeling between white and black than it was worth.*

How true!! But is the repentance not as belated as that of the Biblical rich man Dives who, having spurned Lazarus during his lifetime, recovered his moral consciousness in the wrong place and wrong time?

[Written to express the views of "Imvo Zabantsundu" by A. M. Jabavu, Market Square, King William's Town.]

Problems of the Bantu.

Imbo Zabantsundu
Bomzantsi Africa

Continued.

6-3-35-35

III

A series of three highly educative lectures was delivered on the 5th April 1935 under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations at East London. The speakers were Messrs. N. N. Franklin M.A., a member of the Rhodes University College Social Science Club: J. D. Rheinallt Jones, M.A, and Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A. (Lond) The addresses dealt with Justice, Employment, Political Status, and Economics in so far as these affected the Bantu population.

The contribution hereunder is the last of the informative series.

PROF. D. D. T. JABAVU.

Professor D. D. T. Jabavu gave an address on "Some Aspects of Bantu Economic Life."

According to an estimate made by an economic expert, he said the value of an individual citizen of Canada to the national income of his country is £100; that of the Australian is £78; that of the South African white citizen £25; that of the South African Bantu citizen £1.

Rightly did Sir Robert Evans remark that it not in the economic interests of South Africa as a whole that the Native should remain in his low state of economic lassitude.

The 1925 Economic and Wage Commission laid down the principle that "The national income is the product of industry (including agriculture and personal services) as a whole; it is the product, therefore, of an intimate and indissoluble co-operation between Europeans and Natives."

Dr. S. H Frankel had ventured to state that if the income per head of Natives occupied in agriculture in South Africa could be increased from the present £5 per head to £50 per annum, the national income would be increased by some £45,000,000, if it were assumed that only one million Natives were occupied in agriculture." "Are we doing anything about this," asked the speaker. "For my part I answer that the beginning lies at the organisation of Natives into associations for better ploughing and better stock raising, because there are five rural Natives to one urban Native. Since 1918 we have organised over forty Native farmers' associations in the Union, principally in the Cape Province, Natal, and Basutoland. We first teach them the ways of modern cultivation in order to increase their crops. Next, they contribute 1s. subscription per quarter to the association. In our Kieskamma valley branch we now have £130, in Cala they have nearly £200, some have more, others less. Individual members are supposed to bank one bag of crops each year, as an introduction to the banking habit. Father Bernard Huss then introduced the system of credit societies. In my district we contribute 10s. per quarter each member, and thus have now over £130, but in Tsolo they exceed the thousand, while Qumbu holds the record of £3,000. Production has grown to such an extent that districts that used to feed on mealies imported for them by the Government, like Pondoland, have now become exporters, and I know of one Pondo who now yearly exports 400 bags, where previously he used to raise only enough for his personal consumption.

In urban areas the wages were so low that very few Natives were able to boast of banking accounts. Their organisations were usually vigilance associations, burial societies, social clubs, temperance bodies, political congresses and trade unions.

The rural organisations were constructive and showed every promise of proving to the salvation of the countryside folk. They have no colour bar to fight in the soil and are thus in a position to demand equal treatment from the Government in all the measures of assistance provided for white farmers by the State.

The position of the urban Natives is that of a never-ending struggle against insurmountable odds, against the colour bar, against small wages, against permanent debts, because their income does not depend on their merit but on what the employers choose to give. Hence their organisations are mostly of a negative character, being for self-defence against economic oppression.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The time had come for the Natives to be given a definite place in marketing their products as an incentive for export. For example, the Transkeian Territories which send many labourers to the mines might be allowed a quota of a thousand cattle carcasses per month to supply the mine rations by arrangement between the Chamber of Mines and the Government.

Urban location trading might be opened for Natives, seeing that the residents there are permanent and never likely to return to the reserves.

"We should start working that these measures be adopted soon," said Professor Jabavu. "Individual ownership of land must sooner or later replace communal ownership.

"A strenuous effort must be made to render the Natives consumers, on a large scale, of the products of local industries, and for this purpose their level of civilisation must be raised.

"The key to all this is education of a liberal character based on business lines calculated to produce a profitable turn to the State instead of the present 'laissez-faire' system founded on political expedients or fears. Here the words of Sir Robert Evans are worthy of the attention of the whole country:—

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

Brutal Assault on African.

The Courier

European Doctor fined £20 for Sjamboking his Servant.

(Mochiedrama)

Dr. Charles A. Francois, medical practitioner, of Currie Road, Durban, was on Tuesday fined £20 or two months hard labour for assaulting his servant Mgokolo Zungu.

The doctor was charged with intent to do grievous bodily harm. His counsel stated that the doctor pleaded guilty to common assault and that he intended to compensate the complainant. The doctor admitted that he thrashed his servant with a sjambok.

Sidney T. Duncan, of Francois Estates, Westville, was also found guilty of assault on Mgokolo. He was find £10 or one month. Three Africans of Francois Estates—Dabula Nzama, Jeremiah Mkize and Tenese Mngadi—were each find £5 or 30 days for the same offence.

The case was tried by Mr. Conway in the District Court Durban.

Accused were charged spefically with having at Durban and at Westville on Jan. 23 and 24 assaulted Mgokolo by handcuffing, chaining and detaining him' sjamboking him severely, tying him with a rope and moving the rope until it tightened and he lay on the ground, threatened to perform an operation on him, performing the actions of hanging him to a beam and actually stretching the rope attached round his neck until his toes barely touched the ground and he was choked, and rubbing salt into the many wounds and bruises caused by these acts.

In giving judgment the Magistrate said Dr. Francois's action in doing what he did was foolish in the extreme apart from the fact that it was also brutal. As to the other accused the court held the view that they were acting as Dr. Francois's tools. Notwithstanding that they could not be excused from the consequences of their acts,

With regard to the penalty the Magistrate said he took into account the representation of the counsel that it was Dr, Francois's intention to compensate the complainant. Had it not been for this the penalty would have been higher than the court intended to imp se.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

The Administrative Problem

Guardian Weekly

CAPETOWN, APRIL 18.

The question of the administration of South-west Africa as a fifth province of the Union was taken a step further to-day with the official announcement of the appointment by the Governor General, Lord Clarendon, of a Commission of Inquiry into all aspects of the problem.

4-2-6-35

The terms of reference of the Commission are—

In view of dissatisfaction in the mandated territory of South-west Africa as evidenced by the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the territory dated November 29, 1934, and other symptoms—

1. To inquire into and report on the effectiveness of the existing form of government of the territory and the reasons for the existing dissatisfaction therewith, and

2. To consider, from the constitutional as well as the State financial point of view, in what way the government of the territory could best be regulated so as to secure more efficient administration and a greater measure of content amongst the inhabitants, due regard being had to the character of the territory as mandated territory and the rules of international law governing the mandate, and to the constitutional law of the Union, and to advise thereon.

The resolution of the South-west African Legislative Assembly referred to requested that the territory should be administered as a fifth province of the Union (the existing four are Cape Province, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State), subject to the provisions of the League mandate. It was tabled in the name of Colonel Hamman (United party) and carried by twelve votes to six. It also urged that the territory should be represented in both Houses of the Union.

The European population of South-west Africa, which was formerly German South-west Africa, was 19,432 at the last census in 1921. Of these 7,850 were Germans and the rest almost all South Africans. In 1932 a fresh estimate put the European population at 32,000. No estimate of the proportion of Germans was then made.—Reuter.

Correspondence.

The Dr. Roberts' Fund.

Matiwe Opinion 4-16-35

Editor,
"Imvo,"

Sir,

The invaluable services rendered indefatigably for a period of half-a-century by Doctor A. W. Roberts in the laudable cause of uplifting Bantu interests and, the enviable self-sacrifice he made unflinchingly in the face of hostile criticisms at the dangerous risk of losing his popularity amongst his own kin and kind, merit more than a mere claim for an undying epithet to his name.

Personally I am, with keen interest, watching Professor D. D. T. Jabavu's appeal to the Bantu on behalf of the Alexander Roberts' Scholarship Fund. I have been listening for a voice from the people and, what do I hear? Nothing not even the sound of rams.

The contributions already subscribed seem far from being encouraging. Bantu public opinion has apparently taken an indifferent attitude.

I believe that Prof. Jabavu knows from his rich experience that one of the most difficult problems which a leader has to grapple with is to have comparatively few followers. Nay it damps a leader's ardour and quells the zeal of the would-be leaders of the people.

Is Bantu public opinion going to let this project drop in failure? Surely it is time we heard the views of some of our leaders in support of the good cause.

Sir, it has been argued that in this country we cannot induce the powers that be to honour Doctor Roberts with the knighthood title or one that carries "Sir." Does this right also involve the technical questions of appealing to the Supreme Court in South Africa?

Why can we not negotiate with His Majesty King George to vest Dr. Roberts with the title of "Sir?"

I am,
Sir,
"Ex-Lovedalian."

DURBAN TOWN COUNCIL AND NATIVE WOMEN

Natal Mercury 4-7-35

During the past few weeks many Native minds have been perturbed on learning that new regulations are about to be imposed upon Native women after proclamation in the Government Gazette. We are given to understand that a meeting of Native women which took place at the Bantu Social Centre to consider the suggestion for their medical examination became too stormy to be productive of a satisfactory conclusion as the women who were in attendance almost lost control of themselves and acted in a manner not conducive to a peaceful settlement. It is now proposed to make regulations whose purpose will be to control the movements of Native women in the Municipal area of Durban. According to the wording in the Draft regulations Native women must first apply to an officer of the Municipality for permission to enter Durban. This is capable of very wide interpretation. Any Native woman may be arrested on alighting from a train or a bus as having infringed this regulation if she does not produce the certificate of approval to be in the urban area. The Rev. J. L. Dube following the wording of the regulations in a letter to the Natal Mercury of the 8th instant concluded that any woman even if she is hurrying to interview her husband on some domestic matter or paying him a visit or a daughter or sister coming to see her father or brother may all be liable to summary arrest according to the wording of the Draft regulation.

Mr. J. J. Farrell, Chairman of the Native Administration Committee interviewed by a Natal Mercury reporter declares that Mr. Dube has not grasped the spirit of the Draft regulation and that his fears as expressed in his letter aforesaid are wholly without ground. But the wording in the regulations leaves no dubiety. Mr. Farrell further points out that the regulations will not be administered harshly but as leniently as possible. In that case the wording of the regulations will have to be modified in order to clear away the presumption that this will be a real hardship on the Native woman.

This whole question of Native women in the urban areas is a real thorn in the flesh of all sane Native leaders. It is not desirable that so many of them should flock to the towns with their demoralizing influences It is a problem in regard to the menfolk alone and now with the Native women who move into the towns and do not find soon any legitimate employment the temptation to immorality and illicit sale of liquor proves too strong for most. This is not by any means peculiar to Native women. Any woman of any race if exposed to penury and starvation would be hard put to it to resist the downward trend. We think the Government, the Municipalities and the Chambers of Commerce are to blame for this state of affairs. How do they expect a race of people who have been introduced to civilization, who have to wear clothes, and eat European food which must be bought with money, to live on the pittance which is paid to their fathers, husbands and guardians! When will the authorities decide to raise the pay of their Native servants? How can Native men maintain the control of their womenfolk when they are unable to keep them by reason of the fact that they are not getting an economic wage themselves?

The authorities propose to begin with regulations such as this which we claim is ultra vires when the cause of this movement is directly traceable to them who have the power to give their Native servants such pay as will at least cover their present day wants. It has been proved that a Native family spends about £5 a month without anything left over for a Savings Bank Account. The regulation makers are aware of this but they ignore the fact.

It is also now favoured that fathers and guardians should have control over their daughters and wards. We are afraid in this also the guilty party is the authorities. For about fifty years the authority of the Native father has been undermined by the courts and at present there are many Native women who are in towns against the desire of their fathers and guardians because of the reason that they cannot be supported by the meagre wage earned by the fathers and so the courts have taken upon themselves to grant the necessary passes to the woman to go to the towns to seek work. It is bad that our womenfolk should be contaminated in the towns and ruined but those to be sent home have to live and how?

The Native Bills.

Ilanga 2-8-35

WHITE WOMAN'S CRITICISM.

Ngwevu Bani 6-18-35

The Native Bills were strongly condemned by Mrs. W. Mears in a paper on the new measures given at the monthly meeting of the Cape Town branch of the National Council of Women, reports the "Cape Times."

"The Native Land Bill," she said, "grants the Natives a maximum of land known to be insufficient for their wants, present and future. The abolition of the Cape franchise takes away from the Natives the right to buy land in the Cape, except in the scheduled reserves. This will create a big landless class of Natives who must find employment in the service of Europeans on the terms offered by Europeans.

"Already the severe Masters and Servants Act, the Urban Areas Act, and other repressive laws control the movements of the Natives. The present Native Bills will complete the system, and in South Africa there will be legalised serfdom.

"At the head of the State will be the white governing class, below them the less privileged coloured class and below that the Bantu serfs tied to the soil and with no political voice."

The effect of the Natives Trust and Land Bill was to permit the Natives to acquire an additional 7,250,000 morgen. When this had been transferred to them, the Natives would own as much land as they occupied in 1916 This amount of land was to be the maximum for all time, the Bill entirely disregarding the size and increase of the Native population.

To transfer this amount to the Natives would probably cost not less than £2 per morgen, a total cost of £14,500,000. The Natives could not afford to buy land, while the Bill did not assign funds to the South African Native Trust Fund for the purchase of land. It was probable, therefore, that this recommendation would remain ineffective.

With so much talk of territorial segregation, Mrs Mears continued. it was interesting to see that Europeans owning farms in Native reserves and small white villages with excessively large commonages, were being left undisturbed. This could not be due to ignorance, because the facts had been noted by the Commissions.

REPRESENTATION.

Turning to Native representation, Mrs. Mears said that the Native Representative Council had no power and the grant of representation by four senators had little value. Up to the present the Senate had been an ineffective body without influence and would continue so.

The provision for a Grand Committeee of the Senate seemed the last word in futility.

The only definite and positive thing in the Bills was the abolition of the Cape Native Franchise. While it was a negligible factor in influencing the fortunes of the country, it stood, to black and white, as the symbol of the policy by which progress in civilisation, and not colour, was the test of citizenship. Therefore, the whites from the North had decreed that it must go.

CASTE SYSTEM

"If these Bills pass," said Mrs. Mears, "the principles which decide citizenship in civilised countries are to be thrown aside and in their place is to be substituted citizenship based on colour—a caste system"

Mrs. A. B. Low said that she would like to know whether anyone in Parliament was in the least interested in the Natives The Bills indicated that no one was. Now the Government was trying to get control of the Protectorates whereas it was obviously not capable of taking care of the Natives at present under its control.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

Justice In Basutoland, Doing Of The Chiefs Basutoland Government Looks On.

It is now twelve years that an article headed "Justice in Basutoland" signed by "Mosuto' has appeared in the "Friend." The article had tabulated ill-treatment of the Basuto by their Chiefs and it was endorsed by the then President and champion of the Progressive Association, the late Mr Simon Phamotse who was also a member of the National Council. That article aroused interest and commotion which ended in the present Poramount Chief's summoning the Progressive Association in order that, as he said, he should hear from its members fuller explanations and the remedy which should be suggested. So, one day in April 1922—a year not easily to be forgotten by the members of the Progressive Association—a great Pitso assembled at the paramountcy for five days, during which many questions important and unimportant, catch or undesirable were asked the members of that body by many of the principal chiefs who were headed by the present Acting Paramount Chief.

The Paramount Chief, although present at his place at the time, did not attend the pitso, but his right hand attendant, Leloko Lerotholi, appeared to have kept him informed of the proceedings. Questions of vital importance were answered by Progressive members and a lot of information from various places, revealing the doings of some chiefs was supplied, supported by quotations from pamphlets containing the speeches made by members of the National Council on previous occasions.

The "charge" was denied in a long closely typed letter, a copy of which was given to the Progressive members, on the last day. All the same the torture lulled for a long time, or some of the cruel doings were abandoned. But the year 1934 saw one of the worst ill treatments, if not the only one of its kind, being done to some people in Mafeteng district.

At Thabana Morena there live the people of a Batuang tribe whose chief and ancestor was Machachamise, one of the famous warriors of Moshesh from Butha-Buthe to Thaba Bosigo. He, like many of his fellow warriors, was awarded a large piece of land as a token of gratitude for his services and gallantry. Later, a man of a different tribe, a Batsoeneng, who was friendly to Letsie I., was, by recommendation of the Chief (Letsie I) placed under Machachamise who was also asked to allow him a small piece of ground for the lands of his followers, as he had very few. As time went on, Lekoatsa, as his name was, was placed in charge of preserved pasturage near his village (by Machachamise), that piece of ground being several times the size of the one assigned to him for lands. Towards his death a spark of covetousness was detected in him, a minor dispute over that piece over which he was in charge for pasturage arose but was quelled by the just judgment made against Lekoatsa by the Paramount Chief of that day.

NO REST.

After Lekoatsa's death his son, Samuel by name, took charge of his father's rights, but the desire of owning the piece of ground near village ate him day and night. So attempt after attempt was made by him to gain the ground, but at every attempt he often failed, the judgment being always for Machachamise, as for him the court of the Paramount Chief always confirmed the right over the grazing and NOT the soil.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Major D. R. Hunt, formerly Assistant Native Commissioner in Sekukuniland gave evidence last week before the Commission recently appointed by the Government to collect facts on the present and future condition of Native Education. He gave his opinion on the Native's attitude towards Education and its connection with the church. He was of opinion that the Native Affairs should be given scope to deal with Native education and not be hampered by the Department of Justice. His opinion was that "Native education should not be purely on normal lines. There should be some culture in primary education. The illiterate citizen was never as good as the cultured citizen. Educated Natives were better citizens than the average savage, in spite of the oft-repeated saying, "Give me a raw Native rather than an educated Native" .....

We want to express a complete agreement with Mr. Hunt's opinion. It is a fact known all over the world that education is bound to make any one who has acquired it aright into a good citizen. Savages never made good citizens. In the beginning of history when groups of human beings began to think of building villages, towns and cities, it was all due to good education. Among the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians down to the Greeks and Romans we find that it was the educated members of the community who made good citizens and influenced their people to think highly of their city so that in time the phrase "Civis Romanus sum" meant a great deal and was worth struggling for. When then the Europeans came to take possession of this country and to build thereon towns their faith for the progress of these towns was in the citizens who will be enlightened, educated, industrious and patriotic.

It therefore evokes an all

day wonder and a cause of much regret that it seems the desire of most Europeans in this country is that the Natives should remain illiterate to the extent that the sight of an educated Native has the effect on them that a red flag has on a bull! The saying quoted by Major Hunt is often heard in the country and on the farms. Because of the prevalence of this opinion Rev. A. E. LeRoy gave himself the task of collecting facts about boys who had attended school at Amanzimtoti Institute, as to what then life was after they left school. The information he found was that about eighty per cent were leading successful lives and that only a small percentage had turned out "bad egg". Few indeed had found their way to the gaol. The facts thus acquired so interested the public that even the then High Commissioner Lord Selborne was interested and valued the facts thus obtained to prove that education promotes good citizenship.

We often wonder what mentality actuates the expression of this preference of illiterate Natives to the cultured and we come to the conclusion that the wish is father to the thought. Such people would like to see the Native of the year 1935 as ignorant as he of 1835 so that he will stand and lift his arm to salute all and sundry as "Nkosi" and to sell his cattle for one pound!

If a Native questions some of the unlawful acts of certain sharpers and fleecers of the unwary then he is condemned as a spoilt and disloyal Native who should be "kept in his place", that place being ignorance, illiteracy and lack of initiative.

Major Hunt further said that he had "never known a Native to remain long in business of his own. Native storekeepers only lasted a few months on their own. It seemed that the Native had always to be under supervision".

We beg to agree as well as disagree with this opinion. Major Hunt is candid enough to admit that the Natives fail so frequently because they are victims of circumstances. They start under very serious handicaps, chief among which is the lack of business training, environment and lack of ways and means to obtain credit and backing which other sections of the community so usually enjoy when they start business. However we have scores of successful Natives who give promise to hold their own when all is considered in its merits. In this line we think the Natives must have encouragement from those who have the ability and can assist so that they can be made good citizens in the fullest sense of the term.

THE PENTECOSTAL HOLINES CHURCH IN NATAL AND ZULULAND HOLDS ITS 2ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Second Annual Conference of the Natal and Zululand Pentecostal Holiness Church was held at Mayville, Durban, this year, under the chairmanship of Rev. R. E. M. Spooner, the Superintendent, lasting nine days. Mrs. G. M. Spooner, Miss W. B. Kgoadigoadi and Mr. B. M. Motaung from the Rustenburg District, and Rev. M. D. Ndaba, Vice Superintendent of the P. H. Church in Natal and Zululand, including evangelists and other helpers under him being present also. The business of the Conference was satisfactorily disposed of by the Committees appointed for the purpose.

The Church is acqiuring by purchase, a very useful piece of ground with buildings thereon. It was partly here and partly in the temporay Church building that revival and other meetings took place. It was gratifying to see how diligently the Church work had been started in Natal and Zululand and its good tone maintained. In this regard congratulatory reference was made to the Rev. M D. Ndaba and all under him.

A religious revival feast was prepared and heart searching sermons preached to the audience by the Rev. Mr. Spooner during the Conference resulting in praises to the Lord for edifying and consecrating messages from him. The Zulu rendering to the Congregation was effected by the Rev. Mr. Ndaba whose ability as interpreter gave evidence instructors

The women of the Church gathered under the leadership of Mrs. G. M. Spooner who presented highly acceptable discourses on the vicarious service of Jesus Christ. This terminated with the inauguration of the Women's Prayer Circle for which Mrs. Spooner was duly thanked.

The words of other speakers on the Crucified Saviour and His purpose were heard from the lips of Mr. B. M. Motaung, the honoured and learned Principal of the Phokeng P. H. C. School and his dutiful flavour--tongued assistant teacher Miss W. B. Kgoadigoadi, who, dealing with the matters in hand, contributed to the cause of Christianity.

The Ambassador of Peace and Pentecostal Good will left Durban for Pietermaritzburg after a very encouraging Conference which spoke in favour of the unity of efforts and the enjoyment of God's blessing on the evangelical Aims in Natal and Zululand.

A pleasing expression was made to the Superintendent and his party before they left, in the form of a reception in the course of which vocal and other presentations were made by many including Mr. William Msane.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Abyssinia

War on Ethiopia Would Explode World Conflict

MUSSOLINI WANTS WAR HERE

Capitals See September as Date for Attack—Mussolini Has Mobilized Million Men for Desperate Adventure

By Harry Gannes

(This is the first of a series of six articles dealing with all phases of Italian Fascism's preparations for war against Ethiopia. Tomorrow's article will deal with mutinies in the Italian army, the growing anti-war sentiment and mass discontent, as well as the basic causes for Mussolini's drive to war in Africa.)

Ethiopia, ancient land of the black race, symbol of the sovereign Negro independent country, faces the most momentous events of its long history.

Today that Negro land's fate is interwoven with the future of the workers' revolution against European capitalism, especially Italian fascism.

War on Ethiopia may well mean war in other parts of Africa, war in Arabia. An African war may ignite the powder magazine of European capitalist conflicts.

And war against Ethiopia is certain. So declare the Italian fascist leaders. Mussolini, aping the arrogant Japanese militarists, insists war in Africa against the Ethiopian people must come—unless the demands of Italian fascism are met.

In London, Paris, Berlin, the press cold-bloodedly calculates the date for the war as around September. That is when the rainy season ends in the territory Mussolini has picked for the battlefields.

War must come, we say—unless the Italian masses, with the support of the toilers and oppressed everywhere, can finish with the warmakers.

The shameless demands of Italian fascism summed up read: death to Ethiopian independence. Mussolini wants to slice the country in two so that he can more easily subdue it and digest its wealth.

Mussolini flatly tells the Ethiopian people, that proud race whose culture is more ancient than Rome's, that it must make way for fascism's colonial ambitions.

Ethiopia, Mussolini has decreed, must become a right-of-way for an Italian railroad connecting the fascist colony to the north of Ethiopia (Eritrea) with Somaliland, the Italian colony to the south.

The prospective railroad (like the South Manchurian Railroad of unsavory memory) would run through the heart of Ethiopia. Its steel rails would be a magnet for the trade of the Negro country. To "protect" it, a fascist military guard would remain there permanently, guarding the 15-mile strip over which would fly the fascist flag on the Negro land.

The trains would carry out of the country the wealth and labor of 15,000,000 people. It would bleed Ethiopia of its economic resources and of its political independence. It would strangle the political existence of the country, slate it for the doom of Manchuria.

Acceptance—Or War

If these demands are not met Mussolini bellows, the bombing plane, poison gas, artillery fire, machine guns, the weapons of a superior fascist civilization will force Ethiopia to enter the sphere of modern fascist culture—and to pay for it through the nose.

Mussolini and the fascist-controlled press speak definitely, quite positively of war.

"Italian newspapers have recently begun openly speaking of war," writes a man who knows what Mussolini wants the world to hear. That's what Arnaldo Cortesi wired to the New York Times (for whom he acts as correspondent though he should be paid by Mussolini) on June 8, 1935. . . . "War is now accepted as a perhaps unpleasant but certainly inescapable necessity."

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$60,000,000 More for War

Besides the regular war budget that comes out of the hides of the poverty-stricken Italian toilers, Mussolini has spent an additional $60,000,000 for war against Ethiopia in the past few months. All the silver and gold and foreign currency and bonds in Italy are being sequested and commandeered for a long-drawn out war.

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Every day new contingents of men and boys are conscripted for the "unpleasant necessity."

The number of ships passing through the Suez Canal and down the Red Sea, filled with soldiers and war supplies, has broken all records. Since May of this year more than 70 made the necessary stop at Port Said as against five, the usual number in this period.

Italian Fascism's drive to enslave Ethiopia must not be looked upon as an isolated, or separate question in Africa. It is part of a new drive for the re-shifting of African colonies.

Imperialist Teeth In Africa

Hitler, at the same time, insists that German Fascism wants the return of Germany's pre-war African colonies.

The United States, after five years of inaction, gives notice to the world that Liberia is still Wall Street's African protectorate.

The British maneuver hypocritically and skilfully, for their own domination of North Ethiopia.

Africa becomes a boiling, sizzling cauldron of the conflicts of all the capitalist powers. Mussolini, by his threat of war, raises not only the question of the seizure of the last independent nation of Africa, but the bigger one of the re-shuffling of the whole African continent.

Africa again contains all the makings of a new imperialist world slaughter, just as it played a prominent part in the outbreak of war in 1914.

Why Ethiopia First

Why was Ethiopia picked by the Fascist rulers of Italy for their main assault?

First, Ethiopia is the last remaining important country in Africa not already in the grasp of some capitalist power. Liberia, although nominally independent, is under Wall Street hegemony, particularly of the Firestone Rubber Co.

Second, Ethiopia, larger than Texas, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, is the richest unexplored and untapped country in the world. It has not only gold, copper, silver, and other unmined minerals, but Mussolini has secret reports of vast oil fields. Italian Fascism lacks fuel, especially petroleum.

Third, Ethiopia is one of the most fertile tropical countries. Explorers and travelers who visit Ethiopia marvel at its great fertility. They tell of the three crops yearly produced by a minimum amount of labor. Ethiopia can produce cotton, sugar, rice, rubber, and the thousand-and-one other tropical products that Mussolini craves for the super-profits in them.

A Vast Market

Fourth, Ethiopia could be a vast, exclusive, controlled market for Italian capitalism. Under the grip of Fascism, Mussolini knows that the native handicrafts industry could be destroyed, as it was destroyed in all colonies that come under the sway of the world market, and the imperialist homeland. Then, for the construction of the vast roads that the Fascists plan to push on into the African deserts and jungles so that the whips and the slave-chains of Italian Fascism can force the infiltrators grace the greater African colonies.

Behind War Moves: Crisis

Above all, by sucking the blood of Ethiopia, Mussolini believes Ethiopia would have to sweat tremendous source and wealth of the Ethiopian people, turn, Ethiopia would pay for the a huge slave market for Italian Fascism be- and groan to pay for the blessings of capitalist trade.

Fifth, Mussolini believes the vampire of Italian Fascism's development or progress of Ethiopia could become a tremendous source of cheap factory labor power (a huge slave market) for Italian Fascism be-

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6-24-35

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stopping any further development or progress of the country, Mussolini could force the infiltration of cheap factory goods. In return, Ethiopia would have to sweat and groan to pay for the blessings of capitalist trade.

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ETHIOPIA'S FINAL ARGUMENT

Daily Worker 6-24-35 New York Mirror

One of the thousand new machine guns bought by Ethiopia to defend the independence of the Negro country against Fascism's war plans. The photograph above shows Emperor Haile Selassie examining one of the machine-guns just arrived at the railroad station at Addis Ababa.

members.

Tour of Comrade Bedacht

In preparation for this drive a number of organizational and agitational tours will be organized. The first of these tours will be made by the General Secretary of the Order, Comrade Bedacht. It will cover the far west. Comrade Bedacht will touch Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Butte. Fascists to seek a way out by war They met unforeseen difficulties and obstacles.

In turn, the extended war preparations (far beyond the costs originally planned) have since still further sharpened the economic crisis.

A vicious circle develops. The economic crisis speeds the drive to war; the drive to war worsens the economic crisis. As a result, anti-fascist, anti-war struggles are beginning to sweep Italy. Mussolini unable longer to hide the truth, is forced to expel some of his former best friends, the capitalist correspondents from other countries.

Even the New York Times (organ of Wall Street) becames too "radical" for the nervous, worried Fascists, who feel the slightest breath may blow a dangerous storm.

Anti-Fascism in Italy

In future articles we shall show the catastrophic conditions within Italy that are driving Italian fascism to a new bloody adventure, and how this affects the living conditions of the Italian people.

We shall deal with the growing anti-fascist, anti-war struggles in Italy, giving details of mutinies, anti-war demonstrations, of wholesale arrests of Italians who express themselves against Mussolini's terrible war adventure in East Africa.

We shall take un in the intricate imperialist contradictions in Europe developing over the African venture.

The threatening war in Ethiopia has its reverberations throughout the Moslem lands of North Africa, are heard in the Hejaz, Arabia, are felt in Washington, London and Paris.

It is a known fact that Mussolini did not begin his present ventures with his present ardor without first obtaining partial agreement and permission from British and French imperialism. This was written into the now famous Rome pact of Jan. 9, 1935.

Mussolini's detailed war plans for Ethiopia will be given. His concrete proposals and demands on the Ethiopian people for submission to Rome if war is to be averted will be described.

The special role of the British imperialism, Mussolini's "ally," will be explained. Britain, though "supporting" Mussolini has not failed to follow its old double-crossing policy, playing both ends against the middle and profiting both ways.

Future articles will also deal with the position of France, whose Somaliland protectorate holds the only port-entry to the capital of Ethiopia, over the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway, owned by the French government.

The Arab Question

The struggle for domination in Ethiopia involves, furthermore, the whole Arab question; the fight for the domination of the Red Sea coast from the Straits of Bab El Mandeb to the north coast of Eritrea, as well as the fate of the Earthly Paradise of the Koran, the Arabia Felix of ancient Rome, Yemen on the coast of Arabia, opposite to Eritrea.

Without an understanding of the imperialist line-up in Ethiopia, and the problems of the revolutionary struggles in Italy against Italian Fascism, as well as the position of the Ethiopian government in its preparations for defense and the chances for and against it, there can be no clear program of the most effective assistance to the Ethiopian people.

ITALY AND ETHIOPIA

The reports from apparently authentic sources that Premier Mussolini has informed Captain Anthony Eden, England's traveling diplomat, that Italy will be satisfied with nothing less than a protectorate over Ethiopia, backed by military occupation, and accompanied by the expulsion of the country from the League of Nations, reveals the extent to which the Italian dictator is willing to go to swell the size of the domain over which he rules with an iron hand. Constitution

Ethiopia has an area of 350,000 square miles, twice the size of Germany, and a population of more than 6,000,000. 6-26-35

The Italian demand is in contradiction of the policies enunciated at the time of the signing of the treaty of Versailles, of which Italy is a signatory, and which resulted in a redrawing of the map of Europe so that peoples who had long been subjects might again rule themselves.

Italian control of Ethiopia would deprive Great Britain of control over a section of the Cape-to-Cairo railroad, and would seriously threaten conditions in French Somaliland. Atlanta, Ga.

The Italian superiority in man power and modern fighting equipment will make the conquest of Ethiopia fairly easy—but the nomadic Ethiopians, fierce fighters and able to live under conditions that would be fatal to Italian soldiers, would carry on a guerilla warfare that would sap the strength of the Italian army and cost the Italian government a huge amount of money.

Already reports are current that the entire Moslem world may come to the aid of Ethiopia, which would make still more difficult Italy's task of controlling the fierce tribesmen after the country had been seized.

Mussolini may be bluffing to get the greatest latitude possible in his Ethiopian program from the other European powers, but it is not probable that he seriously considers a plan that would complicate the relations between Italy, Great Britain and France and involve the Rome government in a project that will require the indefinite expenditure of man power and money.

New York Herald-Tribune

JUL 16 1935

Recruiting in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Recruiting for the Abyssinian army was reported today to have opened here. The "Universal Multitechnic Association" took desk room in a Negro business-center building and word went out that volunteers were being accepted for service with Emperor Haile Selassie's forces.

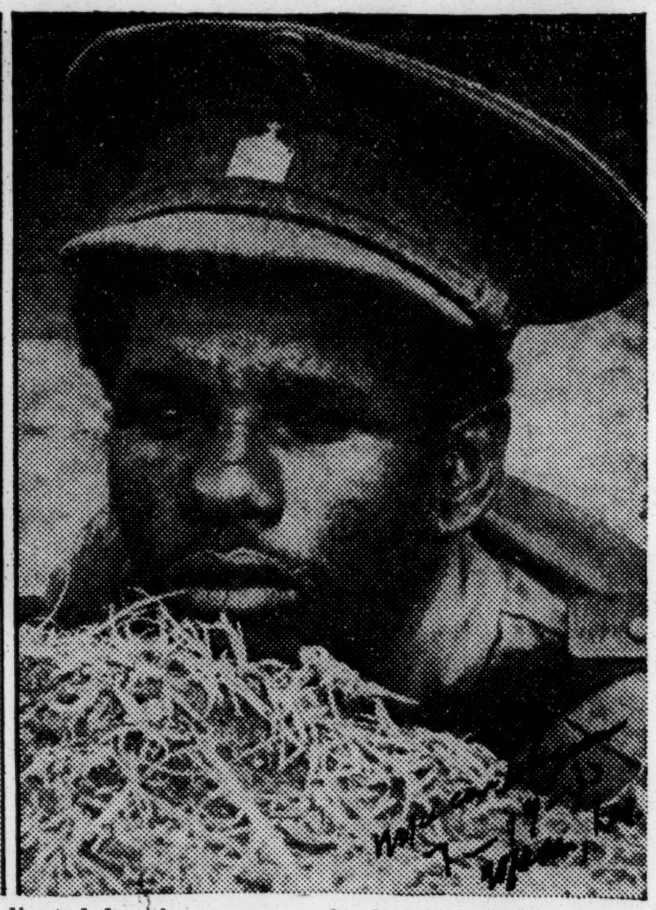
A number of Negroes, including former American ex-service men, were reported to have been signed up before the office closed for the day. One Negro, who said he was a doctor, had served eighteen months in France in the American forces and arrived too late to get his name in today, was told to return tomorrow.

Africa — 1935

Abyssinia

Race Problem

Ethiopians Cling to Own Traditions, Scorning Mussolini's Talk of Culture



Ethiopia holds to its centuries-old customs, as indicated by the scene at the left showing an open-air "barber shop" in Addis Ababa. But its citizens, proud to the point of haughtiness, scorn Italy's talk of "culture." Fierce courage is theirs, and soldiers like the one at right promise deadly opposition to invasion.

A clear, sharp characterization of Ethiopia's haughty natives is presented in this story written in London from the standpoint of persons who know the black empire and from cable dispatches. It is the last in a series on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—Mussolini's heralded "cultural" campaign against Ethiopia wakes only scorn in that ancient black empire.

Archaic customs and an atmosphere of medieval times may exist there, but intelligence, fierce courage and pride amounting to haughtiness mark the distinction between the subjects of Emperor Haile Selassie and the rest of Africa's teeming millions.

If "culture" means the frenzy for modern conveniences, then Abyssinia is far off the mark. Hard-working and frugal, the Ethiopian is happy as long as he is left alone. An ankle-length shirt is his wardrobe, and in his thatched hut he dines on bread dipped in a great family bowl of "dripping" left over from the last feast day when a sheep was killed. He washes it down with home-brewed beer.

Salt for Money

Coins minted in 1780 are ciruclated in Addis Ababa, but barter is the prevalent means of exchange. In some provinces, salt is the only "currency." The family exchequer is a foot-long bar of salt, and from it enough is chipped off daily to supply the household needs.

Feudal barons still rule the marches from their fortified castles, going forth from time to time to mete out rough justice. The law is simple. When an offense is commited, it is left to the injured party to seize the culprit and bring him to justice.

Every town has its Tyburn, where malefactors swing in chairs. Debtors go about chained to their creditors, clanking from door to door begging help from their friends to avoid prison.

Thieves are conspicuous by a missing hand.

Western methods—notably in the field of military training and war equipment—are slowly taking hold, but centuries-old traditions and customs have a powerful grip.

The Emperor Entertains

When the emperor gives a state banquet to his tribal chieftains, they squat at low tables on a rush-strewn floor, eat raw meat with millet gruel, sip honey mead from heavy silver cups, and listen to old ballads sung by troubadours.

The emperor's "castle" stands on a hilltop above a jumble of grass huts and narrow squalid streets, with the monotony of the surrounding landscapes broken only by gaunt eucalyptus trees. It was built 50 years ago by the emperor Menelik, who chose the site for its 8,000-foot altitude.

If Italy invades Ethiopia, her soldiers will face not only the ravages of water-famine and fever on the plains, the night and day ambushes in the mountains, but also the unrelenting and terrifying thrusts by "squalls" of cavalry—the wild swooping charges of black centaurs who who know death but not defeat.

A STUDY IN MORAL ZEAL

If the Ethiopians had nothing but the fruits and goat milk by which they live, Benito Mussolini would not be interested in robbing them. The dates and the milk would not be worth toting back to Italy. But Ethiopia's soil covers precious minerals and Mussolini wishes to develop these deposits. Hence his moral indignation at whatever Ethiopians do to Italians.

If Ethiopia were France, if it were Great Britain, if it were Japan, if it were the United States, Mussolini would not have sent his armies to the border to await the end of the rainy season. He would have been afraid to do so.

Meantime the world seems strangely indifferent to what is going on in Italy and Ethiopia. American editors are shrugging their shoulders in a poor imitation of the Latin manner.

They write learned interpretations of the questions at issue, they deprecate the threat of war, but they get no heat.

They do not denounce the adventurers whose folly may wreck a world, including the world of American editors.

We look in vain to the average editorial page for any sign of anxiety. We see no evidences of moral passion. The world's greatest newspapers are in New York City. Since Frank Cobb of The World died, and since Walter Lippmann, who succeeded him, retired to the syndicates, following the murder of The World, no editorial voice in the greatest city of earth has commanded any attention.

There is not today a truly great newspaper editor in the entire city of New York.

New York's editors have native wisdom and acquired culture; they are bright and entertaining, but they lack passion.

There is not a newspaper hero anywhere in New York today, if we except the columnists who all too frequently are but clownish exhibitionists.

What does Brisbane represent? Nothing but fraud on the one hand, and amusement on the other. He is easy to read, but hard to follow because the knowing cannot believe in him.

Brisbane's famous chief, William Randolph Hearst, could have been the greatest newspaper editor of his time—he has the brain and the enterprise—but apparently Hearst lacks something without which the human spirit ceases to be precious.

The Scripps-Howard papers, chief among which is The New York World-Telegram, are valiant, they are free; but somehow the balls they hit fall just this side of the outfield fence.

Roy Howard and Robert Scripps, who own and control this vast chain of papers, are fine persons; they think brightly, they act with vigor, and they are controlled by no impulses but their own.

What a glorious opportunity they face! But on their entire staff there is no truly great newspaper editor, no man of large imagination, no man of certain intuition, no man of commanding force, no man of distinction as a writer, no man whose passion sweeps in like a tidal wave.

The greatest men on their staffs are special writers, special correspondents. Among the latter are William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard chain, and numerous columnists, including Heywood Broun and Westbrook Pegler, who, unfortunately, are more interested in the great human comedy than in the great human tragedy.

In Baltimore there are two golden editorial voices. One is in the office of The Evening Sun, the other in the office of The Sun, Baltimore's great morning newspaper. In Chicago there is the narrowly partisan, but robust and intelligent Tribune. In St. Louis there is the powerful and stirring Post-Dispatch.

In Kansas is the greatest voice west of the Mississippi. It is that of William Allen White, editor of The Emporia Gazette, a small-town paper, and on the Pacific Coast there are some editorial voices that one could endure listening to.

But on the whole American newspapers have seemed indifferent to the menace of Mussolini and Ethiopia. Apparently they fail to perceive the wickedness inherent in Mussolini's threat, they fail to perceive the social and economic horrors of another world war, an eventuality which might easily follow a clash between Mussolini and the "King of Kings."

Another war of the nations would impose a greater burden than any nation could bear. Why is the American press so cold? Why does it not roar? Why does it not scream?

Oh, for one hour of Frank Cobb of The New York World of yesteryear! Or of Henry Watterson of Louisville!

Why is our government so useless in this crisis? The Constitution says that a treaty is the "supreme law" of the land. Our government joined with Italy and Ethiopia in signing the Briand-Kellogg treaty which denounces war as a crime. The powers united in appealing to the average man to believe that war was so odious that no government could tolerate it.

They caused hosts of helpless human beings to believe in this gesture of politicians. But when the crisis comes at last our government is cold and indifferent.

It has powerful influence, but it does not use that influence to avert an isolated war which once begun may have far-reaching consequences for all human beings.

There is a moral weakness in America in face of a world crisis which may well be deplored. But hardly anybody of weight in national councils strikes out with force.

The press mewls and the government quails! Yet a holocaust, instead of prosperity MAY BE just around the corner!

"Stratosphering," introduced apparently by the AP, is the newest verb. Ritzy, too.

Aid for Ethiopia

ITALY'S Premier Mussolini has blood in his eyes. The most uninformed foreign observer will tell you that Il Duce's legions will march against ancient Ethiopia within a matter of weeks unless unexpected obstacles are placed in the path of the new Caesar.

Negroes in the Western Hemisphere, who are related racially to the Ethiopians, have a profound and natural interest in the impending conflict. Most of them want to see the last real sovereign black nation in Africa remain free. They want Ethiopia to win.

Denied the right to purchase arms from certain countries which fear Il Duce's wrath, Emperor Haile Selassie has worries which would cause weaker men to falter. It has been reported that Ethiopia will have no Red Cross aid for its wounded, because the Emperor cannot state with certainty that some of the fierce tribesmen will not mutilate the enemy wounded and dead.

While His Majesty has excellent cavalrymen and thousands of crack riflemen, sufficient arms and ammunition will not be at his disposal. His greatest resources will be the courage of his countrymen, who are motivated by the knowledge that they will be fighting for independence.

Negroes in America and in the French and English possessions can do something to help Ethiopia. Americans particularly can throw their influence into the fight by urging our State Department to insist upon payment of the Italian war debt to the United States if Mussolini can find millions for a new conflict. Remember the Liberty loan drives? Remember the sugarless and meatless days? Remember the food and billions of dollars which went to the allies? You made your contribution. You helped Italy into the victors' column in the last war.

Negroes in the West Indies, South America and Africa can do their bit by petitioning the French and English governments. We do not favor any general boycott of Italian merchants in the United States. Thousands of Italians are here today because they detest Mussolini and his iron-heeled, imperialist Fascist regime. They should not be made to suffer. On the other hand, we should be able to purchase food and other necessities without resorting to Italian imports marked as such. We can urge our friends, white and colored, to travel on ships other than those which might (and have been) called upon to transport Italian troops to Africa, although we confess to the inadequacy of these suggested measures.

Negroes in America can perhaps aid by organizing a medical aid service, donating medicine, bandages and supplies, and doctors, nurses, pharmacists, technicians and persons trained in military sciences can offer their talents to the Emperor. We believe he will accept if he finds such aid practicable.

In offering these suggestions, which cost immeasurably more than words, we do not lose sight of the fact that Negroes in America face an economic situation no less grave than the political one facing the Land of the Queen of Sheba.

Ethiopia has stretched forth her hands and the white nations (unless England is waiting for a new card) have spurned her pleas for aid. Treaties and international friendship pacts mean little these days. The power of protest has not diminished. Our voices raised with all others who have a militant hatred of imperialism may be heard.

A. N. P. WRITER ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA; FINDS JULIAN VERY MUCH IN BAD WITH NATIVES

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma 7-13-35

INDIANS, TURKS, EGYPTIANS AND WHITES RUN BUSINESSES

Ethiopians' Minds Poisoned Against American Negro

By WILSON JAMES

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 3.—I arrived here last Wednesday, May 29, and found conditions much different from what I expected they would be when I left the United States early in May. In some cases, they were better, and in others, one hundred per cent worse. I can readily see that to succeed here an American Negro must possess the following quaifications: first, a strong stomach; second, a silent tongue; third, a kind heart; fourth, an iron hand; fifth, the patience of Job, and sixth, above all, he must know his work.

The white influence over here is very, very strong. Whites have poisoned the minds of the Ethiopians against American Negroes. Most American Negroes who have come here have given support to the charges of the white man.

For example, Hubert Julian is here. He owes different people nearly $500, including hotel bills, money borrowed, board, laundry and entertainment. He beats his servants and struts the streets bragging about the 60 airplanes he owns and his $60,000 bank account, both in America.

He has tried to talk to me, but I told him I had never seen him before and never heard of him in America, although that was slightly untrue.

I have told everybody here that I am a tailor, a trade I learned something about at Tuskegee institute, that I was born here, and that I have returned after an absence of 25 years in the United States.

Julian is telling everybody just what I am and that he sent for me to come here. He is not working here in any way. The leading people do not speak to him. The poor people talk to him because he tells them he is going to start a school for all the poor people as soon as he can see the king.

The police beat Julian up brutally last night (Sunday) because he interfered with them when they were arresting a man.

It is necessary that American Negroes know what Julian is doing. I have already received the impression that if he is enabled to return to America he is going to deceive the people by telling them that he is employed to bring American Negroes to Ethiopia. That will not be true, but some people may trust funds to him on his representations.

I am going to try to get jobs for some American Negroes of proven ability in the mechanical trades if Julian doesn't spoil my plans.

I am convinced that the higher class Ethiopian desires the cooperation of the American Negro, but Julian and others (the Ethiopians speak disparagingly of a Dr. Young and a Dr. West) have set bad examples. Drs. Young and West did not contact the masses, but everybody knows Julian because of his manner of soapboxing the poor people in the streets about the schools he is going to give them free. He has promised to teach 100 boys to fly in the 60 airplanes he is to bring from America.

His debts among the servant class constitute a serious problem. He has several servants to take down the names of people who wish to enroll in his mythical school. The deceit is tragic because you can tell these people you want them to work for you and they will work for several weeks without pay if you promise them to help them obtain an education. They are eager for learning. The people will believe in anybody like Julian, and they will wait and wait for their pay until you owe them so much, they are afraid to make demands and anger you for fear you will not pay them anything. These matters do not come to the attention of the government because this class fears to complain to his majesty, but they become a basis for grievances against the American Negro.

All the commercial business in Addis Ababa is run by white other races: Indians from India, Turks, Egyptians and whites. There are more Greeks than any other whites.

Race Problem -1935

Abyssinia.

Africa

WHY MUSSOLINI MAY FAIL IN HIS ATTEMPT TO CRUSH ABYSSINIA

Nigerian Daily Times 9-10-35 Lagos, Nigeria

By ROSITA FORBES

THE WORLD waits for the first shots in the struggle for Abyssinia. Mussolini, however, hesitates. He has realised that his dream of conquest is liable to be shattered by the terrors of the terrain on which the fight will be waged.

Here the famous woman explorer, Mrs Rosita Forbes, who has travelled throughout Abyssinia, tells the true story of the strange Black Country and its curious people.

"YOU DOGS and sons of thieves!" shrieked Gabra Gorgis (Slave of St. George, who was also our cook). "Is it a Christian who would offer me two chickens that are but feathers stuffed with bones, and eggs black from last year's fast, for a dollar!" Some of our riflemen joined in the argument.

A couple of boil-covered beggars, who had tied their legs together in sign of a dispute which they desired to make public, supported the owner of the chickens. Voices rose, accompanied by the whine of a diseased dog which rolled in the dust a foot or two from the dish wherein the muleteers were preparing their supper.

We had pitched camp under the rocks once cleft for the passage of Solomon's son, Menelik, first Emperor of Ethiopia. In front of us stretched the mud and thatch huts of Axum, once the capital of the Queen of Sheba. Behind us the market place was thronged with caravans on their way to Gandar of the seventeenth-century Portuguese palaces, or Italian Asurara, where Mussolini is now concentrating his air strength.

They were laden with white cotton stuffs, sugar and salt, or hides. oil of civet, and honey according to whether they came from North or South. In the distance stretched a line of mighty monoliths, 70 ft. high and already old when the Sheban Queen went to ask Solomon, the wisest man of her time, those "hard questions," which probably referred to the curing of her feet "shaped like goat's."

I thought of the legend while the whole village joined in the dispute over our supper. But it was difficult to re-create the glamour of 1,000 B.C. with Gabra Gorgis pulling handfuls of feathers out of the chickens, while the head muleteer seemed to be strangling a man who refused to sell him barley, and a woman, carrying her baby in a leather sack, stuck an amulet into my horse's ear with the words, "Have no fear, now she will walk like the wind."

Abyssinia was Christian while we in England worshipped idols and the old Norse gods. Abyssinia has 3,000 years of fighting history, and her present ruler seals documents with a ring carved with the lion of Judah that his direct ancestor, Solomon, gave to the Queen of Sheba in Jerusalem. But Abyssinia has never grown up.

"That is the Habashi way!" shrieked Gabra Gorgis, as he tore the chickens out of the pedlar's hands. I rushed into the kitchen tent.

The Habashi way may prove too much for Italy, for if she means war it will be not on one country, but on ten, twenty, thirty, according to the disposition of the tribes.

When I left Addis Ababa on an eleven-hundred-mile ride through the troubled North, Tigre, Simyen, Lasta, where the passes are razor-backed pasture is skied at 11,000 feet and water buried below sea-level in gorges haunted by baboons, crocodiles, and brigands. I had a caravan of twenty-five miles, with a dozen soldiers lent by the present Emperor, a couple of fine horses which were his gifts, a guide who assured me he knew "all ways, even those to Heaven," a cook who used to wash his utensils by spitting on them and wiping them on his soiled chamma, seven muleteers, and a slave who always wore the largest cooking-pot upon his head like a brimless bowler.

By the time I'd completed the journey I'd sold both horses for sixteen shillings because they could not cross the first passes. I had lost four-fifths of my mules. Some had been stolen by bandits. Others had died scrambling up and down the mountain ridges which corrugated the North. The guide had died of heat apoplexy. The head muleteer had blown off his head while testing an old gun.

At one time I'd had to hire a hundred soldiers to protect us from the bands of freed slaves, who, on the death of their masters, had been turned loose with no other possessions than their rifles. Naturally, they made for the nearest mountains and preyed upon any who were foolish enough to pass. They were excellent shots. Invisible among the rocks, they could pick off a man at a hundred yards, and nobody had any idea from whence came the attack.

I lost five men altogether, and might have suffered worse had I not fallen in with a slave caravan. The masters were Arabs who had bought their wares in the South Western deserts, after a poor crop, where the villagers had nothing to eat. The slaves, known in the trade as "mules" (boguls), were girls and young boys who were eating heartily for the first time in their lives and thoroughly enjoying the new experience.

The best of the food went to them, and we travelled at a pace to suit their feet, for they represented money, 100 to 500 fat Maria Theresa's dollars for youths who could be turned into warriors, and more for eunuchs who would become confidential servants. The girls were valued according to their beauty, which was not great.

By secret ways, no more apparent than threads drawn through the forest, we travelled for seventeen days. And it is by such paths, plunging straight through thorn scrub, every tree covered with three-inch daggers, twisting up dry river beds, where tallow-stained chammas are indistinguishable from the boulders, that Abyssinian snipers will come upon their enemy.

Morgan

Daily Times

The country will fight any invader, for though the capital may be taken by air attack, and any village that can be seen levelled to the ground, no amount of bombing will affect the life of the country. In Labibela, an ancient granite city, its courts hollowed out of the mountain side, its streets tunnelling from one cliff to another, most of the people live underground. The great, rock churches discovered by the Portuguese in the Middle Ages, and since visited by perhaps a dozen Europeans, are situated approximately 40 ft. below ground level.

Under them there exists a warren of subterranean passages occupied by the living, who can see in darkness, and by those mummified corpses over which I stumbled, as a woman led me between her father's house and her own.

In the Chocha, an isthmus of mountain protruding from the main range, North of the crocodile-haunted Takkazi river, where each caravan crossing pays toll of man and beast, I've travelled for days without seeing a human being. Yet every slope is cultivated.

Maize and hay grow high. Smoke drifts from what must be cave dwellings. "There are no people here. It is the foxes who look after the crops", explained my superstitious muleteers. "Let us hurry. It is an evil and a haunted land."

Surrounded by agricultural wealth, we could find no water. At last on the other side of a ravine, we saw an old man gathering shimbura (a grain). Parched with thirst, my soldiers gave chase, but he disappeared, as if the earth had swallowed him.

"There are no hours in Abyssinia." I heard that phrase a dozen times a day. It is typical of a race which cannot bear to do anything regularly. It is an insurmountable barrier to trade, because the Ethiopian would rather pay any amount of bribes than one regular salary. But it is an immense advantage in war, for the black man will wait week after week, month after month, in his mountains with his rifle ready.

No Italian post will ever be safe from attack. The instant the watch is relaxed the rocks themselves will take shape. Calling on their patron saint, the warrior George, with an image of the black Christ round their necks (for in Abyssinia saints and angels are depicted as black and the devil as beautifully pink and white), earth-stained figures will rise out of the earth, and that'll be the end of a European picket.

I remember once, in full moonlight, marching into a bandit camp, under the impression it was a few ant-hills under some mimosa trees, but each hummock turned into a man in a sand-coloured chamma and the bulges on the trunks were sentries with modern rifles supplied by France.

"To sit, to eat, to talk of money. That is Abyssinian life," said one of my yabaniers, (mercenaries, or soldiers of fortune who hire themselves out for the protection of caravans), "but fighting of course, is best."

In the hill country a man must kill a lion with a spear before he can cover his close curls with butter and go love-making among the local belles.

I saw a notorious bandit executed after the terrible local custom which enjoins that "as the slayer has killed, so must he die, and at the hands of his victim's nearest relative".

On the way to execution the condemned man boasted of the lions, elephants, and warriors he had killed alone, with a gembiah, the curved knife used for all purposes, from cooking to murder.

The Abyssinian loves money, but only in the vicinity of the capital is this represented by coin. In desert or mountains payment has to be made in bullets or salt. As the former would certainly have been used against us I had to pay a procession of porters two pounds a month each to carry loads of salt bars which in purchasing power represented 18s apiece. The porters would only accept quarter dollars stamped with thin-tailed, shut-mouthed lions. They regarded as forgeries the more usual thalers whose lions smiled broadly and flaunted their curly tails above their backs.

One mule could just stagger along under a sack containing fifty pounds' worth of these coins, so to bribe a Ras, a local chieftain, into friendship, any invading Power would need a regiment of transport, which would certainly be held up by rains and flooded rivers, by landslides on the mountains, and by the fact that an Abyssinian knows the country two days beyond his own village.

I've had as many as five guides in one day and been lost at the end of it. "It is strange country and the inhabitants are not human," is often said of the next village, across a barricade of mountains, with no name, of course, except that of its church, Mary, George or the Trinity.

When I last travelled in Abyssinia the French had the best maps of the almost unknown North. They most kindly lent me a chart, but every village marked on it had moved in search of pasture, better water or timber for more house posts.

No Abyssinian ever asks: "What do you think of our country?" He doesn't want to know. Satisfied with himself and his way of doing things he is wholly uninterested in foreign affairs. He has no desire for education, no consciousness of inferiority and no wish for any possessions but a rifle and a straw parasol, typical of his dual nature—the warrior and the drone.

I once asked a travelling merchant why he didn't include ready-made sandals among his wares, for the Abyssinian pays separately for the leather of soles, straps and thongs, which makes the finished article more expensive than a goat, six chickens and three dozen eggs. "It would take too long to explain the change," returned the merchant.

Not Italy, nor any power will change the ways of a people whose independence and whose isolation, political, geographical and religious, has lasted 3,000 years. I remember the little Empress Zaiditu, "Queen of the King's of Ethiopia," who was just over 4 ft. high, saying to me at a dawn audience, when the palace was only half awake, "Small, I am like Queen Victoria, but great, like her, I hope to be."

A warrior Chieftain from the North, who boasted that, within twenty-four hours he could arm 100,000 men, each one of them with a rock for fortress and a cave for ammunition dump, capped her phrase with "Small we are like England, but free like her we shall always be." That is Habashi habit.

Italy, struggling from the tablelands to 10,000 feet above sea level, to the dry river beds which are no more than cracks torn out of the earth and heaped with blade sharp boulders by way of goat-tracks smothered in thorns as strong as spears may find her aeroplanes useless, her tanks a burden.

The "Habashi habit" may be hard to break.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

Boycott Of Italians For Abyssinian May Be Launched By Los Angeles Threats Citizens

Courier 3-2-35 Pittsburgh, Pa

"Bullying" of Abyssinia Must Stop, Civic League Warns, Or Boycott Will Start.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 28.—(ANP)—Unless they make formal demand upon Italy to discontinue its campaign of "bullying and aggression" in Abyssinia, boycott of all Italian merchants in Negro communities in Los Angeles was the sharp threat which hung over the city this week, following a resolution adopted Saturday night by the Los Angeles Civic League. James M. McGregor, president.

Declaring that "the only purpose Italy can have in sending a quarter of million soliders into the Somaliland region is to reduce our Ethiopian brothers to a state of virtual slavery," the resolution introduced by Elliott I. Johnson, member of the league's executive council, emphasized the necessity of bringing pressure upon Premier Mussolini to halt the movement of Italian troops until the matter can be adjudicated by the League of Nations or some impartial authority.

Quoting as its authority, the opinions of Frederick R. Birchall, noted authority on international relations, the resolution declared that unless aggression is averted in the Somaliland, all Europe may be thrown into another catastrophic war.

If Italy values the welfare of its citizens in the U. S. as much as it values its soldiers in Africa, a boycott against Italian goods will be effective in stopping this wholesale massacre of an almost helpless, if proud and defiant nation.

"The reply of the Abyssinian government to Italy," the resoluition states, "denies any responsibility for the present state of affairs in the region. Abyssinia cannot meet the unreasonable demands which Mussolini is manifestly using as an excuse to wipe out the last native African independency in the world today.

The League of Thieves

Abyssinia, member of the League of Nations, is to be dismembered if Italy and her dictator, Mussolini, have their way. Never before in the history of the League and the World Court has the real purposes and hypocritical objectives of the League been more fully exposed.

England, France and other powerful members of the League are fully aware that Abyssinia has not been the aggressor in this latest international imbroglio. They know that for many years, reaching back to frightful Adowah, Italy has looked with coveteous eyes upon the rich oil deposits in Ethiopian territory. They know that Italy plans to loot Abyssinia's oil reserves without color of law or legal authority. Black vanguard

Under auspices of the League of Nations there has been organized and established the Permanent Court of International Justice, commonly called the "World Court." Any two members of the League of Nations have the right to appeal their dispute to the League of Nations and the League in turn asks the World Court for an advisory opinion. War, and the territorial integrity of nations are supposed to be disposed of in this wak, as all members of the League are bound under their oaths and agreements to abide by the decision of the League and the World Court.

3-2-35

Abyssinia has appealed to the League in her present boundary dispute with Italy. The world will wonder why the League is so strangely silent and inactive. Here is a case wherein Italy, if she continues in her determination to invade Ethiopia, should by all rules of decency be expelled from the League. Wilkesbarre Citizen

But Italy will not be expelled from the League. War, with its frightfulness and blood, became extremely obnoxious to the ruling nations following the World War, and the League of Nations was really designed by the stronger white nations to do with the ballot what hitherto governments had been doing with guns. The program of aggression which Italy has inaugurated in the ancient kingdom of the blacks, will be secretly condoned by the powers controlling the League, for the reason that it in no wise affects their intention to preserve white man power, and does no violence to the political and economic structures which they seek to preserve.

While many people think that Japan was the first of the darker nations to discover the League of Nations, as a closed corporation for white people, it was in fact the Turks, a Mohammedan nation, who first uncovered the hypocrisy of the League of Nations. Under the League of

THE ETHIOPIAN QUESTION

Delaware 3-22-35

It is regrettable of course that Dictator Mussolini has found it economically advantageous to make war upon Ethiopia. It is not unusual for races of the same identity to blend their sympathies in great struggles for those of their kind. It is probable that this will continue to be true until Christianity develops the real brotherhood of man.

The point however to be observed in this controversy is that our sympathies for Ethiopia must not be permitted to override our better judgment; we must keep in mind that we are American citizens, and in conformity with other American citizens must maintain the same dignified repose on international questions and controversies affecting those with whom we claim a kinship as other racial identities.

It must be borne in mind that proper respect and decorum must be maintained in all parts of America for and with Italy's nationals who, though they have taken allegiance to the American flag yet, as is natural, still sympathize with their blood relations.

We can do Ethiopia no good as long as we only talk and remain in America. This being the fact it is not within the bounds of proper sense to stir up any discord among American citizens of different races because of a foreign controversy. It is regrettable of course that greed and selfishness should supersede by power and influence the better thought of Mussolini.

Strange it must seem and to the non-Christian world difficult to understand, this parade of the sword—especially in view of the fact that its operation seems to emanate from the very presence of a great teacher of peace and goodwill, the spiritual advisor even of Mussolini himself—that this all powerful influence does not stay Mussolini's hand. Has the crucifix been succeeded by the sword?

Nations there has been established a system of mandates, which is another form of stealing and exploitation of weaker nations. By 1925 the League had granted eleven of these mandates in Asia, Africa and the Pacific Ocean.

One of the British mandates is the Kingdom of Irak (formerly Mesopotamia). The Angora Republic (Turkey) extends to the borders of Irak. In 1923 a dispute developed between Turkey and England regarding the borderline between the British mandate and Turkey. The disputed territory is known as Mosul. The territory is rich in oil deposits, and England wanted this territory, which all disinterested persons have always agreed belonged to Turkey.

Assuming that her membership in the League of Nations would protect her, Turkey appealed to the League in 1923. The matter was referred to the World Court for an advisory opinion. The World Court in turn advised the League that it had the power to act in the matter, but that neither of the disputant nations would have the right to vote on the council.

This also sounded all right to Turkey, standing outside the door with England while the vote was taken. The League, of course, handed the rich Mosul territory over to England. Turkey was late discovering that England was more inside the door than out. Inside where the voting was going on a lot of weak, dependent nations, whose financitl life depended upon English capital, were voting like chattel slaves for their imperialistic masters. England, assisted by the machinery of the League of Nations, took from Turkey with a ballot what otherwise she might have had to take with a gun.

With this picture in mind, as the moral functioning of the League, it can be easy to understand the apparent state of coma into which the League seems to have retreated on the Abyssinian boundary dispute. There can be no ethical reason why the League would agree for the dismemberment of a nation sustaining a civilization across 4000 years, and whose rulers can trace their blood back to Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Anybody who has access to a map of Africa can readily see Italy has premeditatedly sought to economically bottle up this ancient nation of Ethiopia. England also has joined in this unholy conspiracy. Abyssinia once reached to the Red Sea on the north. Her primitive commercial passageways followed the Red Sea back towards Egypt and Asia. Today an Italian mandate, Eritrea, bars Abyssinia's path to the sea. The same vicious combine is formed by England and Italy on the south, with regard to an outlet to the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden.

Behind the scenes it is said that England, France and Italy have for years used their coastal domination to effect spheres of commercial influence by which they dominated Abyssinia, but this ruthless, hidden control, it seems, is not sufficient. It does not give Italy the privilege to develop the mineral resources of the black nation. It does not give to England the privilege to dominate the Nile as it so desires, and France is interested in the railroad which extends from Djibouti on back to Addis Ababa, and over which the rich products of Abyssinia reach the littoral zone.

Just how well Abyssinia has prepared herself to repel the invading forces of Italy is not known. It is interesting to know, however, that Japan will be ready to lend assistance, and it is also hinted that Germany does not look with kindliness upon the plans of the freebooters who relieved her of her African colonies following the World War.

Barring Abyssinia from the sea may have its advantages, but as Italy advances upon the mountain fortress of Haile Selassie, it will be discovered that nature has joined hands to bar passage. Desert wastes, tropical pestilence and poisonous reptiles bar the land as the Italians bar the sea. Here's hoping that the Shadowy Kingdom, at the source of the Blue Nile, will retain her pristine glory, and that amid the tree tops and the jungle growth of Abyssinian mountains there awaits another Adowah for Italy.

ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE

British Diplomatic Move in Rome

No agreement has yet been reached between Italy and Abyssinia regarding the setting up of a neutral zone between Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland.

Manchester Guardian 3-4-35

The following telegram has been received in Rome from Addis Ababa by the Ethiopian Legation for communication to the press:—

The Imperial Government of Ethiopia confirmed in its Notes of February 9 and February 12, 1935, to the Italian Government its acceptance, previously given verbally, for the creation of a neutral zone.

Orders were given in conformity with this decision to the commander of the Gerlogubi district to enter into direct relations with the Italian commander of Wardir to discuss conditions for establishing the neutral zone. The Ethiopian commander was also given full powers to take measures to maintain order in the region.

The Ethiopian commander of the Gerlogubi district got into touch with the Italian commander to make these arrangements and received the reply on February 22 that the Italian commander was awaiting instructions from his Government.

It is understood that at the meeting on Friday between Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador, and Signor Suvich, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, reference was made to the 1906 agreement signed in London between Great Britain, France, and Italy by which the three Powers agreed to maintain the integrity of Abyssinia, both political and territorial, and arranged that if there should be any cause for intervention none of the Powers should intervene "without the understanding of the others."

The agreement, signed on December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Italy, states that those three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia; to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the other; to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs; to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia; and they may make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals.

By an exchange of Notes dated December 14 and 20, 1925, Great Britain and Italy more specifically defined their respective spheres of interest in Abyssinia as indicated in the agreement. In particular, Italy recognised the exclusive right of Great Britain to deal with the waters of Lake Tsana, while Great Britain agreed not to oppose any Italian scheme for railway development in the hinterland of Eritrea or Italian Somaliland which may affect Abyssinia.

On August 2, 1928, Italy and Abyssinia signed a treaty of friendship and arbitration, the first of the kind ever made by Abyssinia, providing for arbitration in all disputes for a period of twenty years.

MOVE ELIMINATES EXCUSE FOR ITALY TO INVADE NATION

Constitution 5-19-35

Land Taxation Equalized, Advancing African Kingdom 1,000 Years in Civilization

Atlanta Ga.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 18.—(AP)—In a sweeping decree Ethiopia's monarch, Emperor Haile Selassie, abolished serfdom today throughout the nation.

The ruler also ordered a program equalizing the system of land taxation, which an official announcement said would advance the country 1,000 years in civilization.

Masses cheered the progressive steps, the announcement added.

Ethiopia, now embroiled in a bitter dispute over boundaries with Italy, long was a center of the African slave trade and retained the institution even after admission to the League of Nations.

Italian newspapers recently urged intervention in the north African kingdom on the ground that slavery still existed. In recent years slavery followed the form of forced labor and "debt peonage."

Early in the present century an executive control over serfdom in Africa had been established and only in Abyssinia was it countenanced.

Opposition to serfdom was strengthened by the admission of Abyssinia to the League of Nations. In 1925 a League committee decided "to assist one another forthwith in the abolition of the slave trade, slavery and analogous conditions."

For some time after slave-trading had been eliminated it was thought that a sudden and enforced emancipation of slaves in a country like Abyssinia, which had adopted a Christianity based on the law of Pentateuch and in which the institution had become interwoven with the social fabric, would bring ruin and misery to the slaves.

Serfdom, a modified form of slavery by which slaves became attached to the households or the land of their masters, supplanted the more ancient form of thralldom within recent years.

The origins of serfdom may be traced back to Rome and Greece. It reached the peak of its development in Great Britain in medieval times and is thought of as a transitional stage leading to emancipation.

Abyssinia

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

Notes.

We gather that Mr. D. D. Mtimkulu, M.A., of Healdtown, has been awarded a 1,000-dollar scholarship, tenable for 12 months, at the University of Yale, U.S.A. Congratulations!

The Zulu poet, Mr. B. W. Vilakazi, B.A. who has been appointed Bantu languages assistant at the University of the Witwatersrand, is a prizewinner of the International Institute of African Languages and Culture. Professor C. M. Doke, head of the Department of Bantu Studies, stated that Vilakazi's work would deal more particularly with the practical side of the language teaching, such as conversational work, reading and composition. "He will start on April 1 and will be concerned with Zulu and later with Xosa, when we include it in our classes. At present he is a teacher in the Ohlange Institute, near Durban. He is a poet," Professor Doke continued, "and there is in the Press at the moment a book of Zulu poems by him called 'Inkondlo ka Zulu.' Some of the poems are praise songs of the traditional type, including one of Solomon, the late Paramount Chief of the Zulus, but the most outstanding thing in the book is on the Victoria Falls. This will be when it appears, the first book of poems ever published in Zulu."

Follow U.S.A. Example Says Rev. John L. Dube

The Comet

A plea for closer co-operation between Europeans and Natives was made by the Rev John L. Dube who addressed the Imperial Press delegates at the house of Mr W. A. Campbell at Umhlanga on Monday when the delegates were entertained at tea.

Tea was served on the lawns, the delegates later being interested spectators of Zulu wedding dances. Cameras were busily clicked throughout the morning 3-27-35

A choir specially trained by Mr. Dube, sung Zulu melodies.

Mr. Dube said to educate the black man was the only way to get the full benefit of his work in commerce and industries. The Native should be allowed to enter the skilled trades and go to the universities of the country, and then he would be fully qualified to assist the European in the development of South Africa.

So far the delegates had unfortunately seen only the Natives who had danced for them. They had not been given the opportunity of meeting the educated and thinking Natives. This type of Natives was on the increase, and was doing a tremendous amount of the upliftment of their people.

He felt that it was the duty of the Europeans of South Africa to interest themselves practically in the development and welfare of the Natives. In America, where he had been educated. millionaires gave large sums of money for the Negroes. Today that country was reaping the benefit.

He hoped that the Imperial Press delegates would not go home with a wrong idea of the South African Natives. They were progressing steadily and were rapidly assimilating the white man's ideas.

Attended by his bodyguard of an African armed with a rifle, Mshiyeni, the Zulu Regent, who was also present, welcomed the delegates to South Africa, and hoped that they would have an enjoyable stay here and carry back pleasant memories of the tour with them.

Replying through an interpreter, Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, the chairman of the conference, thanked Mshiyeni and presented him with a leopard kaross.

"Terribly Amiss"

Natal Mercury

THE above is the opinion expressed by one of the delegates Mr. L. Curtis who attended the recent Imperial Press Conference, on the treatment meted out to the Natives of this country by their European rulers. He particularly referred to the various enactments now in the Statute Book which erected colour bars in industry &c. as against Natives irrespective of whether any of them have reached a stage where they could be safely admitted to a higher and a more remunerative consideration. He went so far as to prophesy that in a hundred years from now European society in this country will have been demoralized or ruined unless the present treatment of Natives is changed for the better as the trend of this legislation and policy worked against the Europeans themselves rather than the Native. But it would seem he has not lost all hope of redress as he expressed hope in public opinion if it should change for the liberal view to allow that the Natives are human beings and capable of and eager for development which must be met if this country is to have a real lasting peace.

But in our opinion the number of those who have the broad view on these matters is yet negligible to alter public opinion to the extent of adequately dealing with the so-called Native problem. With most Europeans the solution would be the bringing about of that state here where the Natives would be forced to be angels while all around them is vile and cruelty is practised on him, or in other words to be like a statue with the members of the body but remaining in one place with no voice nor movement except as moved by some one else. This is a position which cannot be occupied by the Natives as long as in their veins there runs blood and in their brains there is "grey matter."

We recall reading in one of the Bantu Press an incident where during the years of depression an unemployed European who was walking in Johannesburg saw a Native African reading a newspaper! This was too much for him and he blurted out, "What is this country coming to when Europeans pace the streets unemployed and Kaffirs are reading newspapers?" To his turn of mind all Natives must wait till all Europeans have employment and are rich before they attempt to go to school or to have employment which will be remunerative and economical enough to allow them a competence. One won-

ders when that time will ever come. The man (European) referred to may have been himself to blame for his condition in life. In our opinion there should not be such numbers of indigent white people in this country with all the laws in their favour and the props and helps at their disposal and with all this cheap labour. Most of the poor among them are such for the reason that they have succumbed to the vice of imbibing strong drink and are ne'er-do-wells. Then the whole blame must be shifted on Natives who must not be allowed to rise above any European who has misused his opportunities.

We agree with Mr. Curtis that the only hope which the Natives may entertain for their improvement is in the change of European public opinion in their favour as otherwise nothing can come to their assistance in the absence of the vote. We understand some agreement has been come to on the Bills now before the country for several years and we wonder what kind of agreement these will be, whether it is the old patch-up to ease the burden of inarticulateness by giving them the sort franchise which will be non-effective in giving real progress but only to help them occupied with the idea that they have the vote while it is known that it is ineffectual to give them the desired power for a forward move.

A correspondent in the Burger the other day in animadverting on the appointment of a Zulu to be Assistant lecturer in Bantu Languages in the Witwatersrand University asked the question, "Is this the solution of the Native problem" meaning that in his mind that would not be the solution if Natives may now be appointed to instruct Europeans even if no Europeans are available for filling those posts. This step is to them an invasion of the white man's prerogative of supremacy in this country. With these people the "solution" of the problem is that conditions should be always in favour of the European and not allow at any time scope for Native development while there is still a European who whines at that condition or in other words to wait till all Europeans are in bliss, a state which will never be reached this side of the grave. Our friends and rulers must be prepared for some Europeans being behind some Natives in spite of the thousands of years of civilisation and the Natives being in the first century as this is the working of natural laws.

ABYSSINIA

Request Rejected by the League

(From our Geneva Correspondent.)

The meeting of the League Council called for Monday morning, was postponed to the afternoon, partly because Sir John Simon did not arrive from Stresa until the morning. The meeting was private and nothing was dealt with except the Abyssinian request that the appeal of the Abyssinian Government should be put on the agenda of the present session. The Council unanimously refused to take this course.

The official communication says that the President of the Council, Mr. Rustu Aras (Turkey), observed that the declarations of the parties to the dispute both displayed peaceful intentions and a determination to apply in the spirit and in the letter the treaty of conciliation and arbitration concluded between Ethiopia and Italy in 1928. In these circumstances he considered that there was no occasion to place the question on the agenda of the extraordinary session, seeing that it was already on the agenda of the ordinary session in May. The Council, the communication adds, unanimously expressed its agreement with the President.

I hear on good authority that the representative of Abyssinia who was present at the meeting urged the Council to discuss the question during the present session. In default he insisted that the Italian and Abyssinian arbitrators should be appointed by next Saturday at latest, and that all movements of Italian troops should cease until the end of the arbitration. The Council refused to fix any date for the appointment of the arbitrators and also refused to ask the Italian Government to stop the movement of troops.

I understand that the real reason for the course taken by the Council is that Signor Mussolini insisted at Stresa that the Abyssinian request shall be rejected, and in fact said that Italy would refuse to appear if the Abyssinian appeal were put on the agenda of the present session.

This refusal to consider an appeal for which urgency has been demanded is, I believe, unprecedented in the history of the League of Nations, and is perilously near a violation of the Covenant, for article 15 instructs the Secretary General to take immediate action.

The decision of the Council has been a good deal criticised as being likely to give the impression that when a small country is involved in a dispute with a big one it cannot hope for justice from the League. It will now be possible for the Italian Government, should it so desire, to delay the arbitration indefinitely, and meanwhile to go on taking military measures against Abyssinia.

I understand that M. Laval strongly supported the Italian point of view and that Sir John Simon gave way after giving a somewhat half-hearted support to the Abyssinian request.

ITALIAN STATEMENT

ROME, APRIL 15.

Italy will proceed without delay to seek a settlement by conciliation of her frontier dispute with Abyssinia, a Government spokesman stated this evening. Italian members of the Conciliation Commission will be appointed as soon as the present session of the League Council is concluded to allow the second step to be taken in the negotiations as provided by the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty.

Italy is continuing the shipment of troops, munitions, and other war material. The steamer Belvedere sailed from Naples this afternoon carrying 1,500 skilled workmen.—Reuter.

CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

It was announced on Friday from Stresa (says Reuter) that both Italy and Abyssinia have agreed to the submission of their frontier dispute to a committee of conciliation.

The committee will consist of two representatives of the Abyssinian Government and two of the Italian Government. Reuter.

Abyssinia and Italy

At a private meeting of the League Council it was unanimously decided that the Abyssinian appeal should not be placed on the agenda of the special session. The reason given for this is that Italy has promised to submit the dispute to the procedure of arbitration as laid down in the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of 1928. There is, however, some doubt as to whether this is the case and what exactly Italy means by her last Note to the League in which she professes to accept this procedure. The Council also refused to ask the Italian Government to stop sending troops to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland and to refrain from the other military preparations which have been going on continuously. As a result of these preparations there is great tension on the Abyssinian frontiers, especially in the province of Tigre, opposite Eritrea, and several small incidents have been reported. So far, however, the Abyssinian Government has refrained from massing troops along the frontiers. If no agreement is reached in the meanwhile the Abyssinian appeal should come before the Council at the regular meeting in May.

(p. 305)

Ethiopia Begins Universal Draft

African Nation Prepared To Put 800,000 Men Into Field Against Italy

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, June 19. —(AP)—Voluntary part-time military training for every male Ethiopian got underway today as officials asserted this empire, if need be, could put an army of 800,000 well-armed men in the field.

Echoing Emperor Haile Selassie's oft-repeated statement that Ethiopia would be ready to fight "if forced to defend her independence," the officials said armament and equipment would show "incomparable superiority" over that the Ethiopians had at Adua.

(An ill-armed and ill-equipped, though numerically superior, Ethiopian army of about 100,000 men smashingly defeated an Italian expeditionary force of 13,000 at Adua on March 1, 1896, killing an estimated 7,000 white and native Italian troops and taking some 3,000 prisoners).

Ethiopia's army of 800,000, the officials said, would consist of 20,000 expertly trained infantrymen, 700,000 ordinary infantrymen and 80,000 cavalrymen organized on the old feudal basis.

(Italy, which for months has been shipping men and munitions to her East African colonies, is expected to have about 225,000 soldiers and workmen there by September, in addition to native troops. Military observers do not expect any hostilities before September, when the rainy season ends.)

Authoritative quarters said the new voluntary and unofficial military training program was due to increasingly bitter feeling resulting from Benito Mussolini's recent moves to mobilize Italy's military strength.

The program, "for defense of Ethiopian independence," was similar to the civilian training plan of other nations. Males of all classes and ages participated.

In contrast to the Ethiopian army of Adua where "only a third of the 100,000 had rifles, matchlocks or miserable muskets," that of today would be completely equipped with rifles, officials asserted.

The army also has at least 1,000 machine guns, 200,000 spears and 100 pieces of artillery, including anti-aircraft guns, it was learned, although it has no military planes, poison gas or means for defense against gas.

A number of armored trucks, tanks, motor trucks and an unknown but large number of camels and mules would help solve the transport problem.

An ambulance corps has been organized, and Ethiopians have shown great interest in this new addition to the army. Soldiers formerly got little medical aid on the battlefield.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Abyssinia

THE NATIONS ARE WATCHING. AND... WAITING.

Therefore must an excuse be found for picking up a quarrel. And the frontier collision between Italian and Abyssinian troops was a deliberate act on the part of Italy to force the issue. But what are the portents? The nations of Europe have for quite a long time been playing a watching game. There is no love lost between them. Suspicion and secret diplomacy have been going on even among the nations who were allies in the Great War France is suspicious of Italy in spite of Pacts and Stresa Conferences. Great Britain is suspicious of France, Italy will not leave her door open where the others are concerned. But the tinder box in Europe which will light up with the first sign of disturbance, is Austria. The ambition of Nazi Germany is to convert Austria to National Socialism, i.e. to convert her to Hitler's doctrine, amalgamate the two countries into one great Germanic state and revive once more the past glories of the great German Empire which existed before the Renaissance. As a too strong and powerful Germany would be inimical to the safety of Italy, Il Duce's policy has been to frustrate the coming together of these two great German states. Italy has therefore taken Austria under her protection and has made it plain to Hitler that Italian troops would march to the aid of Austria at any time that Germany tried to bring off a coup d'etat. Working on the political leanings of those in control of Austria who also do not wish their country to be absorbed, Mussolini has for the present moment at any rate succeeded in his design and Germany has been forced to swallow her pride because of Italy's strength and her political connections especially with France and Britain. There will be no better opportunity for Germany to spring on Austria and force her to accept her advances, with Italy pre-occupied in Abyssinia. Then such a spark may soon light up the restive states of the Balkans which have always been regarded as the powder magazine of Europe and then there will be no knowing where it will end.

There is also the question of the interests of other nations in Abyssinia. Japan has very large concessions in the country which may be jeopardised with Italy dominant there. To protect these concessions Japan may be on the spot in force and then there will be the danger of a clash with all that it means, between those having aims and interests so much at variance. Truly the prospects are forbidding, but vaulting ambition must needs defy them to its own undoing.

The League And Abyssinia.

A TEST CASE.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ROME, Saturday.

The Gold Coast Independent
Gold Coast
Africa
7 - 8 - 35

FOR a short time last week it seemed that the solidarity and good will established between Great Britain, France, and Italy as the result of the Stresa Conference, was going to be compromised by the Italo-Abyssinian question.

A marked divergence of point of view with regard to the ethics of the present Italian colonial policy was suddenly revealed in the Press comments. For a few days newspapers of the three countries which had sealed their friendship at Isola Bella, contained bitter attacks on one another.

Calm and good temper have now been restored, but it is important to analyse the reasons for the sudden campaign, which was probably as much of a surprise in England as it was in Italy.

Italian official circles and the Italian Press have expressed surprise that British public opinion should not be whole-heartedly on the side of the white race in a quarrel with a back-ward coloured race.

Italy Sensitive.

It was a rude shock when the British Press suddenly stated their views with regard to Italy's colonial policy, for it had previously been thought that British was, if not favourably disposed, at least indifferent. France's attitude was considered to be more friendly.

This led to attacks here on what was described as "British hypocrisy" and "dog-in-the-manger" attitude of England, which had herself colonised on such a big scale in previous centuries.

Italy is sensitive to what she considers to be the harshness of her fate in coming so late into the race for colonies. She objects to being read moral lessons by a country which is now happily digesting vast stretches of territory in various parts of the world.

England's attitude that Italy was unwise in involving herself in troubles in East Africa when there were dangers threatening in Europe, was the attitude of a sincere friend. But it was interpreted here as only another hypocritical argument to prevent Italy from doing what she wished in Africa.

Italy, with her recently acquired militarist spirit and her big mobilised army, feels confident that she is able to deal with all dangers whether on the Brenner or on her East African frontiers.

League Vindicated

There is also foundamental difference in the British and Italian points of view with regard to the part that the League should take in such a dispute. Italian official opinion is contemptuous of the theory that a back-ward State, such as Abyssinia, should be treated on equality with an advanced Western Power such as Italy.

It was not realised here that British statesmen regarded the Abyssinian dispute as a test case for the vindication of the League and considered it as extremely important, from the point of view of general world peace, that a settlement should be achieved.

Italians did not understand that the warm reception given to Mr. Eden in the House of Commons last Monday for his share in the Geneva settlement was prompted by the fact that he had helped the League to vindicate its existence. The cordiality of the reception was interpreted as an attempt to make out that British diplomacy had outwitted Italian diplomacy, and there were bitter Press attacks.

Since Signor Mussolini's moderate and well-reasoned speech in Parliament on foreign affairs Press attacks in Italy have died down.

It is hoped that the Italo-Abyssinian Conciliation Commission will be able to deal with the Wal-Wal incident before the time limit fixed, August 25. If not the League will have been strongly that it never felt depended large Italy has never felt ly upon maintaining the League of Europe. Nations, and if the League had been weakened by failure to deal with the Abyssinian question there would have been few regrets here.

Abyssinia

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

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Gold Coast Africa 7-8-35

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Italy has never felt strongly that the peace of Europe depended largely upon maintaining the League of Nations, and if the League had been weakened by failure to deal with the Abyssinian question there would have been few regrets here.

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It is hoped that the Italo-Abyssinian Conciliation Commission will reach a settlement of the Wal-Wal incident before the time limit fixed, August 25. If not the

League machinery will once more be brought into motion.

It is anticipated by then that the two countries will have better understood their respective viewpoints, and that there will not be a repetition of such bitter recriminations from the Press of three Powers, the maintenance of the whose close friendship is so essential for the peace of Europe.

ABYSSINIA.

AT the time of writing war clouds hanglover Abyssinia. Italians have been steadily leaving during the last three months. Owing to extreme tension and the possibility of an Italian offensive in July there are daily rumours about the evacuation of the whole Italian Colony. There are three main points dear to Italian hearts. Summarised they are: Room for Italy's surplus population to colonise; freedom to exploit the untold mineral wealth supposed to exist in North and North-Eastern Abyssinia; the control of Abyssinian foreign policy and the right to represent the Emperor in Europe.

In British official quarters no attempt has been made to conceal the seriousness of the situation. In the event of war Abyssinia will certainly appeal to the League of Nations, and the British Government will have to decide between supporting the appeal, thus forcing Italy out of the League, probably into the arms of Germany, or, on the other hand, turn a deaf ear.

INDIA IS STIRRED BY ETHIOPIAN ISSUE

New York Times

Dispute Is Regarded as Racial and Scathing Attacks Are Made Against Italy.

8-10-35

ETHIOPIA SEEKS OUTLET

New York, N.Y.

Engages a Swiss to Construct a Good Road to the Sudan but Waits Long for It.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, India, Aug. 9.—Italy's policy toward Ethiopia is denounced throughout India, especially by the native-owned newspapers, which are scathing in their comments. The underlying attitude is an indictment of European policy and a cynical contempt for the expansionist aims of the Christian nations.

One Hindu newspaper, commenting on the proposed aid invasion of Ethiopia, headed its editorial "Upward Christian Pilots."

The influential Madras newspaper, The Hindu, says: "The mission of Italy in Ethiopia, as judged by the utterances of her leaders and the trend of her diplomacy, is one of land-grabbing—by threats and negotiations if possible, by conquest if necessary.

Other newspapers show little faith that the League of Nations will be sincerely impartial, and some of them attack British policy as 'hesitant in the face of a crisis so momentous to the colored peoples of the world."

The view generally held in India is that the dispute is fundamentally racial and that the fate of Ethiopia intimately concerns the non-white races. The ultimate attitude of the European nations on the question is being considered as a gauge to determine the honesty or otherwise of the imperialistic powers.

For historical reasons, it is thought the chances of Ethiopia's winning the support of France and Great Britain is somewhat remote, and consequently much interest is being taken here over the attitude of Japan. Even the United States with her Negro population, is being brought within the orbit of Indian comment.

Concern has been expressed by several organizations in India over the safety of 2,000 Indians in Ethiopia in the event of war. These fears have been considerably appeased, however, by assurance from the British Government that the security of all British subjects has received the attention of London and the consideration of the Ethiopean Emperor.

Swiss to Build New Road.

By G. L. STEER.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 9.—In view of the crisits with Italy, especial interest is being shown here in the construction of a new road between Addi Ababa and Kurmuk in the Sudan.

Serious work has not yet begun on the road, but the Ethiopian Government is eager to find alternative commercial routes, not only in case of war, but in order to stimulate business with the Sudan. That region already consumes much Ethiopian coffee and large stores of grain are imported from it.

The work has been given to a Swiss syndicate by an agreement signed two months ago. The road will follow the old caravan route from Addis Ababa through Addis Alem, Ambo, Nakamti, Gimbi and Kurmuk. The total length will be 465 miles, of which the thirty-seven to Addis Alem have already been macadamized and the sixty-two miles to Ambo surveyed.

The agreement provides that the survey of the remainder of the route must begin Oct. 1 and be completed by Nov. 30, after which groundwork must begin immediately simultaneously at Kurmuk and Ambo. The whole road is to be completed by June, 1937, and opened to traffic the following October.

The survey work is already well advanced. Spade work is impossible ,owing to the rains, but the syndicate, with a capitalization of $3,500,000, is capable of finishing its contract within the scheduled time.

Declared Not a War Measure.

It is emphasized here that this is not a war measure but a commercial one. Probably it will soon be accompanied by a reform of the administration of Beni Shangul, where the Governor is approaching the age of 100 years, and is a Mohammedan saint, and therefore difficult to remove. When he dies or mentally decays, it is proposed to send to Amham a Governor who will finally eliminate the internal slave trade, now limited to Mai Wallega and Beni Shangul as a result of the abolition of slave trade in Djimma.

Fitorari Zawde Awelu, the new reformist Governor of Maji, goes there this month. Ras Getatchu, the old Governor, is restricted to the Province of Kafa.

Daba Biru, who will be the first Ethiopian Consul to Japan, left for Kobe today. It is officially denied that the Consul's mission relates to the supply of arms, although it is insisted that Ethiopia may buy arms where she will, especially when threatened with aggression in defiance of treaties and the League Covenant.

A report has been circulated by Italian sources that General Hans Kundt, a German who commanded the Bolivian Army during a large part of the Chaco war, has arrived here to serve with the Ethiopian Army. The German Minister, however, denies General Kundt's arrival or that he is expected in Ethiopia.

Salt Lake City, Utah
TELEGRAM
JUL 19 1935

Another "Atrocity" Story

THE other day there came a story from New York about a chap in Harlem who had organized a group of negroes to go to the assistance of Abyssinia in its anticipated war with Italy. Holding up its sailing for North Africa was the fact that the members lacked suitable shoes. It was recounted that Italy had developed a new war gas to spread on the ground to burn the feet of the barefoot soldiers of Ethiopia. Shoes, then, would be a very necessary part of the accouterment of this Afro-American contingent.

Somehow the story doesn't ring true. Perhaps these Harlemites were wholly credulous in the matter of this prewar "atrocity" story, and were wholly sincere. There exists, however, the bare possibility that this was one way to get shoes where others had failed.

The idea that Italy would employ a caustic gas of this sort seems highly fantastic. Italy, it appears from Rome dispatches, plans an offensive war, which would call for successive advances of Italian troops. This gas would not be laid down, even on ground over which the tribesmen would be expected to retreat, for in following up their withdrawal the Italians would have to pass over the same ground, and a gas that would char the natives' feet would not be exactly a leather preservative. The Roman legions would find themselves barefoot, too, in short order. Italy also would be utilizing the services of other barefoot soldiers and she would not endanger them. This gas might be spread over ground which Italy desired to make a permanent no-man's land, but Mussolini's generals are not going in for trench warfare; they will engage in war of movement and try to keep the Abyssinians on the run all the time.

The only use Italy's army might have for any such gas would be to protect it from being driven into the sea by Haile Selassie's warriors in the event of rout and retreat. Such an eventuality is not anticipated by il duce and his war council. If the blistering gas was some fiendish concoction of an Ethiopian alchemist, this atrocity story would be easier to believe. As it is, it seems to be just another of those things which somehow find their way into conversation before any war and we may expect to continue to hear many yarns quite as wild.

Race Problem - 1935

Abyssinia

Africa

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

MUSSOLINI AND WAR

Guardian 9-2-35

Manchester Guardian

Everything that Mussolini says makes it more likely that the League of Nations can find no way of satisfying him without betraying Abyssinia and dishonouring itself. No one knows precisely what has been going on these last few days within the Committee of Five. But we know that, if the interests alone of Abyssinia were considered, then a plan was always possible which would have given her the benefit of League assistance, would have given Italy a reasonable share in its machinery, and would eventually have made Abyssinia stronger and better able to defend her independence. But that is not the sort of Abyssinia that Mussolini wants. The only plan, therefore, which the Committee of Five could devise with any chance that Mussolini would accept it must concede him rights which, disguised as "pacific penetration," would actually provide the basis for an Italian "protectorate." (The process of digestion is longer, but the victim's end, if less violent, is the same.) Some such plan, unless report is mistaken, certain members of the Committee of Five sought to press on unresponsive colleagues, among whom we hope the British took the lead. The bare idea that any scheme which would destroy or undermine Abyssinia's independence could be foisted on the League is in itself astonishing; for whatever wounds the League might suffer if it failed, in spite of sincere efforts, to prevent or rapidly to extinguish Mussolini's war would not be so deadly as those which it would inflict on itself by an act of treachery, however veiled.

It does not appear, however, that Mussolini is attracted by even the most artistic plans to persuade him that he will be able to absorb Abyssinia, and Abyssinia that she will not be absorbed. Nothing will content him but the great Cæsar's plain formula of conquest. Yet, even if he shuts himself away, sees no ambassadors and scarcely even his own Ministers, and announces that at all costs he will go "straight ahead," he is clearly uneasy at the opposition which he now arouses. He has just given interviews to the correspondents of the "Morning Post" and the "Matin"—representatives of the two countries which may cause him the most trouble, and which it is apparently worth his while to deter, if he can, by persuasion or by threats. To the "Morning Post" he spoke as a man of simple, large ideas; he put an axe to the root of all the sophistications about Italian motives.

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Apart from this argument, which Mussolini perhaps thought would appeal to a colonial empire like our own, the interview is markedly restrained and friendly (even gently complaining) towards this country, nor does it so much as mention "sanctions" of any kind. But the interview with the "Matin," which is addressed to France and the other Continental members of the League, is truculent. He tells them that he has a million men already mobilised, that when he gives the signal he will have "ten million men mobilised in a day," and that they will run the risk that the map of all Europe will be remade if they "claim to deny Italy the right to live." Such words should go a long way to convince the members of the League of Nations that for them security not less than justice lies, and lies only, in their holding firmly together against intimidation. And why in these interviews, as in all his recent statements, does Mussolini say nothing of non-military sanctions? Is it because he thinks little of them, or because he thinks a good deal but knows that blustering will not help?

It is possible to sympathise with M. Laval, who, having made a military ally of Mussolini, now sees that he may lose him; it is possible to understand M. Laval's anxiety to satisfy Mussolini's appetite while we reject his draft of the menu. But it seems likely that there is another plan also for dealing with Mussolini's "resort to war," which is popular in some French quarters, and this too, so that there may be no misapprehension, will have to be abandoned. The suggestion has for a long time been coming from Paris that Mussolini will go to war, will advance triumphantly for a few weeks, will "wipe out Adowa," and will then be ready, while retaining the territory which he has thus occupied, to make peace on the basis of all the concessions offered him in the Paris proposals or their "extensions" at Geneva. The League, it is suggested, or France and Britain on its behalf, would "mediate," and it is understood that there would meanwhile have been no sanctions to "humiliate" Mussolini. It is a charming plan, but if it is addressed to the people of this country, we are not so simple-minded. Nothing in the circumstances, and nothing in Mussolini, allows one to suppose that, when he starts, he intends to stop at Adowa; why should he if he can get, with impunity, so far? If the League resists him, it must do so immediately he "resorts to war," whatever title of "self-defence" he uses, and if, without let or hindrance, he "wipes out Adowa," he also wipes out the Covenant. Article 16 of the Covenant says: "Should any member of the League "resort to war in disregard of its "covenants under articles 12, 13, or 15, "it shall ipso facto be deemed to have "committed an act of war against all "other members of the League"; and the second Assembly in 1921 discussed this Article and declared that "It is "the duty of each member of the "League to decide for itself whether "a breach of the Covenant has been "committed."

The Outlook in France

M. Laval has not only to handle a world crisis at Geneva but also to make ready in Paris for a political upheaval that may easily break up his Government. If in his approach to his critics of his foreign policy in this country have touched in ferocity the attacks of the Opposition in France, and it is an open secret that M. Herriot and M. Paul-Boncour were sent with him to the League because he is not altogether trusted in his own Cabinet. But whatever happens with regard to Italy and Abyssinia, a domestic crisis waits round the corner. When in June, with great difficulty, M. Laval obtained permission from the Chamber to legislate by decree to balance the Budget and overcome the economic depression he promised that it should have the opportunity of confirming the decree laws in the autumn. Without this promise the Chamber would never have given him such wide powers; indeed, if it had envisaged the drastic and versatile manner in which they were to be used it might not have given them at all. The numerous decrees published in July included a ten per cent reduction of Civil Service salaries above a certain extremely low level, a compulsory conversion loan, a tax on dividends, and a cut in ex-servicemen's pensions. To offset the consequent fall in wages and incomes an effort was made to lower the cost of living by prescribing by decree a reduction in retail prices notably of meat, milk, coal, gas, and electricity, and by establishing an imports advisory committee to recommend the substitution of duties for quotas.

The difficulty about the French economic programme is that it has so many inconsistent aims. It wants to raise wholesale prices but to lower retail prices; to stimulate public works but to reduce the Budget; to lower costs but to remain on gold; to abolish quotas but to give agriculture and industry full Protection. The "Canard Enchaîné" makes a good jest of these contradictions in an imaginary interview with M. Laval which it publishes this week that makes him say: "I am "for the massive lowering of prices "supported by a remunerative rise—"it's simple." It is not simple, but it is not impossible, although distinctly improbable. The August statistics show that the cost of living has fallen while wholesale prices are rising, and reports come frequently from the departments of successes achieved by the prefects on M. Laval's orders in obtaining a reduction of prices in the butchers' shops. (Whether the butchers take the precaution of previously raising their prices, as M. Laval's enemies suggest, no one can say.) Meanwhile outside the big towns, where the Left inveigh against his "super-deflation," M. Laval is being attacked from the Right for the opposite reason. A semi-Fascist was reckoned the bulwark, if not of the by-State, at least of the parties of the Right which now sustain the Government. The ultimate reason for most of his troubles is M. Laval's fixed determination to keep the franc attached to gold, as an unbalanced Budget and an unwillingness to invite an attack on the franc from abroad. In the circumstances, the speech by the French Minister of Commerce at Geneva on Tuesday invite

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M. Laval's immediate political problem is to secure a majority in the Chamber when it meets. In spite of the distraction of the Abyssinian dispute the Left parties have not failed to keep their case against the decree laws well in the public eye. The Socialist-Communist "Common Front" has widened since July into the "Popular Front," including the dissident Radicals led by M. Daladier, who are opposed to the Herriot Radicals who support the Government. Probably at the moment the "Popular Front" represents nearly half the Chamber. If the dissident Radicals grow strong enough and are sufficiently determined against the decree laws the Government will be overthrown. The Radical Congress is shortly to meet in Paris, and it is expected that there will be a "show-down" between the followers of Herriot and Daladier. It was the decision of the Radical Congress in 1934 that determined the fall of M. Doumergue's Government, and M. Laval must await this meeting with concern. In the country the "Popular Front" has made some progress. An important by-election was won, and further victories are anticipated in the elections to the Senate that take place in October. But the position is complicated and prophecy dangerous. There are Radicals who feel squeamish about an alliance with the Communists and others who would hesitate to jeopardise the Government while Europe is unsettled. Perhaps M. Laval will survive. Outsiders may hope so, especially as there is no obvious successor or logical alternative policy yet available. A serious Cabinet crisis in France now might prove a European disaster.

THE ABYSSINIAN CRISIS.

Egyptian Policy.

CAIRO, September 15.

As the hour approaches when the Abyssinian crisis must take a definite turning one way or the other, Egyptians are speculating keenly on the part which their country may be required to play.

To some of them it seems that Egypt will hold a key position in her relations with Great Britain and Italy should the provisions of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League be applied in the event of an Italian invasion of Abyssinia. Sympathy with Abyssinia in her predicament is general among Egyptians, and this feeling has been intensified by the overbearing behaviour of part of the Italian crowd which assembled at Port Said to greet the passage through the Canal of Signor Mussolini's sons. Nevertheless the popular Press, especially the Wafdist section, takes the line that Egypt should not lend her support to the sanctions unless in return for a definite understanding with Great Britain about the complete realisation of Egyptian independence.

The large Italian colony in Egypt, which numbers, roughly, 50,000, seems prepared to assume that the position of its members might become precarious if sanctions were to be applied, and many of its members have hastened to realise their property so far as possible or to transfer it to other nationals. This movement led recently to a spectacular drop in the price of the Egyptian Unified Debt, which fell in one day from 108 to par, presumably owing to selling by Italians. It is also believed that there has been a good deal of mortgaging of real estate by Italians to others in Cairo and Alexandria.

The movement of Italian troops and supply ships through the Suez Canal continues uninterruptedly, and it is estimated that the Italians have paid the Canal Company about £500,000 in dues since the beginning of the summer.—"The Times."

British Assurances to Egypt.

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GROCERY CHAIN ATTEMPTS TO FOMENT STRIFE BETWEEN NEGROES AND ITALIAN STOREKEEPERS

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The Klan has always sought to foment prejudice against the foreign-born, especially the Italian-Americans, whom it calls "dagoes."

The Communist Party has answered the boycott of the Italian-American stores with an appeal to the Negro people to boycott Italian made goods but not the small Italian-American stores. These little Italian grocers, the Party pointed out, fled to American shores to escape the exploitation and persecution of the Italian ruling class.

Many of them, it is shown, are sympathetic to the struggle of the Ethiopian people and are vigorous enemies of fascism and war. The Party has called on the Negro people and the Italian Americans to make common cause against Mussolini and his robber war, and for the defense of peace and Ethiopia.

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The Klan has always sought to foment prejudice against the foreign-born, especially the Italian-Americans, whom it calls "dagoes."

The Communist Party has answered the boycott of the Italian-American stores with an appeal to the Negro people to boycott Italian made goods but not the small Italian-American stores. These little Italian grocers, the Party pointed out, fled to American shores to escape the exploitation and persecution of the Italian ruling class.

Many of them, it is shown, are sympathetic to the struggle of the Ethiopian people and are vigorous enemies of fascism and war. The Party has called on the Negro people and the Italian Americans to make common cause against Mussolini and his robber war, and for the defense of peace and Ethiopia.

Abyssinia

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

THE ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

IL DUCE QUEERS THE PITCH.

IS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS A FARCE ?

IT may be a far cry from a dispute affecting Italy in far away Europe and Abyssinia in Central Africa to the ever present problems and difficulties with which we have to contend in our own little world of West Africa, but the apparent state of being separated is instantly annihilated when it is admitted that what affects one part of Africa must have a repercussion in other parts. And the existence of a state of war in a central portion of the continent as the location of Abyssinia is, must by all means have a profound effect not only on the indigenous tribes around but also on the other European nations whose spheres of influence abut on the terrain where Italy contemplates the demonstration of her new found strength in the stressful argument of war. Both France and Britain have made efforts to bring Italy to a realisation of her duty to the League of Nations so that she may submit the subject matter of the dispute to inter-national arbitration. But it is now clear that Mussolini has higher ambitions in respect of Abyssinia than the ownership of the miserable Ual Ual frontier stretch. It is now evident that Italy aims at complete subjugation of the ancient kingdom to make of it an Italian colony. She deplores the fact that she entered that game too late in the day when all the choicest morsels of the rich and accommodative continent have been snapped up by the nations that came in early. Abyssinia is the only unattached territory within striking distance of her jumping off ground in Eritrea. It is not a question of choosing between Liberia and Abyssinia. Two fold difficulties are in the way in respect of Liberia to land-hungry Italy. Liberia is strategically too far removed to afford an easy means of communication. And what is of more importance and which weigh heavily with Italy is the fact that Liberia is more or less a protege of the United States of America who would look with the eye of active disfavour on the act of any nation likely to molest a territory in which her nationals have sunk so much capital. For that matter, it is fear of America that has kept the hands of European nations off Liberia for so long. With Abyssinia it is quite different ; as has been pointed out she is the only really independent African state in the whole continent.

A GRAVE DANGER. IS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS A FARCE ?

No student of past history and contemporary events will deny that a very grave danger confronts the world. At a time when the world was not so closely related as it is at present, when science had not annihilated space and time to the extent that it has now done, a stray bomb thrown in the streets of Serajevo set the whole world in conflagration. If Mussolini thinks that his conflict with Abyssinia may be localised. he has made the greatest mistake of his meteoric career. The eagles of ancient Rome never penetrated beyond the African portion of the Mediterranean seaboard. The desert and the jungles saw to that and provided a complete and effective barrier against invasion. The warriors of the 'King of kings' who humbled the pride of Italy at Adowa forty years ago are no whit more virile and war-like than the Negus Haille Sellasie's troops of today. Such a campaign will be necessarily protracted and as a London correspondent puts it "owing to the appalling difficulties of climate and terrain, the result is quite unpredictable." A long campaign will therefore be the means of lighting other fires the inflammable material for which is so much abundant in the world to-day.

But it may be asked what is the League of Nations doing ? Is it actively trying to deserve the epithet "a screaming farce' which a certain politician hurled at it some time ago? In a speech at the Pan Pacific Club, Tokyo, Mrs. Issabella Debran of Switzerland made the following remark on the Japanese misunderstanding with the League of Nations. "I know you do not get along very well with the League of Nations and the primary reason for your misunderstanding may be summed up in a few words—the Japanese say very little and act quickly, but the League of Nations says very much and acts very slowly. Besides the League of Nations is based on what I call the old system, the system of secret diplomacy, and great resolutions for the future of all countries are taken not in plenary meetings but after good dinners and good wines. In Geneva we see the League of Nations from behind the scenes.'

Because of the perpetuation of the old system of subterranean politics, confidence and frank discussion of questions are unknown in an institution set up ostensibly to promote world peace—a thing which can never be achieved by suspicion, secret conferences and double dealing. Both Italy and Abyssinia are members of the League. The dispute between these two nations is going to provide the acid test of the League's fitness to lead the nations to the millenium. To that peace, order and happiness in world relationship which though illusive, yet is something to which our footsteps are ostensibly bent. It is for the League to rise up to the occasion and wrest from the gods of the Olympian heights who seem to make such sport of the nations, the only panaceum for arresting,

the impending catastrophe. Unless it can do this within the short space of three months from date after which time Mussolini's guns will begin to boom over the frontiers of Abyssinia, it had better close shop. It will then become a living lie whose early demise would set at rest the consciences and convictions of honest people.

In the meantime we sound the tocsin. For dark and silent Africa may well prove the rock on which the nations of the West will dash themselves to pieces. The spirit of avarice is strong in men and nations and having despoiled all Africa of her birthright under the guise of protection and benefaction, the last remaining stronghold of African freedom and independence is to be assailed The mysterious inscrutable sphinx which, unmoved, has witnessed the procession of the centuries may yet witness the swallowing up of Western civilisation in an Armaggedon greater than that which battered this old world twenty years ago; and its beginnings may be in the jungles of Abyssinia. It is for these and other reasons that we think the other members of the League of Nations should restrain Italy if necessary by force, for, this unjust act of aggression for which huge preparations are being made by Italy is a sin against both the conscience of men and of angels.

THE ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

The Problem for Paris

From our Diplomatic Correspondent

Both the French and British teams that are making a last attempt to avert an African war are strong. The consequences of failure are recognised by both. It has been impressed on M. Laval—and, in growing measure, on the French public—that if the League Powers fail to avert a war now, then, should the peace of Central Europe be threatened, Great Britain at any rate cannot be expected to move a finger on behalf of purely Italian interests. The independence of Austria is not a direct British interest as it is a direct Italian interest. Austria has been oppositely so-called "Italy's Belgium." But the European status quo, of which the independence of Austria is an essential part, is a British interest, and so is the "collective system," without which that status quo can have no reality. If that system is to serve no general but only Italian interests, then it is not a system at all and becomes a matter of indifference to this country.

Thus the consequences of an Abyssinian war will be far-reaching—they may be decisive in Central Europe before many years are past. There is reason to believe that Signor Mussolini is aware of this argument and that it has some force as a deterrent. It will be all the more forceful if the French also adopt it, as they have to some extent done even now. But will it prevail? This is doubtful, for two main reasons:

1. If Abyssinia is not invaded this year she never will be, for she will—after the fright she has had—provide herself with the arms and ammunition she still lacks and make herself impregnable. If Mussolini wants an African empire—and he certainly does,—then his last chance will be gone if he does not begin the invasion of Abyssinia as soon as the rains are over.

2. Mussolini does not accept the presumption that an Abyssinian war will weaken Italy. The Italian expeditionary force has not been raised at the expense of the Italian armies on the Brenner: those armies are much stronger now than they were at the beginning of the year. If Italy has to act in Austria she will be able to do so in greater force than ever. Mussolini does not think that Hitler will attempt the conquest of Austria for another two years and he believes that the Abyssinian campaign will be over by then.

Italy, encouraged by victory, will then (the argument proceeds) be able to meet the German danger better even than now, nor will she be alone. The independence of Austria is a vital interest of the Czechs and of the Yugo-Slavs, and as for the French, they will act as the realities of the situation demand, irrespective of abstract notions about the collective system that are entertained only by the British, who will do nothing to defend Austrian independence in any case.

Mussolini's argument is clear enough, but it has its weaknesses. There is no certainty that the Abyssinians will be disposed of in two years; Hitler may strike well before that time has passed; Italy may be no weaker in men, but she will certainly be weaker in money. Besides, in two years' time Germany may be strong enough to risk a war with an unweakened Italy—who may not then have as many friends as she now believes. It is not altogether extravagant to imagine an Italy, defeated on the Brenner, compelled to satisfy German colonial cravings by surrendering Abyssinia.

If the Paris talks fail then, to quote the words used here, "the League will have to face up to it." The difficulties of the League Council, then, are fully realised here, and there is no intention of shirking or postponing the discussion, even if there is some scepticism on the possibility of action that would be immediately effective. Even if Italy does go to war, the League should, so it is believed here, continue its efforts and try to bring about an early peace.

As for the fact, reported from Geneva, that the League Council meeting is not a special one and that Abyssinia is the twenty-second item on the agenda, it is pointed out here that it is usual to put items on the agenda in the order in which they arise and that the intention here is that it shall be dealt with early in the session and as, incomparably, the most important item of all.

STRANGE PROCEDURE AT GENEVA

From our Geneva Correspondent

On August 3 the Council of the League of Nations decided "to meet in any event on September 4 to undertake the general examination in its various aspects of the relations between Italy and Ethiopia."

Everybody interpreted this resolution as meaning that an extraordinary session would be held on the date mentioned, before the ordinary session fixed to begin on September 6, to deal exclusively with the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia. That was the natural interpretation, for otherwise the resolution would have said that the ordinary session would begin on September 4 instead of September 6. Now it appears, however, that the Council, although it will meet on September 4, will not meet to undertake the general examination of the dispute in all its aspects but to undertake the examination of an agenda containing 25 items, of which the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia is the twenty-second.

There is to be no extraordinary session, but the ordinary session is to begin two days earlier than had previously been decided. This is no mere question of procedure. The change is of great significance. It is significant that the question supposed to be the sole cause of the meeting on September 4 is now put nearly at the end of the provisional agenda.

It is impossible to discover who instructed the Secretariat to make the change. Naturally the Secretary General could not have made such a change on his own initiative. But the Secretariat refuses information on the subject.

Nor is any explanation given of the fact that the dispute is put nearly at the end of the provisional agenda. It is usual to put administrative questions and reports on committees first and second on the provisional agenda and political questions in the third place. But the Italo-Abyssinian dispute does not even come first among the political questions. There is a list of eleven political questions on the agenda and the dispute is eighth on the list. There must be some reason for this but the Secretariat cannot or will not give any reason.

It is probable that the suppression of the extraordinary session is yet another concession to Signor Mussolini to enable Italy to be represented at the meeting of the Council on September 4.

Abyssinia

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

Ruminations

a metropolitan news

Kinship With Ethiopia
Black Man's Symbol
The Use of "Negro"
That Slave Trade Bogey

New York

By J. A. ROGERS

7-20-35

THE Emperor Haile Selassie in a cable to The Pittsburgh Courier has expressed his readiness to accept Aframerican volunteers.

There is abundant precedent for this. But for volunteers from Europe, the United States might not have won her unequal struggle with Britain. Later when the United States was threatened again black volunteers from Haiti came to her aid. American volunteers went to help Cuba against Spain in the 90's and France against Germany in 1914.

J. A. Rogers.

Should Aframericans help Ethiopia? They should for several reasons. The black "race" because of a color distinction established by a better armed white one, finds itself an exploited mass. It is on the defensive, especially in Africa and the United States.

* * *

ETHIOPIA, sole remnant of black greatness, as Italy is of Roman power, is a symbol, a rallying-point of the black man. The statement that the Ethiopians do not recognize racial kinship with Aframericans is false. Three attempts were made to get trained Aframericans to go to Ethiopia in vain—one by Ras Naidu, another by Dr. Workonah Martin, and a third by Kantiba Gabru on their visits to the United States. Finally Dr. Martin went to India for engineers. I saw these colored Indian engineers at Addis Ababa.

The Emperor also tried to get American Negro doctors and paid the expenses of one of them and his wife to Ethiopia. He also heaped honors on Hubert Julian after Julian had been in Ethiopia less than a month. He made him a colonel, conferred on him the Gold Order of Menelik, and gave him cash equivalent to about $10,000 here. One high Ethiopian official told me that his country preferred trained American and West Indian Negroes to any other kind of immigrant.

* * *

MUCH misunderstanding in this respect has arisen over the use of the word Negro. "Ethiopian" and "Negro" have identical meanings. The first is Greek, the second is Latin, and both mean "black." Up to the Fourth Century A. D. the Ethiopians were not known to themselves by that name.

"Negro," however, has a meaning quite special to the United States. One as blond as a Scandinavian may be classed as a "Negro" in America. African peoples, being of the same color, do not think in color terms, but in national or tribal ones. The same is true of Europe where the people are all white. Hitler has had to try hard to revive racialism in Germany.

Hence when an Ethiopian, West African, Brazilian or British West Indian denies he is a Negro, it does not necessarily mean he is denying racial kinship with Aframericans so much as that he refuses to swallow the ridiculous Americanism "Negro." Most Aframericans need to clarify their thinking on this point.

* * *

THERE is a still stronger reason than the racial one for aiding Ethiopia and that is a sense of outraged justice. Mussolini has planned to let loose slaughter, theft and rapine upon a peaceful and almost unarmed people. Worse yet, pressure in certain quarters is being brought to bear against the sale of arms to Ethiopia, while Italy is left free to purchase these arms or buy the materials for making them. Surely there could be nothing more unjust and heartless than this. It is a case again of where the police disarmed the Negroes at Tulsa, while permitting the white attackers to keep their guns.

Mussolini is making much ado about slavery. But Haile Selassie is a greater foe of African slavery than Mussolini, and even France and England.

HAILE SELASSIE has freed all the slaves. But slave-raiding still goes on solely because Arabia needs labor. To reach Arabia these slaves must pass through Italian, French or British territory, as Ethiopia has no seaport. Haile Selassie punishes with death all slave hunters caught. England, France and Italy can stop the slave-trade any time they wish without entering Ethiopia.

Not only should Aframerica send these volunteers, but funds for sending and maintaining them should be raised here. Ethiopia is far poorer than Italy, financially.

And as for the Italian-American vote, the Negro vote is not only much stronger, but Aframericans will find many Italians, who came here to escape Mussolini, on their side.

"Selassie, We Are Here"

The Black Dispatch Okla.

Shades of Lafayette! Chairman Dickstein of the House Immigration Committee is all "het up" over the idea of Negroes enlisting in the Abyssinian army. The New York solon wants a bill pased in Congres taking away American citizenship from one so vile.

7-20-35

It is our notion that Negroes have as much business in Abyssinia as they had on Flanders Fields. We wonder what the American Legion will think of Solon Dickstein and the Veterans of Foreign Wars ought also wake up and take notice to this latest menace to their citizenship. Perhaps, however, the statutes of limitation have run and the natives who fought "for the right of the voice of men to be heard in their own government" across the seas during the World War, cannot now be reached by the Dickstein ban.

It's funny how a virtue today jumps into the category of crime tomorrow. General Lafayette, of France, is pictured in song and in story as one of America's heroes. Stripped of all the garnish and halo, Lafayette was nothing but a soldier of fortune. Before coming to the Revolutionary armies he fought in Austria and Prussia. He elected to fight for his soul's convictions and he surveyed the world as his battlefield.

Before we had hardly landed in Flanders Fields during the World War, our noted generals marched to the tomb of Lafayette and solemnly declaimed, "Lafayette, we are here." What's wrong or different in Negroes landing in Ethiopia and saying, "Selassie, we are here."

Of course, we assume the desire of American Negroes to go to Abyssinia is just so much baloney so far as their getting there is concerned. If the American government is going to maintain neutrality we are quite sure that passports will be denied our nationals who express a desire to join in the affray. We note, however, that the English government has issued a statement to the effect that Britian cannot prevent Englishmen, as individuals, from enlisting in the Abyssinian army. We are not fully advised as to what the existing law is at present in this country.

What we have in mind at this time is that we should not be so willing to define as a crime that which we have in the time honored past characterized as a virtue. "The Bible speaks something about man being "my brother's keeper," and we cannot to save our lives see why it should be a crime for black Americans to be willing to fight for the maintenance of the world's oldest civilized government, and a nation of people who believe in the Christian religion.

Here's the meat in the cocoanut: Does Congressman Dickstein feel that General Lafayette should have been denied French citizenship following his return to his native land from the Revolutionary war? Should what this hero did at Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown mark him as a social outcast?

AFTER ETHIOPIA, WHAT NEXT FOR MUSSOLINI?

The Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 7-14-35

BY WYANT DAVIS HUBBARD

Writer, Explorer and Observer, Who Spent Nine Years in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and South Africa

"NOW that we have Abyssinia," is the way that the Italians are talking. Not when. Now. "Now that we have taken Abyssinia we will consolidate and then Mussolini will demand an exit to the Mediterranean." To Mare Nostrum, our sea—the Mediterranean!" Mare Nostrumi the great Roman empire of the time of Christ! Axum, Napata and Egypt, the home of Cleopatra and the private conquest of Emperor Augustus.

A way to the Mediterranean from Abyssinia! That means the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt. It visions the linking together of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland through Abyssinia and the joining together of that colony through the Sudan and Egypt with Lybia. It visions a huge empire of Italian Africa stretching from the Indian Ocean along the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, embracing mountains and deserts, oil and mineral lands, the cotton areas of the Sudan and the rich Nile valley lands of Egypt.

Tremendous Dream

It is a tremendous dream! A dream with which Italy could only too easily be fanned to flame. And the basis for it is now being laid.

Ninety ships have been commandeered by the government to carry supplies to Eritrea and Somaliland for the campaign against Abyssinia in the fall. Aerial cable transport has been built from the port of Massawa up to the platcau and the capital of Asmara.

Two fine wide roads have been built as well. One for loaded traffic on the way up and one for the empty down. Four parallel roads are being built to the Eritrean-Abyssinian border. Three thousand tons of goods can be moved from the port to the interior each day. Thirty thousand men are working to have these roads completed by Oct. 15.

Why? Eight hundred bombing planes are already in Italian Africa according to report. Eight hundred! For use against the ill armed, guerilla fighters of Abyssinia? Or are they for some other purpose? The Suez Canal, for instance. Not to bomb it necessarily, but to keep it open by threats of doing so if it should be closed.

Guns of 203 and 149 mm., similar to famous French 75's, have been sent in large numbers to Africa. They are quick-firing guns with a range of 20,000 meters, 10 miles.

Long-range, quick-firing guns, bombers, trial flights of planes carrying troops across the Mediterranean from Italy to Lybia, enthusiastic talk of thousands of workmen laboring on great military roads and cable ways.

Are all these preparations, all this material just for war against an ill-armed, untrained foe? I have heard talk by Italian officers of the trouble which could be caused for England in India, South Africa Egypt and Arabia. Were the Suez Canal closed, runs this talk, how embarrassing it would be for England were India to rise in revolt.

I have heard boasting remarks by Italian officers that the British fleet has been driven from the Mediterranean. It is true that the fleet has gone to England in honor of the king's jubilee.

But, "it will not return. Italy has command of the Mediterranean with submarines and airplanes."

"Do you think that we would threaten Malta if we could not carry out our threats?" an Itlian officer asked me.

Italy has placed 20 machine guns with companies which, during the World War were equipped with only two.

France recently ceded to Italy a piece of desert country far toward the heart of Africa. It is mountainous and overlooks the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan opposite Abyssinia.

Italy, in control of Abyssinia with a heavily armed and well-supplied war machine, would be a tremendous menace to the narrow southern end of the Red Sea.

From Abyssinia and the far southern tip of Lybia, Italy could launch air and land attacks simultaneously from two sides against the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan as well as attacks against Kenya Colony, Uganda and Egypt.

For years the Italians have been working quietly but persuasively among the Arabs along the Red Sea coast opposite Eritrea and Abyssinia. Many companies of the Italian Askari are Moslems.

Italy Recruits Arabs

Italy is now recruiting many more Arabs from the old Arabia Felix as colonial troops.

Why? Because Arabs are fine fighters.

Moslems and Christians do not mix. A Moslem who slays a Christian or dies fighting against them has been promised immediate entrance into paradise.

The Christians are the ruling class of Abyssinia, one of the oldest Christian nations of the world.

The most important factor in the successful conduct of war is money. We in America have learned that in an all too costly lesson. Until recently no one, except possibly one or two men in Il Duce's closest confidence, had any idea as to where Mussolini expected to obtain the funds necessary to finance his East African war preparations and aspirations.

Mussolini Has $750,000,000

Italy is by no means a rich country. Compared with most European countries Italy is small, the land is largely mountainous and agriculture, except in a few favored localities, is precarious. There are comparatively few great manufacturing concerns. Yet from within his country Missolini has successfully drawn the huge sum of approximately $750,000,000.

Where did Mussolini find so much money? He found part of it in advance rent payments, the last place most of us would have thought to look. For many years everyone who has rented a house, an apartment or other space in Italy has been obliged by law to deposit two months rent with the landlord in advance. This money was deposited by the landlord in a bank where it was held in escrow without interest. Now Mussolini has decreed that these payments must be deposited with the government, which will also hold them without interest.

At one stroke Il Duce has freed a vast sum in frozen assets and secured money for his African adventure. An Italian banker friend of mine estimates the sum so released as $750,000,000.

As this man explained, some $50,000,000 of his money will be kept liquid and available to meet the demands of lessees who desire to move and want their deposits returned. The remainder will be used by the government.

No Lost Withdrawals

Italian families are not leaving Italy. So although a man may have his two months rent advance returned to him, when he moves he must redeposit when he rents another property.

Italy, for once in her modern history, finds herself in a truly strategic position in European affairs. A great tussle is in progress in Europe today to realign the armed and arming nations. On one side is Germany, hopeful of securing the allegiance of Poland, Austria and Hungary. Facing her is France which is trying desperately to hold the allegiance of Great Britain, Russia and Belgium. Germany and France both want Italy on their side.

The picture I see is not a pretty one. On the canvas is moving a mighty modern army. It is fighting against one of the oldest Christian nations. With it are gas, flame throwers, tanks, bombing planes, quick firing cannon, machine guns and moslems.

This modern army is using railways and cableways and its modern roads are covered wtih great loads of war material in Diesel trucks.

All these instruments of destruction are being hurled against a semi-civilized people without much knowledge of modern warfare or equipment, a people of lion courage but no modern experience in war, a people whose greatest crime is to occupy a land which another and more powerful country desires for itself.

A Route to Italy

The picture changes. I see a conquered Abyssinia. I see Italy consolidating her new holdings. Workers, troops and materials pour in. The new colony begins to grow and it becomes possible to export the minerals, oil, beef, hides, coffee, cotton and grain that Italy so badly needs.

It is awkward to be obliged to pay tolls on ships passing through the Suez Canal. I see covetous eyes being cast by Italians on a direct route from Abyssinia over the Sudan and Egypt to the Mediterranean, to "our sea." I can see the former Roman African empire coming into shape. An empire beginning at the Juba River in East Africa, embracing Somaliland, Abyssinia, Eritrea, Nubia, the Sudan, Egypt, Lymia and up to Tunis.

The first part of the picture may well begin to happen within a very few months. My guess would be not later than October. The second part may not come for three or five years.

Dictators can never cease to plow ahead. To rest even for a moment means to go backward. What could offer a greater basis for enthusiasm for carrying a nation to great patriotic heights than the picture, dream, call it what you will, of reestablishing the great ancient Roman empire, of refurbishing the glory that was Rome, of again speaking with authority of mare nostrum.

The guns, the planes, the material, the money are on hand.

For the second phase of the picture only the propitious moment, only the excuse is lacking. When that comes fury and destruction may well be loosed upon the world again. A dictators' course almost always runs true to form. Expand, drive on, build up enthusiasm, feed the people dreams of greatness. The Roman empire in Africa.

For your sakes and mine I hope that I am a false prophet.

ROCKFORD, ILL.
REGISTER REPUBLIC

JUL 19 1935

NEUTRALITY DIFFICULT.

Determination of a Texas negro, who served as a top sergeant in the A. E. F. in France, to recruit a unit of world war veterans of his own race to fight for Ethiopia against Italy is not a matter to be laughed off lightly. That the ex-topper and his buddies ever will get to east Africa is, of course, unlikely but they do not talk as if they would be easily diverted from their proposed adventure.

There is a lesson, however, in the incident for American citizens who like to think themselves safely isolated from foreign wars. The notion that we can stay neutral by just making up our minds to do so is an illusory one

With a population of diverse racial strains we are bound to have surges of sentimental feeling for foreign nations when they become involved in wars. There always will be some citizens of the United States who will rush off to fight whenever a conflict breaks out. That is inevitable and cannot be prevented.

If it were possible for every American citizen to forego opportunities for profits in trade with belligerents and to refuse steadfastly to listen to words about rights of our nationals being violated and even to refuse to discuss a foreign unpleasantness, then perhaps we could remain strictly neutral.

Human nature being what it is, chances are slim that a sizable portion of our population would not take sides violently in the event of a major war. The Texas former top sergeant displays a perfectly natural human reaction which must be taken into consideration by those who handle our diplomatic relations abroad.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

Abyssinia.

Dwyer Describes The Fierce Fighting At Adigrat

Defender 10-12-35

By MARTIN DWYER

(CHICAGO DEFENDER SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE DISPATCH)

ADDIS-ABABA, Ethiopia, Oct. 11.—(By Camel Courier to Berbera, via Cable)—WITH PRINCE WOSAN'S IMPERIAL FORCES 270 KILOMETERS NORTHEAST OF ADUWA (Friday, Oct. 4).—I saw Ethiopians fight today. I saw reckless courage, unexcelled in historic prose or poetry actuating black men to leap onto the sloping sides of steel tanks hurting forward at high speed and push the muzzles of ancient flintlock rifles and muskets into the slitted windows in the turrets to kill the Italian crews inside.

Airplanes Scare Soldiers

This was at the attempted storming of Adigrat 40 miles from Aduwa. Sullenly droning, the gigantic steel birds of Italy, winging their way toward the city, objective of the Italian drive, at first dumbfounded warriors under command of Ras Seyoum, commander of the troops sent by Emperor Haile Selassie to harass the enemy. They had seen airplanes before but not in war.

In that moment of hesitancy, the Italian pilots swooped low and mowed down groups of civilians with machine gun fire.

Defender 10-12-35

Hell Breaks Loose

Then hell broke loose. Wildly yelling their shrill battle cries, the Ethiopian tornado was unleashed.

It was a human tornado.

It was wave after wave of infuriated black men, poorly armed perhaps with their obsolete guns, knives and spears, but embued with that matchless fighting spirit that hurled them on the enemy in such number that the Italians fell back in dismay.

They had no stomach for such fighting.

The boys and young men, constituting the Italian armed forces in this section had never dreamed of what real war was.

They found it in the cold steel of Ethiopian swords and the numbing sting of hot lead.

Kill Four Enemy Officers

Four high officers were among the known casualties of the enemy. Official reports numbered the slain at a high figure on both sides. The Ethiopian soldiers captured two machine guns and ten rifles.

Tactics employed by the defenders of Adigrat was to fall steadily back with snipers carrying the brunt of the defense.

These men, schooled from infancy in the art of slipping from tree to tree, boulder to boulder and picking off enemy soldiers, were terribly efficient in this business of killing Italians.

They met death with the same reckless courage that they gave it.

By J. A. ROGERS

(Courier War Correspondent)

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 4—(By Cable)—I am in this historic, ancient city tonight . . . almost in the mouth of the Suez Canal, and I'm getting "inside" information direct from the war zone, which gives a different slant to this Ethiopian-Italian war. Courier

This country is sympathetic to Ethiopia . . . it's a British possession . . . and their stories are not garbled and distorted. I heard today of a plane being shot down near Dolo and that guerillas had captured three columns of Italian infantrymen. I know that guns and ammunition are being rushed into the country rapidly. 11-9-35

Four hundred Italians were killed in general fighting near Walwal, as Italian troops advanced toward Makalle.

$70,000 On Heads of Ethiopian Traitors

Defender 10-12-35

Emperor Haile Selassie has just issued a decree offering $70,000 for information leading to the arrest of any Ethiopian traitor. When caught, these men will be burned alive and their property confiscated to the Red Cross.

Ethiopians continue to retreat into the mountains, leaving the desert heat and thirst as vital enemies of their foe

"We'll Drive Italians Out"—Selassie

Emperor Haile Selassie, in a statement published here, is alleged to have said: "We will finally drive the Italians out of Ethiopia and then Africa in another 'Aduwa'."

It is known that several Italian aviators have deserted to Emperor Selassie. An unusual rain, never before heard of at this season of the year, drenched the country yesterday. Ethiopians hailed it as significant, while Italians felt it speeded up illness.

Italian bombing planes at Ogaden are reported to have killed 60 women.

Vatican Recommends

The Vatican is reported to have recommended Italian mandate over Ethiopia. Answering this challenge, Britain has strengthened her army fleet fortifications, while Egypt denies talking peace.

Italy is rationing her meat at home, as fear of League penalties becomes more threatening.

Lord Cecil has demanded that England and France close the Suez Canal. It is reported that Negroes have donated $20,000 to Ethiopia.

Flood of Modern Arms

Arms and ammunition are being rushed into Ethiopia at the rate of thousands a day. This fact I know. Just what the Ethiopian board of strategy has decided it is not definitely known, but we do know that if the Italians give them a bit more time, they will meet one of the most modern armies on the face of the earth.

The lifting of the arms embargo against the African nation means that in another month a well-equipped army, superior in numbers to the Italian army, will be able to dig in and fight it out.

War supplies are being shipped over the railroad from French Somaliland to Addis Ababa. Camel trains are also being used to transport the munitions. Many ships, loaded to the gunwales with war stuff, have arrived in Djibouti within the past two weeks, and they're still coming. 11-9-35

No one, outside of the Ethiopian war ministry, knows how many rifles, machine guns, tanks, cartridges and field pieces have arrived at Addis Ababa. Defender

It is known, however, that 5,000 rifles and four fast whippet tanks were delivered last week.

No Real Fighting Yet

Ethiopian strategy has called for retreat and guerilla warfare, with snipers worrying the Italian advance. Thus far, there has been no real warfare, because Ethiopian war lords know the fighting would be suicidal to them.

But Ethiopia is moving nearer and nearer its objective. Hundreds of thousands of fierce fighting men are being molded into compact units, and when sufficient arms have been obtained, then a major conflict, something after the fashion of the battles reminiscent of the World War, will probably be staged.

Casualties are not high, and Belgian army officers, training the men, claim they will make the most dangerous army in the world.

Ethiopia has decided . . . and so has Italy . . . that there is no real danger from air attacks. For this reason, Ethiopia is at present paying little attention to this branch of her army, notwithstanding the fact that several new Fokkers have recently been purchased.

Ethiopia points out that Italians have not been successful with their air raids. Outside of destroying a few villages and killing defenseless women and children, nothing of any war value has been accomplished.

Man for man, Ethiopia believes her troops will outmatch the Italians in courage and endurance and, with modern arms in their hands, will drive the Italians into the sea.

What Emperor Haile Selassie Said in His World Broadcast Last Week

Ethiopian Monarch Traces Dispute with Italy; Says New Excuses Were Manufactured when First War Plans Were Ruled Unwarranted; Still Hopeful of Peace but People, Jealous of Independence, Are Willing to Use Swords and Spears to Defend Their Acres.

Translation of address delivered in French by Emperor Haile Selassie at Addis Ababa, at 12:30 p.m., and in Amharic at 6 p.m., Friday and rebroadcast to American listeners by the National Broadcasting Company.

On the threshold of this Year of Grace 1928, according to our Ethiopian calendar, and in the hope that our new year, which is just commencing, will bring to our people and the world the peace they ardently desire, which is indispensable to them, it is opportune to glance at the events that have filled our days during the past year.

The incident at Ualual on Ethiopian territory on December 5, involving the strongly armed Italian troops at that place, which they occupied and still occupy illegally, concerns an allegedly commonplace incident which under the general principles of the covant of the League of Nations and the special provision of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928 should have had an immediate and rapid solution.

Attempt at Humiliation Charged

This solution was demanded by our government immediately upon the happening of this incident. Finally, on August 1, the arbitration commisison composed of five members, including two Italian members, unanimously decided that neither Ethiopia nor Italy could be held responsible for the incident.

The event, which was planned to humiliate our government and to make it appear as guilty of negligence, has now been set aside and this pretext for an Italian-Ethiopian war has disappeared.

1908 Treaty Side-Stepped

There is also the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of May 15, 1908. Our government requested interpretation of this treaty, particularly solution of the question whether Ualual belong to Ethiopia or Italy. Italy has refused to submit the question to a commission of arbitrators.

This attitude was expressed to the League in spite of the fact that Ualual is a part of our territory, act of its belonging to Ethiopia shown on the maps published by the Italion Colonial Ministry.

Peaceful Intentions Cited

The arbitrators' decision on the Ualual incident, credit for which is due to the Council of the League of Nations as well as to the officials of our government, and our determination to keep our position through legal and peaceful means, confirms the unwarlike intentions which we have manifested ever since the month of August last year.

Five months before the pretext found in December in the Ualual incident, Italy had begun the armament of her colonies, armament which since has been intensified and increased by the continuous sending of troops, mechanized equipment and ammunition during the entire duration of the work of the Council of the League of Nations and the work of the arbitration board.

New Excuse Adopted

Now that the pretext on which they planned to make war upon us has vanished, Italy, after having obtained from the powers their refusal to permit us to purchase armaments and ammunition which we do not manufacture and which are necessary to our defense, seeks to discredit the Ethiopian people and their government before world opinion.

Thy characterize us as a barbarous people whom it is necessary to civilize.

The attitude of Italy will be judged by history. We will see whether it is the act of a nation that prides herself as being the epitome of civilization to make an unjust attack on a pacific people, recently disarmed and which places all their confidence in her promise of peace and friendship which the civilized nation had previously given in a treaty made on her own initiative seven years before, to be exact, August 2, 1928.

Dodges Legal Arguments

Italy seeks to justify the unworthy act which she prepares to commit against our people.

To this end, instead of replying to the legal argument which we have presented to demonstrate the violation of our territory, and the armed and illegal occupation of our territory by Italian troops, her government presents at the last moment a documentation against our people patiently and slyly assembled by numerous paid agents distributed throughout our territory under the guise of diplomatic represntatives.

It is not the place or the moment here to reply legally or quarrel with Italy on their accusation, which as yet is known to us only by hearsay.

Able to Answer League

To this memorandum, presented on September 4 to the League of Nations, which as yet has not had time to reach us, our government is able to reply point by point and to answer the League on all these accusations formulated at the last hour against us and to sustain the court of world opinion which now ought to judge.

Our delegation at Geneva has received our formal instructions to demand of the Council of the League of Nations the institution of an international commission of inquiry, the only organ competent to decide such a question after having heard both parties to the dispute.

Jealous of Independence

The Ethiopian people are firmly attached to peace, but they are at the same time animated by a deep love of country.

Whatever may be the state of disarmament in which they unjustly find themselves through the diplomatic maneuvres of Italy, our people are jealous of their independence and know how and will use even swords and spears in defense of the acres they have cultivated and which they love.

Civilization Questioned

We do not want war. Ethiopia puts its confidence in God, and she knows His justice transcends that of man. She knows that the modern methods of war invented by men to dispose of others have never been a true symbol of civilization.

She gives thanks to those statesmen who, in spite of the immensity of their problems, have given months of their efforts to assure the maintenance of a peace which the demands of Italy disturb.

The Ethiopian Government, the Ethiopian church and all her people pray to God that He may assist and direct them in their efforts for the maintenance of peace.

Ethiopia is conscious of having always fulfilled all its international obligations and having until now made all the sacrifices compatible with her honor and dignity to assure a peaceful solution of the present conflict.

She wishes and hopes with all her heart that an amicable and peaceful settlement, in accordance with right and justice, will intervene, and that the officers of the Council of the League of Nations, in conformity with the pact, will compel all the nations of the world, great and small, who hold peace as their ideal, to halt this crisis which threatens to stop all civilization.

Still Hopeful

Race Problem – 1935
Africa

Abyssinia.

"GOOD-BYE, AMERICA! I'M ETHIOPIA BOUND---"

J. A. ROGERS

He's The Pittsburgh Courier's War Correspondent

Courier 10-26-35

You've been wanting the "true news" about the Ethiopian-Italian war. The Pittsburgh Courier . . . its source of news cut off because of censorships . . . is sending J. A. Rogers, noted author and columnist and the best-informed man in the world on Africa, to give you the unbiased news from Ethiopia's point of view. This picture, an International News photo, was snapped on the deck of the super-liner Normandie Wednesday, as Rogers started on the first lap of his 6,000 mile journey to Addis Ababa.

Pittsburgh Pa.

ROGERS' STORIES TO BE EXCLUSIVE FOR THE COURIER

Courier 10-26-35

Pittsburgh Pa.

"Fake News" Stories and Inability of Courier's Regular Correspondent to Get News Through Because of Censor Causes Action—"You'll Be Getting Ethiopia's Side of Story Soon," War Writer Promises.

SAILS ON THE NORMANDIE

We know that Courier readers want the truth about Ethiopia and Italy. The Pittsburgh Courier, in direct touch with Emperor Haile Selassie, suddenly found its sources of news information blocked by censorships.

Immediately, we secured J. A. Rogers, international traveler and author . . . who has been a Courier contributor for years . . . as THE PITTSBURGH COURIER'S special war correspondent. Arrangements were made with Addis Ababa, and Wednesday Mr. Rogers sailed from the United States for the war zone. A personal friend of the Emperor he will give COURIER READERS "inside news" that will be EXCLUSIVE!

Our readers deserve and must have the truth!—Regardless of Cost.

By J. A. ROGERS

(Courier's War Correspondent)

ABOARD THE FRENCH LINER NORMANDIE, WED., Oct. 23—"Good-bye America, I'm Ethiopia bound!

"I'm enroute for the war zone to give to the readers of The Pittsburgh Courier EXCLUSIVE NEWS of Ethiopia's heroic struggle to maintain her 7,000 years of unbroken independence.

"I sailed on the French liner Normandie today, and when I arrive at my destination, Pittsburgh Courier readers will be getting the facts as they are.

To Pass Through War Zone

"To pass through the war zone is extremely difficult. At Djibouti in French Somaliland, the port of Ethiopia, the French, I understand, are refusing even permission to get off the ship.

"Again, the single line of railway into Ethiopia may be cut by the Italian bombers, while I am en route to the front.

"If I can't get into Ethiopia by the regular channels, I shall go to Berbera, British Somaliland, or some other port or point, and then reach my goal by motor.

Orders Are 'Get There'

"My instructions are to 'get there' and I shall leave no stone unturned to do so. I have been to Ethiopia and adjoining territory. I know Emperor Haile Selassie. I know the territory through which I shall be passing, and I am deciding on this fact to help us.

"In any case, I shall be in time. This war is going to last for years!

"You'll be getting Ethiopia's side of the story soon.

"Au Revoir."

FRENCH WOMAN THINKS ABYSSINIANS ARE WHITE

Union

Their Fighting Qualities, Knowledge of Medicine and Ideas of Sex Morals Make Caucasians Want to Claim Blacks are White

11-2-35

BY CARTER WOODSON,

Editor Journal of Negro History

Cincinnati, Ohio

Washington, D. C.—While in Europe, I became acquainted with the Countess of Jumilhac, who has written an interesting book of travel in Abyssinia entitled "Ethiopia Moderne." Although it is not a scientific treatise, it impresses the reader as being more than a book of travel.

One of the first striking assertions is the acceptance of the theory that the Abyssinians are Semitic for the reason of the tradition that they descended from the offspring of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. With the exception of this one mixture of fancy and fact, however, the book maintains a rather high standard. While there are writers who readily accept this view of Abyssinia, there are others who classify these people as a part of black Africa.

The various stocks making up the majority of the population are described by the author, but only the slaves or serfs among them are considered Negroes. The term Negro here, however, is used as most Europeans employ it to note perfectly black people. The author does not take up the important question as to the extent that the other stocks have interbreeded with the pure blacks to produce the population that we designate as Negroes in America. This book, then, in the hands of the traducers of the Negro, may be used to discredit the race, for the Abyssinians who are not Negroes in the eyes of some Europeans would

be classified to the contrary if transplanted to the United States.

Favorably impressed with the advancement of these people and asking for them the opportunity to continue their progress, she apparently tries to assure the world of their highest capacity in saying "I who know that they are not Negroes but Semites," etc.

In other words, it would seem that if she had been convinced that they are Negroes she would have considered their case as hopeless.

Countess de Jumilhac makes the following statement, which does not harmonize with this thought appearing in her book. She said: "My travels all over the world have taught me to appreciate the races, who, though they have not a white skin, are often more self-disciplined and have higher aspirations and religious ideals than many that I see in Europe."

The Warriors

The belief of the author in the future of the Abyssinians seems to result from the deep impression which they made as warriors arrayed on the occasion of the recent coronation. Feudal lords, each with his comitatus and armed in both ancient and modern style, stern, exacting, and uncompromising, ever ready to dash upon the foe and to vanquish him without giving quarter, keeping watch day and night, eating meats raw because to build fires to cook it will disclose their whereabouts—this array struck her as wonderful. These were the men who defeated Italy, and they may defeat some other European nation that becomes unwise enough to attack the Abyssinians in their all but impregnable strongholds in a mountainous country.

Purifying the Blood

Taking up the actual contributions of these people, the author gives them high rank. Approaching their past sympathetically, she finds it by no means a blank period. For example, she learned that they knew how to purify the blood by a process of burning which baffles the skill of learned European physicians and scientists. They had developed a cure for snake-bite poison centuries before Pasteur was born.

Here, however, the author again leaves us in the dark as to whether these cures originated with native Africans or with the Semitic element which they say immigrated into Africa. We do not find any record of such cures among the early Hebrews, and we do know otherwise of a cure for snake-bite poison discovered by an African called Caesar noted in 1789. This thought-evoking book, then, summons us to the further study of the African's knowledge of science.

Sex Morals

As to morals of the Abyssinians the author is still more laudatory. Polygamy is practiced but loose women are not permitted to plague the community. A man is supposed to have need of woman, and wherever he goes to remain for any long period he must be accompanied by a wife. If it is necessary for him to remain away from his wife for a long time, he turns her over to his most trusted male friend who, during the absence of the legal husband, sustains to her the relation of a temporary companion. If offspring results from such a union, the parties concerned provide for it.

When the temporary husband is in the home with the wife, he leaves his javelin at the door.

If the legal husband, on returning finds the javelin there, he does not enter the house until his temporary successor leaves and removes it. Then the absent spouse enters, and things assume the order of the days prior to his departure.

The Countess of Jumilhac finds this a much more honorable way of dealing with this situation than that of the thousands of Europeans who secretly prey upon absent husbands' wives. She expresses the wish that Europeans will be honorable enough also to leave their javelins at the door.

DR. WM. HUGGINS IRKS ITALIANS

Chronicle

At the Professional Women's Club last Tuesday night, Dr. William S. Huggins, noted colored historian, addressed the members at the Hotel Statler. 11-23-35

"Mussolini is planning to found a new race in Ethiopia," said the speaker, "a race to be produced from the union of Italian men and Ethiopian women. Such a race would be able to withstand the rigors of the Ethiopian climate."

The above statement came as a bombshell to the Italian element, who, led by Joseph A. Tomasello, a contractor, and Mrs. Alfred DePisa, an opera singer, obtained copies of Dr. Huggins' address and vehemently announced their intention to answering him.

Peace in Jeopardy

Indicating that the peace of the world is in jeopardy, Dr. Huggins commented further: "Italy aims to cut the life line between England and the Orient, and sever the vital sinews which bind France to Africa.

"Ethiopia has nothing to do with causing the fight with Italy. She is ready and willing to make peace and to protect our remaining link with the ancient black race, the greatest of its time.

"World peace is in jeopardy," he cnotinued, "not merely in Africa, but more so in Europe. There is still time to avoid total disaster.'

Decorated by Negus

Dr. Huggins wears a decoration given him by Emperor Haile Selassie, and on his recent visit to England on behalf of Ethiopia he was appointed Ethiopian agent in America by that country's minister to England.

To Return Here

Dr. Huggins will be in Boston again on Sunday, December 1 to speak at Columbus AME Zion Church. Mrs. Marie Boykin of the PAAC is sponsoring the affair and Dr. T. E. A. McCurdy will cooperate in welcoming the learned historian.

Ethiopian Propaganda Begs Eritrean Support

Christian Science Monitor 12-9-35

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 7.—(AP)—Ethiopia is trying to win native Eritreans to Selassie's side by appealing to them as blood brothers.

To reach the natives behind the Italian lines, the Government has published a 20-page pamphlet which is to be smuggled into Italian territory.

"Your mother, Ethiopia," the document says, "appeals to you. She admonishes you that you may not sin ignorantly." It adds that Africans who fight against Ethiopia are "sons of the devil" and that they will incur the malediction of God.

'BLACK EAGLE' TELLS OF ETHIOPIAN 'HORROR'

Constitution 11-30-35

Col. Julian, in Paris, Resents Intrusions at "Bawth"

Atlanta Ga

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 30.—(UP) Brandishing a 68-page, long-hand manuscript entitled, "Why I Resigned From the Ethiopian Army," which he is ready to sell to the highest bidder, Colonel Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, "Black Eagle of Harlem," today rested in the Hotel Ambassador after an ordeal which he admits was "something terrific."

The Harlem negro aviator who has just returned from Addis Ababa, had tried unsuccessfully to auction the manuscript to newspaper correspondents in the Ethiopian capital.

Resplendent in spats, striped trousers, dark coat, wing collar and a stiff shirt with gold studs, the "Black Eagle" said that "I chose my duty to the world rather than my duty to Ethiopia." He claimed he could make startling revelations in connection with his Ethiopian adventure.

Julian hinted there were dark and devious reasons for the blow he dealt the Ethiopian cause by resigning.

"A man of my experience, my oratorical ability, my personality—such a man does not make decisions on the spur of the moment," said the man who once cracked up Emperor Haile Selassie's private airplane and was put to training infantrymen when war started.

"I have seen massacres," he continued gravely. "I have seen horrors. I have documentary proof of my story."

Julian, as if to establish his identity beyond reasonable doubt, produced a Harlem savings bank book, a couple of aviator's licenses and a picture of himself instructing Ethiopian soldiers how to touch their toes with their hands without bending their knees.

The Black Eagle left Ethiopia in a "huff" two weeks ago, mad at all the palace officials except the emperor. He charged that they impeded his military career and that nobody could do anything with Ethiopia's poor air force.

Julian thinks Paris is wilder than Ethiopia. He explained that a couple of photographers pushed into his bathroom and tried to snap a picture of him while he was in the bathtub.

"That never happened in Ethiopia," he said. "In the first place they have no bawthtubs."

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

Abyssinia.

MUSSOLINI INCREASES FASCIST MOBILIZATION AGAINST ABYSSINIA

Crusader News Agency 5-11-35 New York, N.Y.

ROME, Italy - (CNA) - Mussolini, fascist Italian dictator, has ordered an increase of military preparations against Ethiopia, last independent Negro country in Africa.

Another fascist army division has been transported to Africa. There are already two divisions stationed near the border now. 150,000 Italian troops are in arms for immediate warfare against Ethiopia.

The High Commissioner of Eritrea, Italian owned territory, is mobilizing native African troops to shoot down their brothers in Ethiopia.

- In Worst Crisis -

Meantime, Italy is in the throes of the greatest crisis in its history. Two pay cuts have been forced on the Italian workers by the Mussolini regime, while the cost of living has jumped 20% since the pay cuts.

The Italian working class is daily showing its resentment to Mussolini's plans to seize Ethiopia. Mutinies among the Italian troops in Africa are growing, and the Italian masses at home, under the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, are increasing their response to the slogan of "hands off Abyssinia".

ETHIOPIAN DEFENSE PARADE HELD IN HARLEM

Crusader News Agency 5-11-35 New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK - (CNA) - Demonstrating a lively and militant interest in international affairs affecting Negroes, the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia staged a protest parade and mass meeting on May 2nd against the invasion of Ethiopia.

- Parade 4 Blocks Long -

The parade, led by cavalry corps and band, was four blocks long. Throngs cheered the procession as it swung up Seventh Avenue. Banners demanding "Hands Off Ethiopia" and urging "Black Men Arise" were displayed throughout the body of paraders.

The march ended at Abyssinian Baptist Church where a large crowd had gathered to greet the paraders.

The mass meeting in the church was spirited and demonstrative.

-Audience Stands And Cheers-

One of the highlights of the meeting was a dramatic reading rendered by Madame Marion St. Bishop. Attired in Ethiopian costume, and reading with militant dignity a poem decrying the anti-Negro institutions in America, she brought the crowd of 2000 to its feet, cheering and stamping.

Speakers at the meeting included Arthur Reid, Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., A. W. Berry, J. Alleyne and James W. Ford. A.L.King acted as chairman.

Each speaker was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

NEGRO, WHITE UNITY IS KEY TO HIS DEFEAT

Daily Worker

Geneva Reports Reveal Anti-Fascist Wave Rising in Italy

5-27-35

Following Mussolini's speech insisting on continuation of war preparations for the seizure of Ethiopia, East African independent Negro country, a renewed wave of anti-fascist activities swept Italy, reports from Geneva and Paris declared yesterday.

Mussolini, bent on war for the seizure of Ethiopia, is being confronted more and more with great difficulties. The more imposing the difficulties, the greater the desperation of Italian Fascism, driving it to war. New York,

This can best be understood by what is happening in Rome, Geneva and on the borders of Ethiopia, in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, East Africa.

Forced to Show Hand

At Geneva, in the League of Nations, Mussolini's representative was forced to acknowledge that the League of Nations had jurisdiction over the discussion of conflicts between Ethiopia and Italy, both members of the League of Nations.

Before the eyes of the world, Mussolini is forced to go through the motions of submitting the mooted points to arbitration. In this sense, there is a slight hindrance to his war plans. To the extent that Mussolini is forced to allow the issue to come before international world opinion, he is forced to expose his hand. But in the end of course, the League of Nations' action or decisions cannot end the basic causes for Mussolini's war drive in East Africa.

N.A.A.C.P. Fears United Front

This is a fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does not seem to want to see, because a realization of its consequences requires a united front struggle of Negro and white, particularly of Negro and Italian people against Mussolini, against Fascism both here and abroad, and for assistance to the Ethiopian people to defeat Mussolini, as well as for aid to the Italian toiling masses to smash Fascism through the proletarian revolution.

Furthermore, the action in the League of Nations is forced by the varying interests of the different member powers.

Britain and France ultimately want Ethiopia enslaved, though even here there are differences of opinion among the ruling classes within these two countries. They know Mussolini cannot enter such a war without risking the whole future of European capitalism.

For example: Clarence K. Streit, New York Times correspondent in Geneva declared that the real reason for Britain's action in urging Italy to submit to arbitration and to stave off war was due to **"the supposition that the greatest danger in the situation is that Italy will find Ethiopia such a hard nut to crack that she may be dangerously weakened in Europe."**

That is to say, defeat of Italian Fascism in Ethiopia is the death of Mussolini's rule in Italy.

The other imperialist powers do not want to risk their future on Mussolini's present desperate situation. It is this conflict again of the capitalists, this situation in the League of Nations, based on the departure of Japanese imperialism

and German fascism, that make it possible for the Soviet Union in the case of Ethiopia to squeeze every ounce of advantage for Ethiopia.

Certainly the Soviet Union, in the last analysis, will not be able to stop Mussolini from going to war. Mussolini in his speech on the day after his promise to the League of Nations declared nobody in the world could stop him from seizing Ethiopia, and that Italian Fascism was bent on plunging Africa into war.

In Rome there are other and perhaps the most decisive factors at work against Mussolini's war plans. That is the rising anti-Fascist struggle, the increased disaffection in the Fascist armed forces, the growing bitterness and hatred of Mussolini's war plans, **led chiefly by the Communist Party of Italy, section of the Communist International.**

United Front in Italy

In the fight against Mussolini's war plans, both the Italian Socialist and Communist Parties have a firm united front. The Socialist International has not yet seen the necessity of accepting the proposal of a united front on a world wide scale against Mussolini's plans for an East African war.

It is the growing resistance to war **within** Italy, by the Italian masses (the most reliable, the best allies of the Negro people of Ethiopia) that is the main obstacle to the actual outbreak of this war, and its chief guaranty of defeat for Italian Fascism.

So clear has this become that John T. Whitaker, New York Herald Tribune correspondent in Geneva, seat of the League of Nations, cabled his paper that "anti-**Fascist activities at home prevents Premier Mussolini from actually starting a war."**

This is the profoundest lesson for the united front in the United States against Mussolini's war plans. **The most powerful weapon we can forge here is the united front of Negro and Italian masses against Italian Fascism.** This will strengthen the forces actually preventing Mussolini from starting a war.

The New York Herald Tribune dispatch goes on to state:

"Reports of unrest in Italy's armed forces and of many arrests of intellectuals in various parts of the country reached here, tending to confirm the belief by several delegations of states at Geneva, that Premier Mussolini would risk destruction of his regime if he should undertake a war of conquest against Ethiopia. In Italy, according to the reports, there is widespread opposition, accentuated by economic stress, to any Fascist venture in imperialism."

Nevertheless, Mussolini, on the day he approved of the League of Nations resolution, mobilized 20,000 more soldiers for the war against Ethiopia.

200,000 in Africa

The next day he made a most belligerent speech against Ethiopia, shamelessly and brutally announcing his policy of conquest.

More than 200,000 Italian soldiers are already in East Africa. More than $51,000,000 has already been spent for this war. What does it matter to Mussolini that the Italian soldiers die like flies on the fields of Africa before the war has begun? What matters it to him that half the army suffers from malaria, dysentery and other tropical diseases?

Italian Fascism is ready to slaughter several millions of its youth, its workers and peasants to try to win the rich territory of the Ethiopian Negro people. **And it is the growing knowledge of this fact that is arousing the whirlwind of revolutionary struggle against this war in Italy.**

Mussolini's speech on Saturday is a gem of the purest imperialist ray.

"To Hell with Everybody"

To hell with everybody, was Mussolini's keynote. We are going to take Ethiopia. It doesn't matter what we risk in Europe; Italian Fascism has begun this job and is going to finish it or die in the attempt.

No more brazen admission of the imperialist, robber objectives of a country has ever been made than Mussolini's stated reasons for invasion of Ethiopia.

"This problem," he said, **"is not of today, is not of January, 1935, but as a result of documents published at that time it goes back to 1925. It was in that year that I began to examine the problem."**

It was in that year that Mussolini made a secret treaty with British imperialism for the cutting up of Ethiopia, England to get the lake Tsana region, and Italy half of Ethiopia to connect its northern colony, Eritrea, with its Southern Italian Somaliland. That's what Mussolini means when he says, "I began to examine the problem."

To continue with his speech: **"Three years afterward it seemed a political treaty might be the instrument adapted to favoring our pacific expansion in that vast world, still enclosed in its primordial shell, but nevertheless susceptible to great progress."**

Mussolini believed three years ago that the treaty made then by Italy with England might suffice to expand into the vast rich world of Ethiopia. But since he could not seize the country without bloodshed, he now insists it must be done by force of arms.

When the Ethiopian people refuse to be "susceptible to great progress" a la Mussolini's Fascist plans of enslavement, the chief Fascist ruler of Italy begins to rant against Ethiopia **"availing herself of European (military) instructors and supplying herself with modern war materials."**

What are the perspectives for Ethiopia? The Ethiopian government is striving hard to avert war, as it desires no conquest, no territories. It desires peace and its independence. Faced with these open war provocations, this very clear intention of Italian fascism to dominate Ethiopia, the government of Heile Selassie has prepared to defend the independence of the last independent Negro country of Africa by armed struggle. Splendid preparations have been made. Britain and France know this fact.

Masses Hearten Ethiopians

But most important of all, the resistance to Italy's war plans by the Italian toiling masses is giving heart to the Ethiopian people that their best ally are these very Italian workers and peasants who suffer so bitterly in their homeland from Mussolini's rule there.

Mussolini will be forced to conceal his war preparations. He may be forced to delay them for a while. But certainly with the tremendous expense already laid out, with his bragadoccio, with the desperate economic situation of Italian fascism growing, with fear of rising revolution within Italy, Mussolini, if fascism is not destroyed in Italy, inevitably must go to war—and soon.

As this war approaches, the question of resisting it, or preventing it, if at all possible, is clarified greatly. In this country we must strive by all means to achieve the united front of the Negro people and Italian masses opposed to Italian fascism. We must call upon the Socialist Party to join the united front against the threatening war in Africa. United action of Socialist and Communist Parties in the United States, especially because of the acute situation of 12,000,000 Negro people ready to enter the fight for the independence of Ethiopia, requires quick response from every member of the Socialist Party.

Here is an opportunity to help defeat Italian fascism. Our brothers there are united in the fight. Let us lend them our mighty support by the united front here on the slogan: "Down with Mussolini's war plans in Africa!" "Negro and white unity for the freedom of Ethiopia!" "Stop the Fascist war moves in Africa!" "Help the Italian masses to destroy the Fascist pest!"

Abyssinia and Italy

The mobilisation of fresh Italian troops against Abyssinia has aroused alarm and anxiety all over Europe. Britain and France are understood to be in consultation together, but Signor Mussolini, who made his first public statement on the dispute in the Italian Chamber, warned the other Powers that intervention would not be tolerated. The Italian press is full of articles attacking Abyssinia either for aggression against the Italian provinces or for the slavery and subjection of other tribes within her empire. The Committee of Conciliation has still not been appointed, and, though Italy has nominated her two representatives, she has not announced whether she will consent to the committee dealing with the whole question of the disputed territory and the undefined frontier or only the fighting of Ual Ual. Abyssinia has sent another Note to the League accusing Italy of hostile intentions and denying the report, first issued by Italy, that the Emperor had ordered general conscription. The League Council meets at Geneva on May 20 and the Abyssinian appeal is on the agenda.

(p. 384)

England Gains A Foothold In West Ethiopia

6-8-35

Move To Avert Endangering Nile Waters By Other Powers

CAIRO, Egypt.—The Italo-Ethiopian dispute has brought to a close the long standing negotiations of the Egyptian and Sudanese Government and the Ethiopian Emperor for the construction of a dam in Lake Tsana.

The contract will be awarded to an American firm, the J. G. White Engineering company.

What hastened the agreement was not the not-too-clear intentions of the Italians toward the Ethiopians. It was deemed wise to let one of the European nations get a foothold near the Ethiopian capital so that the waters of the blue Nile so vitally important to the Sudan and Egypt, might not be endangered by any other European power.

The Ethiopian Emperor is said to have realized that it was not unwise in having British protection against a possible Italian invasion in the Tsana region.

Antoher factor influencing Emperor Haile Salassie was his dire need of cash. It is said that the Egyptian Government advanced a large sum upon the signing of the agreement.

——NEGRO COUNCILMAN——

AMERICAN REPORTER EXPELLED BY ITALY

Constitution

New York Times Banned. Concession Offer by Ethiopia Officially Denied.

6-14-35

ROME, June 13.—(AP)—Italy stood adamant against any partial solution of her border dispute with Ethiopian, official sources asserted today in reference to London reports of efforts to reach an agreement between the two countries through Ethiopian concessions.

The officials said Italy could not be satisfied with cession by Ethiopia of portions of territory, such as Ogaden. The press bureau denied officially that Ethiopia had offered Ogaden to Italy and asserted that in any case, such an offer would not be accepted.

Authorities explained that even with such a concession, Italy would still be left with frontiers facing Ethiopia and still liable to attack from border tribes, as are the present frontiers.

To swell the ranks of men sent to east Africa to meet such contingencies, 400 more workmen departed for the colonies aboard the Conte Rosso.

Simultaneously the government press bureau expelled David Darrah, Rome correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, and banned entrance into the country of copies of the New York Times.

Darrah was not even given time to communicate with friends, four detectives who went to his home requiring him and his wife to pack and leave immediately. The detectives accompanied them to the station.

His expulsion was attributed to writing of alleged anti-Italian articles, criticizing the financial structure of the country and the allegance of the people to the fascist regime.

Darrah was the fourth foreign correspondent to be expelled since March, and the Foreign Press Association took the matter under advisement.

The Times was barred for an unspecified period as a result of an editorial, "Baldwin and Mussolini," printed after recent speeches by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, of Great Britain, and Premier Mussolini, of Italy.

Race Problem — 1935

Abyssinia

Africa.

ETHIOPIA PREPARES FOR MOBILIZATION

Times

Threatens to Gird Her Forces Unless Italy Stops Sending Troops.

5-12-35

ASKS LEAGUE SETTLEMENT

New York

Situation Causes Anxiety in France, Where a Solution Is Being Sought.

By The Associated Press.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 11.—Ethiopia called upon Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy today to show his hand in the border quarrel between the two countries.

A source close to the government said mobilization of the black warriors of Emperor Haile Selassie would be ordered if settlement of all differences were not assured at the meeting of the League Council May 20 or if additional Italian divisions countinued to pour into neighboring territory.

The government renewed today its demand that arbitrators of disputed questions be named as provided under a treaty between the two countries. London reports that France and Great Britain were pressing Italy to hasten arbitration were favorably received here.

Deny an Inspection Trip.

Ethiopians scoffed at Italian reports that Emperor Haile Selassie now on a trip to Harrar, had gone to inspect frontier war preparations. It was officially announced he had gone to take radium bath and probably to choose a new Governor for the province to replace the former Governor, who has been promoted to Minister of the Interior.

Authoritative sources also emphatically denied Italian reports of a propaganda campaign in Ethiopia against Italy. The shoe, they said, is on the other foot.

Foreign residents of Addis Ababa said they were ignorant of any warlike preparations by Ethiopia, and that there had been no troops or munitions concentrations or censorship on travel.

[An authoritative Rome newspaper charged that vast quantities of munitions had been shipped into Ethiopia and were being concentrated, along with thousands of troops, ear the borders of Italy's colonies of Italian Somililand and Eritrea.]

Report Attackers Released.

ROME, May 11 (AP).—Italian sources said tonight a group of Ethiopians who attacked the Italian Consulate at Gondar, Ethiopia, Dec. 17, 1934, had been released by the Ethiopian Government in violation of an agreement made between Italy and Emperor Haile Selassie.

It was said one of the points of reparations that Haile Selassie agreed to make for the slaying of an Italian native and the wounding of two consulate attendants was punishment of the assailants, who numbered about twenty.

French Are Anxious.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 11.—While General Victor Denain, Minister for Air, is on an official visit to Rome for the purpose of framing a Franco-Italian air convention and part of the French fleet is being welcomed at Naples, opinion in Paris is becoming seriously perturbed over the situation between Abyssinia and Italy.

Yesterday, at the same time when the French Ambassador was being received in the British Foreign Office, Sir George Clark, British Ambassador, paid a visit to the French Foreign Office to discuss steps that might be taken before and at the League of Nations Council meeting May 20. For both France and Britain the situation is embarrassing and complicated.

They are joint signatories with Italy to a convention providing for the status quo in Abyssinia, and they both approved the admission of the African empire to the League of Nations. Under the letter of both contracts they are both going to find it difficult to do otherwise than entirely disapprove Italy's action.

But if they do there is no doubt in French opinion that Premier Mussolini will withdraw from the League, and at a time like the present France will do almost anything to prevent such further reduction of the membership of the Geneva institution.

Mandate Plan Embarrassing.

An alternative proposed in Rome that Italy should receive a mandate over Abyssinia, is scarcely less embarrassing. It may be argued that the African empire should never have been admitted so long as slavery and other out-of-date customs are practised.

But it is not easy for the League with dignity to demote one of its members to the position of a mandated country and give another a free hand to engage in what everybody believes would be an extremely difficult war in the name of civilization and justice.

Some other solution must, the French think, be found before or at the League Council meeting, but just what can be done it is very difficult to discover. During the past five months constant pressure has been put on Rome to abandon its projects but without effect. With matters where they are it is, therefore, considered almost useless to make further joint protests.

Here, of course, the whole affair is regarded from the angle of the possible advantage to Germany that would result from Italy's engagement in Africa. Statements are being made that Germany as well as Japan is furnishing arms and ammunition to Abyssinia and the possibility of depletion of the Italian force on the Austrian frontier is regarded with unueasiness.

MUSSOLINI WARNS ITALIANS MAY FIGHT

Counsels Countrymen to Hold No Illusions Over Plan to Arbitrate With Ethiopia.

MORE TROOPS ARE CALLED

Premier Wildly Cheered in the Chamber of Deputies After His Warlike Speech.

New York Times

Premier Mussolini's speech to the Chamber of Deputies, Page 22.

5-25-35

By ARNALDO CORTESI.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25.—"Let every one keep well in mind that when there is a question of the security of our territories and the lives of our soldiers we are ready to assume all, even the supreme, responsibilities." These words, spoken by Premier Mussolini in the most forceful tones at the end of the debate on foreign policies in the Chamber of Deputies, concluded on a warlike note a speech dedicated partly to the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

New York Times

The veritable tornado of applause that greeted Signor Mussolini's words left no doubt as to the popularity with which the Premier's firmness in dealing with Ethiopia is regarded in parliamentary circles.

[Orders for the mobilization of more than 20,000 officers and technical experts of the class of 1912 were issued in Italy last night, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Rome.]

Finds Ethiopia to Blame.

Signor Mussolini's arguments in favor of his East African policy were simple and direct. The Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928, which he had hoped would place Italy's relations with Ethiopia on a footing of permanent friendship, he said, had remained a dead letter owing to Ethiopia's actions. In the very next year Ethiopia had hired European instructors to organize a powerful army and in 1930 she had begun placing large orders with European firms for war materiel.

The Italian Premier said that, with Ethiopia in her present state and mood, Italy's colonies were open to attack and he was, therefore, taking certain precautionary measures, which would be followed by others if the need arose. He concluded by hinting in the words cited above that he would not shrink from war if the situation could not be clarified by other means.

Contrary to the general expectation, Premier Mussolini's speech was not a reply to Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag speech of Tuesday. Signor Mussolini hardly referred to Herr Hitler at all, except to say that the Fuehrer's thirteen points could not be either accepted or rejected as a whole, but must be further examined. Nor did he speak at any length about Austria, limiting himself to saying that this problem represented the only reason for dissension between Italy and Germany, but that it was of paramount importance for Italy.

Cites Accord With France.

The Premier began by referring to the Italo-French agreements of January of this year, which he described as satisfactory on the whole as they closed a chapter in post-war relations between Italy and France and laid the foundations for close collaboration between the two countries.

These agreements were not concluded until seventeen years after the end of the war because, among other reasons, "certain pitiful illusions" had been cultivated by some French circles concerning the stability of the Fascist régime. He added that he believed all illusions of this nature had now been dispelled.

New York, N.Y.

After a brief reference to the Anglo-French meeting in London in February, Premier Mussolini said that optimists had been led to foresee a normal development of the European situation, but that this normal development had suddenly been interrupted by Germany's unilateral denunciation of Part V of the Versailles treaty. This "accomplished fact," he said, was irrevocable.

Germany's action might have been forestalled by her acceptance of Italy's memorandum on German rearmament, but "to make recriminations is useless, even as it is useless to speak any longer about disarmament."

In regard to Italy's policy in East Africa the Premier said only men in bad faith or declared enemies of Fascist Italy could pretend to be surprised or to formulate protests for the military measures Italy had taken or those she was about to take. And he warned that, while Italy had agreed to the "procedure of conciliation and arbitration, limited, of course, to the Ualual incident," nobody should cherish any illusions as to the efficacy of this procedure.

ITALY PUTS LEAGUE TO SUPREME TEST

Refusal Even to Let Covenant Apply Raises Elementary Issue Over Ethiopia.

STRUGGLE IS ONLY BEGUN

New York Times

British Championship of Geneva Regarded as Most Hopeful Feature of Situation

5-26-35

New York. N. Y.

By CLARENCE K. STREIT.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 25.—The session of the League of Nations Council that ended today saw a struggle between the League and one of its members over an elementary issue. It is whether a great armed power can now prevent the League even from beginning to apply to it the Covenant's normal peace-making procedure.

The issue grew out of Ethiopia's appeal against Italy's war threats, but the struggle developed when Anthony Eden, Britain's young champion of the League, finally took up, discreetly but tenaciously, Premier Benito Mussolini's challenge to the collective peace system.

There has been a momentary rather than a decisive settlement. Mr. Eden won his main objective, which was to gain time until September. The fact that the rainy season meanwhile hinders military campaigning by the Italians in Ethiopia gave him a strong incentive to try more to prevent any outbreak now than to gain an immediate and decisive victory for the covenant. The struggle seems to have been confined to the opening manoeuvres with the real decision left to August.

Two things seem now the most significant test in the contest. One is the issue that has been raised, for it marks how far the prestige of the Covenant and the peace pact have fallen. The other is that, though the League is likely to lose Italy before this issue is ended, it is gaining strength in Britain, while France, Russia and other European powers seem to prefer to drop Rome rather than the Covenant, even though they fear such a break would throw Premier Mussolini into Reichsfuehrer Hitler's arms.

Contrast With Japan's Attitude.

Regarding the first point it is instructive to contrast Rome's attitude with Tokyo's in 1931. Japan submitted to the covenant procedure under Articles XI to XV to determine whether or not her Manchurian policy was violating it. She fought the case all through the Council and Assembly for nearly two years while her military action was developing and accepted, meanwhile, the Lytton commission's investigation of Manchuria. She withdrew from the League only after the Assembly finally passed a judgment condemning her.

But Premier Mussolini practically challenges the League's right even to begin to apply the covenant to Italy. Where Japan ended by rejecting judgment, Signor Mussolini would start by rejection of the court itself and the law.

Britain, however, believes the Geneva and Locarno collective peace system is all that stands against restoration of the pre-war alliance system. Faced by elemental issues, that nation, for the first time under her present National Government, has been the Covenant's outstanding champion. Rome and Berlin seem to be bringing London really into the League, as Tokyo and Berlin brought in Moscow.

New York Times

Fear Weakening of Italy.

It is true that Britain's imperial interests are also opposed to Italian ambitions in Ethiopia, but those interests would be endangered only if Italy conquered Ethiopia. The policy of Britain and everyone else here, except Italy, now seems to be based, instead, on the supposition that the greatest danger in the situation is that Italy will find Ethiopia such a hard nut to crack that she may be dangerously weakened in Europe while morally weakening the League when its authority is most needed.

Thus it is European rather than imperial considerations that now are governing the British-French attitude here. The aim is far less to enforce the Covenant than to deter Italy from a risky adventure.

If at best the outlook does not seem bright for the League, at the worst it probably will still be able to stand a lot more punishment.

Mussolini Calls More To Colors

Italy Ready To Assume All Responsibility In Africa, Says Il Duce To World

Adventure 5-26-35

By ANDRUE BERDING

Associated Press Foreign Staff

ROME, May 25.—(AP)—Orders for the mobilization of thousands of officers and techical experts of the class of 1912 tonight followed Benito Mussolini's assertion before the Chamber of Deputies that Italy is "ready to assume all, even the supreme responsibility," in East Africa.

Military sources estimated unofficially the mobilization order would affect upward of 20,000 trained subalterns and technicians.

A decree published in the official gazette "subalterns and all troops of limited classes (experts)" to present themselves immediately.

In an address to the Senate May 14, Il Duce said "we shall maintain under arms for all time necessary three classes, 1911, 1913, and 1914, and moreover one class—1912—in reserve."

Today he told the cheering deputies that only enemies of Fascist Italy "can pretend to be stupefied or simulate protests for military measures which we have taken or for those which we shall take."

Counselling his people not to cherish too many illusions about conciliation of the Italo-Ethiopian controversy, he called the border class at Ualual last year "the signal . . . which imposes on Fascist Italy the fulfillment of an inescapable duty."

The Premier, mapping the course of European events during recent months, said only one problem—Austria—stands between Italy and Germany.

Germany's unilateral repudiation of the armaments clauses of the Versailles Treaty, even though it "suddenly cut in two" the "normal development of the European situation," he dismissed with this phrase:

"To make recriminations is useless, even as it is useless to speak again of disarmament."

"It is extremely difficult," he continued, "for us to believe in the possibility of the limitation of armaments or in the prohibition of some methods of warfare.

"Nevertheless, if something concrete could be done it is not from our side that difficulties would be interposed."

While he declared the Italo-French-British solidarity achieved at the Stresa conference in May "effective, constant and omni-present" Il Duce directed several keen shafts at European critics of his East African policy, among them France and England.

French-British Note

(French and British pressure at Geneva Friday was credited with inducing Mussolini to accept arbitration of the dispute.)

The attitudes of individual States on the issue, he told the deputies, "will offer the occasion for demonstrating to us their concrete and not only superficial and verbose friendship."

While devoting most of his attention to the Ethiopian situation, Mussolini reviewed the foreign political field in general, citing these important developments since the first of the year:

1. The Franco-Italian accords of January, which he said "can be considered satisfactory" since they "created premises of effective collaboration between the two countries."

2. The Franco-British conference at London in February, a "projection of the Franco-Italian one in Rome," which "fixed some fundamental points in regard to the political reconstruction of Europe."

3. Germany's unilateral denunciation of part five of the Versailles Treaty, whereby "the world was placed before an accomplished fact . . . annotated by three diplomatic protests . . . (which) was not revokable."

Conference At Stresa

4. The conference at Stresa in April which "was sufficiently conclusive, inasmuch as it determined, in the face of some urgent problems, the unified position of three Western powers."

5. Decision to convoke another conference "to face the problems of the Danubian basin," which "cannot be held at the beginning of June, as announced," and "will not be convoked before it shall have been very, very diligently prepared."

Germany will be invited to that conference, Il Duce said, and will be kept posted on the successive phases of preparations.

6. The Franco-Russian and Russo-Czechoslovak mutual assistance pacts which "shifted the equilibrium of forces."

7. Hitler's speech before the German Reichstag. His "13 points cannot either be accepted or rejected as a whole," Mussolini said, but "the preferable method is to clarify and sound them out."

ITALY IN DILEMMA ON AFRICAN POLICY

European Crisis and Dispute With Ethiopia Force Il Duce Into Contradictory Stand.

By ARNALDO CORTESI.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 18.—When Premier Mussolini spoke this week on the Italo-Abyssinian crisis he was at great pains to reassure those who watch with some anxiety the dispatch to Africa of large bodies of troops and fear Italy's military efficiency will be impaired in the event of serious complications in Europe.

He pointed out that between 800,000 and 900,000 men, including those already under arms and those who could be recalled at a few hours' notice, are at his disposal to meet any sudden crisis that may occur. With this force ready at hand, he asserted, Italy may look the future serenely in the face.

Yet, despite Signor Mussolini's confident statement, a certain contradiction exists in Italy's present military situation. Scores of thousands of men, both military and civilians, are sent to the colonies several thousand miles away and cannot be brought back if needed except in some months' time. This seems to indicate the government foresees no serious trouble in Europe for a considerable time to come, because every available man would be required for the defense of the country if a European war should break out. On the other hand, the fact that nearly 700,000 men are kept permanently under arms would lead one to reach exactly the opposite conclusion.

Cost Tremendous.

It is obvious that military preparedness on such a vast scale entails an expense that is sorely taxing Italy's financial resources. To keep one man in the army costs about 75 cents a day. Calculating that the present standing army, without taking into account reinforcements sent to East Africa, numbers 400,000 more than in normal times, it is seen Italy is spending money at the rate of $100,000,000 a year for her security in view of the present uncertain European situation. This amounts to one-fifteenth of the government's total yearly revenues.

This contradiction between the forecasts of fair weather in Europe that may be drawn from the dispatch of reinforcements to Africa and forecasts of stormy weather that may be drawn from the extensive military preparations in Italy is indicative of the dilemma that confronts Signor Mussolini.

On the one hand he feels Italy's position in East Africa will soon become untenable unless he strenuously defends Italian prestige, even by force of arms if necessary. On the other hand he realizes the moment for doing so is not particularly well chosen as far as the European situation is concerned.

There is no doubt, however, that Italy is now so deeply involved in Africa that she is determined to see things through to their logical conclusion.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 8 1935

300 Ohioans Ready To Join Ethiopian Army

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (U. P.).--If Ethiopia should go to war with Mussolini's Italian "Black Shirts" there is a possibility that more than 300 Youngstown men would be in the Ethiopian army.

That number, both Negroes and whites, have volunteered for service. All filed their intentions with the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Most of the applicants said they were volunteering to serve under Earl Spenser, Negro police officer, who was the city's ace raider during prohibition days. The Ethiopian Minister has offered him a command as an instructor in the Abyssinian army.

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

Christian Ethiopia's Cry to Christendom

War-Threatened Empire Received Christian Faith in 330 A.D., Adhering to the Coptic Church; 10,000,000-Name Petition Seeking United States Intervention Being Circulated

© European

Coptic Christian priests in Ethiopia starting a ceremonial dance

A "Christian" world virtually confesses itself unable to prevent the impending invasion and conquest of "Christian" Ethiopia by "Christian" Italy. Ethiopian legend has it that the once great kingdom and now the last independent native State in Africa, received the Gospel while Christ was living and before Rome had heard the strange story from one of its outposts of empire. Be that as it may, or that Ethiopia was converted during the fourth century, as history says, neither seems of avail for the blacks as against imperial white ambition.

True, various voices are raised from pulpit and Christian press on behalf of the people ruled over by Haile Selassie I, "Emperor, King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah, the Elect of God and Light of the World." The Committee for Ethiopia, New York City, with headquarters in Harlem, whose vast negro population wants "to knock out Mussolini like Joe Louis did Carnera," is distributing petitions for 10,000,000 signatures, asking President Roosevelt to intervene under the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.

All Races Represented

An executive group, representing all races and creeds, heads the committee. Included are the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Episcopal Bishop of Albany; George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General; the Rev. W. L. Burdick, General Secretary of the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, Ashway, Rhode Island; the Rev. R. H. Hutchinson, General Secretary of the United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh; and the Rev. J. Franklin Knotts, New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Others have broadcast their fears that an Italian-Ethiopian war would imperil the peace of the world. "The Italian-Ethiopian clash is not just a threatening out-of-the-way war," said Emory Ross, Secretary of the African Welfare Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, who spent twenty-three years in Africa. "The life of the League of Nations is at stake. The peace pact of Paris is on the scales. A complete new grouping of the nations is on the way should Italy persist. The life of the oldest continuously existing unconquered kingdom in the world is in jeopardy."

Prayers for Ethiopians

On July 21 approximately 900 United Presbyterian churches prayed for Emperor Haile Selassie I and his people. Word that there would be such an appeal for divine protection of Ethiopia was sent to Addis Ababa, and a fervent message of gratitude came from the Emperor. The United Presbyterian Church has more than twenty missionaries in Ethiopia, and they will stay there if war comes.

From the American League Against War and Fascism, and the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia went the joint message to Addis Ababa: "Three hundred thousand black and white New York members are opposed to Mussolini invasion. Protests and demonstrations are being planned."

Meanwhile, Luigi Criscuolo, a New York investment banker, announced the formation of the "American League for Italy" to give the American public information regarding Italian aims. "Italy," said Mr. Criscuolo, "has legitimate claims in Ethiopia, and the American public should be patient and not be led by inspired statements that come here from European countries that are rivals of Italy for Ethiopian penetration."

Some of the religious weeklies raise bitter protest against Mussolini's "death sentence" for Ethiopia, but seem resigned to the belief that the stage is set for war.

"The sufferings of those who are about to be shot at, the Italian youths no less than the hunted Ethiopians, seem to us and to practically every one around us so unlikely to yield any gain, even a commensurate material gain for a victorious Italy, that the whole matter takes on a nightmarish appearance of unreality," says *The Commonweal*, New York Catholic weekly, which finds that Il Duce is "conforming to the pattern of events envisioned for dictatorships."

Yet, *The Commonweal* goes on, "now, at this zero hour, the thought of peace, the will for peace and works for peace must not be abandoned to despair, as they must not even when and if the troops begin to shoot.'

A more despairing note is sounded by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), High Church organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church: "We may as well face the facts. The Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact is a mere scrap of paper. The League of Nations, with America, Germany, and Japan outside it, is powerless to prevent war if any strong nation is determined upon it."

If Abyssinia, called Ethiopia by its inhabitants, is overrun by Italy, it will be the first time since the days of the conquering Pharaohs that the oldest kingdom in the world will have surrendered to an invader. The Ethiopians claim that their empire was established by Menelik, a son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Menelik runs the legend, visited his father after he had come to manhood, and received from the King a duplicate of the Ark of the Covenant. Menelik managed to substitute the duplicate for the real Ark, and the Ethiopians assert that the original Ark is still in their possession.

Of Hamitic Origin

According to "The Statesman's Year Book," the Abyssinians, properly so-called, number somewhat less than 3,000,000 in the total estimated population of 5,500,000. The Abyssinians are Christians, of Hamitic origin, Semitized by waves of Semitic invasion from Arabia, and adulterated by intermarriage with negro and other conquered races. Others of the population are Gallas, some of whom are Christian, some Moslem, and some pagan. Another group, the Danakil, are Mohammedans. Also there are Negroes, and the Falashas, who practise debased Jewish rites, and claim to be descended from emigrants of the period of disorder in Israel, following the reign of Jeroboam.

Ethiopia received the Christian faith about 330 A. D., when Frumentius, a Phenician youth, was shipwrecked, according to legend, on the Red Sea coast, then a part of Ethiopia. Frumentius settled in the country, became interested in introducing Christianity, and went to Alexandria, Egypt, where he was consecrated as a priest and appointed a Bishop of the Coptic Church, with Ethiopia as his See. The Coptic Church is the church of the Copts, native Christian Egyptians.

Thus Frumentius became the first of a long line of Abunas, as the head Bishops in Abyssinia are known, which has been broken only once in sixteen centuries. The Abuna must be an Egyptian and a member of the Coptic Church. He is the spiritual leader of the Ethiopians. But he has no temporal power. All priests are under him. He crowns the emperors and officiates at great public religious ceremonies.

The second powerful church official is the Itchege, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who has charge of all church property and finances, and presides over the ecclesiastics, numbering about 100,000. As a branch of the Coptic Church, the Ethiopian Christians the installation in the Holy of Holies of each church of the *Tabot*, or representative of the Ark of the Covenant.

St. George is the patron saint of the country, and the cathedral dedicated to him is one of the chief structures in Addis Ababa.

Crucifixes Forbidden

Monasteries abound in the country, but there are few convents. Monks and nuns are celibate, but priests may marry once and only once. Fasts are numerous and rigor-

That is, they hold that Christ was of divine nature only, a tenet denounced as heresy by the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451.

The church has been much influenced by its barbaric surroundings, customs of the people, and the Judaism which preceded it. Monasteries abound in the country, but there are few convents. Monks and nuns are celibate, but priests may marry once and only once. Fasts are numerous and rigor-

Race Problem—1935

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Africa

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On July 21 approximately 900 United Presbyterian churches prayed for Emperor Haile Selassie I and his people. Word that there would be such an appeal for divine protection of Ethiopia was sent to Addis Ababa, and a fervent message of gratitude came from the Emperor. The United Presbyterian Church has more than twenty missionaries in Ethiopia, and they will stay there if war comes.

From the American League Against War and Fascism, and the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia went the joint message to Addis Ababa: "Three hundred thousand black and white New York members are opposed to Mussolini invasion. Protests and demonstrations are being planned."

Meanwhile, Luigi Criscuolo, a New York investment banker, announced the formation of the "American League for Italy" to give the American public information regarding Italian aims. "Italy," said Mr. Criscuolo, "has legitimate claims in Ethiopia, and the American public should be patient and not be led by inspired statements that come here from European countries that are rivals of Italy for Ethiopian penetration."

Some of the religious weeklies raise bitter protest against Mussolini's "death sentence" for Ethiopia, but seem resigned to the belief that the stage is set for war.

"The sufferings of those who are about to be shot at, the Italian youths no less than the hunted Ethiopians, seem to us and to practically every one around us so unlikely to yield any gain, even a commensurate material gain for a victorious Italy, that the whole matter takes on a nightmarish appearance of unreality," says *The Commonweal*, New York Catholic weekly, which finds that Il Duce is "conforming to the pattern of events envisioned for dictatorships."

Yet, *The Commonweal* goes on, "now, at this zero hour, the thought of peace, the will for peace and works for peace must not be abandoned to despair, as they must not even when and if the troops begin to shoot."

A more despairing note is sounded by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), High Church organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church: "We may as well face the facts. The Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact is a mere scrap of paper. The League of Nations, with America, Germany, and Japan outside it, is powerless to prevent war if any strong nation is determined upon it."

If Abyssinia, called Ethiopia by its inhabitants, is overrun by Italy, it will be the first time since the days of the conquering Pharaohs that the oldest kingdom in the world will have surrendered to an invader. The Ethiopians claim that their empire was established by Menelik, a son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Menelik runs the legend, visited his father after he had come to manhood, and received from the King a duplicate of the Ark of the Covenant. Menelik managed to substitute the duplicate for the real Ark, and the Ethiopians assert that the original Ark is still in their possession.

Of Hamitic Origin

According to "The Statesman's Year Book," the Abyssinians, properly so-called, number somewhat less than 3,000,000 in the total estimated population of 5,500,000. The Abyssinians are Christians, of Hamitic origin, Semitized by waves of Semitic invasion from Arabia, and adulterated by intermarriage with negro and other conquered races. Others of the population are Gallas, some of whom are Christian, some Moslem, and some pagan. Another group, the Danakil, are Mohammedans. Also there are Negroes, and the Falashas, who practise debased Jewish rites, and claim to be descended from emigrants of the period of disorder in Israel, following the reign of Jeroboam.

Ethiopia received the Christian faith about 330 A. D., when Frumentius, a Phenician youth, was shipwrecked, according to legend, on the Red Sea coast, then a part of Ethiopia. Frumentius settled in the country, became interested in introducing Christianity, and went to Alexandria, Egypt, where he was consecrated as a priest and appointed a Bishop of the Coptic Church, with Ethiopia as his See. The Coptic Church is the church of the Copts, native Christian Egyptians.

Thus Frumentius became the first of a long line of Abunas, as the head Bishops in Abyssinia are known, which has been broken only once in sixteen centuries. The Abuna must be an Egyptian and a member of the Coptic Church. He is the spiritual leader of the Ethiopians, but has no temporal power. All priests are under him. He crowns the emperors and officiates at great public religious ceremonies.

The second powerful church official is the Itchege, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who has charge of all church property and finances, and presides over the ecclesiastics, numbering about 100,000. As a branch of the ceremonial dancing of the priests, and in the Coptic Church, the Ethiopian Christians the installation in the Holy of Holies of each church of the *Tabot*, or representative of the Ark of the Covenant.

St. George is the patron saint of the country, and the cathedral dedicated to him is one of the chief structures in Addis Ababa.

Crucifixes Forbidden

Monasteries abound in the country, but there are few convents. Monks and nuns are celibate, but priests may marry once and only once. Fasts are numerous and rigor-

that it has no temporal power. All priests are under him. He crowns the emperors and officiates at great public religious ceremonies.

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ously observed. The Virgin Mary, saints, and angels are adored, but graven images and crucifixes are forbidden. Many of the natives, however, carry amulets, in the virtue of which they believe implictly, unaware that some of them are engraved with Mohammedan texts. The doctrine of Transubstantiation is unknown.

Before the Ethiopian Christians were cut off from Jerusalem they held many sacred places in Palestine. Now they may occupy only the flat roof and space around the dome of St. Helena's chapel, and a few places outside the walls of Jerusalem.

Popular morals, according to Western standards, are not of the best, and the priesthood, it is said, fails sometimes in practising the virtue it would exact of the people. But it will be remembered that in the seventh century Mohammedan conquests had cut off the African empire from the rest of the world. Thereafter, in Gibbons's famous phrase: "Encompassed by the enemies of their religion, the Ethiopians slept for near a thousand years, forgetful of the world by whom they were forgotten."

Italy's threat has awakened them, Christian, Falasha, Mohammedan, and pagan alike.

NEGRO, WHITE RALLIES HELD IN EAST, WEST

Defense of Ethiopia to Be Chief Slogan of Demonstration

At least 100,000 persons are expected to take part in the city-wide march through the streets of Harlem today against war and Fascism, and in particular against the imperialism of Fascist Italy for the rape and looting of Ethiopia, the August 3rd March Against War Committee announced yesterday. At least 35 bands, four of them Negro bands, will enliven the parade, the committee stated.

The hundreds of organizations of Negro and white workers that have endorsed the march have been engaged during the past few days in energetic last minute activities to rally their memberships and all opponents of war and Fascism, all friends of the Negro people, for the giant united front demonstration today.

solidarity against the Fascist warmongers. Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Harlem Negro minister, will act as Grand Marshal of the parade and chairman at the demonstration.

Italian and other workers on the Lower East Side pledged to march in the parade today at two enthusiastic meetings Thursday night at Tompkins Square. Shouts of

Last Minute Instructions

The August 3rd March Against War Committee yesterday issued last minute instructions to all organizations and marchers. The committee stressed the necessity of following the instructions closely in order to maintain the united front character of the demonstration. Marchers are asked to begin mobilizing at 12:30 under the banners of their organizations at the points assigned their organizations. They are urged to maintain the strictest discipline, marching eight abreast and keeping their ranks intact.

The two divisions of the march will pass through the Negro and Italian sections of Harlem, converging for a demonstration at 143rd Street and Edgecombe Avenue. It will be led by Harlem Negro and Italian groups in firm "Hands Off Ethiopia!" "Against War and Fascism!" were raised by the workers at both meetings, which were held under the auspices of Section 22 of the Communist Party.

The New York District Committee of the Communist Party has called upon all its members and sympathizers to turn out enmasse today in solidarity with the struggles of the Ethiopian people and the anti-Fascist masses of Italy against the war plans of the Fascist dictatorship in Italy.

UNION CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—More than 250 persons attended an anti-war meeting at Odd Fellows Hall, 26th Street and Bergenline Avenue, here last night. Speakers, including Rev. Albert Albinger of the Morsewere Congregational Church, and Ira Katzman, an International Labor Defense attorney, attacked the growing fascist reaction in this country, and called for militant defense of the Ethiopian people against the impending attack by Fascist Italy.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mass pressure has forced Public Safety Commissioner Denis M. Morrissey to grant a permit to the Yonkers branch of the American League Against War and Fascism, over the protests of local Nazi outfits, for an anti-war parade up South Broadway tomorrow, from McLean Avenue to Larkin Plaza.

10,000 in Chicago Assail War
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Ten thousand persons demonstrated yesterday at Union Park, Ogden and Randolph Streets, against war and fascism, and pledged support to Ethiopia and defense of the peace policies of the Soviet Union.

Harry Haywood, Negro Communist leader, declared the mass defense of Ethiopia is a blow against fascism and war and a signal for anti-imperialist struggles all over the world.

Morris Childs, district secretary of the Communist Party, urged renewed efforts to broaden the united front anti-war struggles, despite rejection by the Cook County Socialist Party of appeal to participate in the defense of Ethiopia.

Negroes, Italians Unite in March
(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Hands clasped in hands and alternating, Negroes and Italians led a mass parade here yesterday following a spirited anti-war demonstration in Outwaite Park in the heart of the Negro and Italian communities.

Twelve hundred persons at the park pledged active resistance to war and Fascism and support for the Ethiopian people in their struggle against Italian Fascism.

Demonstration in Detroit
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—One thousand persons demonstrated at Times Square here yesterday and pledged to fight against war and Fascism and for defense of the Ethiopian people.

1,000 Rally in New Haven
(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.—One thousand workers demonstrated against war and Fascism yesterday on the Central Green here under the joint auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Many Negroes and Italians were present, as well as workers from the Winchester Arms Company.

Negro, Italian Cheered in Boston

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Eight hundred workers enthusiastically cheered Richard B. Moore, Negro Acting Secretary of the International Labor Defense of New England, and Tom de Fazio, one of the editors of L'Unita Operaia, Italian revolutionary paper, as they stood with clenched fists upraised on the platform on Boston Commons at the anti-war demonstration here yesterday.

Guardsmen Attack Rally
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ABERDEEN, Wash., Aug. 2.—An anti-war demonstration in the downtown section of this city was smashed by 200 National Guardsmen yesterday.

Despite the violent terror unleashed by the lumber barons against the lumber strikers, more than 200 workers had gathered for the demonstration, which was called by the Downtown Section of the Communist Party.

Demonstration in Seattle
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 2.—Three hundred persons demonstrated here yesterday, under the auspices of the Communist Party, against war and fascism.

Anti-War Resolution in Topeka

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 2.—A resolution condemning war and fascism and demanding that the billions of dollars appropriated by the Roosevelt government for war purposes be spent to improve social conditions was adopted by the members of the Kansas Allied Workers, Local No. 1, at their last meeting.

Are We Concerned About Ethiopia, or Are We Not?

SECRETARY HULL had scarcely finished assuring the world that the United States was deeply concerned about the faithful observance of the Kellogg peace pact by all its signatories, especially in view of the threatening situation in East Africa, when the President delivered an impromptu message to the representatives of the press asserting that we do not consider the Italian-Ethiopian affair any concern of ours—except, of course, as we are interested in a general way in world peace. As an assurance that the United States is not going to leap into the fray, if there is a fray, the President's statement was proper enough, though scarcely necessary. But as an affirmation of our detachment from anything that may happen in Ethiopia, it is not worth much. We cannot be interested in general world peace without being interested in specific episodes which threaten to destroy it.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

COURIER SCOOPS COUNTRY AGAIN; EMPEROR TALKS

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Penn.

7 - 13 - 35

Cablegram From Haile Selassie Reveals He Will Accept U. S. Volunteers—War Clouds Hang Heavily Over Abyssinia As Mussolini Ignores All Peace Offers.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia, Tuesday, July 9—United States missionaries (both white and colored) asserted here today that they would disobey any request of the United States legation to leave the country, and that they would not abandon their work in hospitals, no matter how serious the dispute between Abyssinia and Italy became.

War clouds, dark, ominous and forbidding, are gathering in Ethiopia, only unconquered black nation in the world!

And when Italy does declare war, it is just possible that thousands of black Americans, veterans of the World War, and sympathizers in the impending conflict will be wearing the khaki of Abyssinia.

Last week, THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, realizing the intense interest Colored America is taking in the Ethiopian-Italian conflict, cabled Emperor Haile Selassie to ascertain Ethiopia's attitude in connection with Negroes volunteering for service.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER made this "journalistic scoop" in order that its readers could have first-hand information on this vitally important question and allay the reports of white news correspondents that Ethiopia desired to be linked with the Semitic race.

The cable read as follows:

July 5, 1935.

His Excellency, Haile Selassie,
Emperor of Abyssinia,
Addis Ababa, Abyssinia.

Many American Negroes Desire to Volunteer Service for Your Army. What Is Ethiopia's Attitude?

" . . . Will Accept With Pleasure"

Saturday, an answer, wirelessed to London from Addis Ababa and then cabled to this country, stated:

The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Following your telegram, let us know your conditions and we will accept you with pleasure."

HAILE SELASSIE.

Which means, in simple, everyday English that the Emperor of Abyssinia is willing to accept Black Volunteers from this country for war service.

Details Next Week

Immediately following receipt of this message, THE PITTSBURGH COURIER endeavored to find out just how Negroes could enlist. Full details are expected to be had by the latter part of the week.

Has Army of 800,000

Early this week, Emperor Selassie, who traces his lineage back to King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, announced that he has a modern well-trained standing army of 800,000 fighting men, "who have never been conquered."

These men, equipped with rifles, bayonets, hand-grenades, gas masks and all the other implements of modern warfare, have been trained to a high degree of military perfection by Belgian officers.

To Develop Air Force

Inside information is to the effect that Ethiopia is concentrating on developing an air force with which she hopes to compete with Italy, and unconfirmed reports hint of an alliance with Japan for buying materials of war.

It is being intimated that if Negro World War Veterans are accepted for military service in Ethiopia, they will be used as officers in all branches of the Army and Navy.

Mussolini Musters Army

Benito Mussolini, Italys' premier, is determined to grab off the rich East African nation, which has never bowed in defeat on the field of war.

With his battleships carrying soldiers and ammunition, with his plane - carriers transporting the cream of Italy's famed flying "aces" into the war zone, and with the entire country hysterical as armed conflict impends, the Italian dictator, roared his defiance to the world at large Saturday, as he uttered these fateful words: "We Will Not Turn Back," from the top of a cannon last Saturday.

130,000 In Italian Army

It is estimated that Mussolini already has 130,000 Blackshirts concentrated in her African colonies for hostilities expected to begin after the rainy season ends in September.

Special transports have carried 107,000 soldiers and workmen who may be converted into soldiers. About 10,000 more have gone on weekly mailboats.

Astounding Equipment

They carried with them the most astounding military equipment Africa has ever seen — flame throwers, gas outfits, the latest thing in tanks and airplanes and equipment for covering vast areas with chemicals designed to burn the bare feet of Emperor Haile Selassie's soldiers.

Italy neither wants nor will accept meditation for her impending conflict.

Once again they have declared the matter one to be settled ...and settled once for all ... directly between Italy and Ethiopia. Italy wants no half settlement, such as territorial concessions. They want the entire country.

If Haile Selassie is willing to ask Italy to assume an armed protectorate (in other words to rule the country) over his country, informative sources said, then war MAY be avoided. Otherwise, war is certain.

ENGLAND, U. S. DO NOTHING

WASHINGTON, July 10—Proving that the Briand-Kellogg peace pact

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Courier Wires Selassie...

CABLE, PC 12
July 5, 1935

HIS EXCELLENCY,
HAILE SELASSIE,
EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA,
ADDIS ABABA, ABYSSINIA.

MANY AMERICAN NEGROES DESIRE VOLUNTEER SERVICE FOR ARMY. WHAT IS ETHIOPIA'S ATTITUDE?

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

...And Here Is His Reply

NB664 VIA RCA

(Wireless to London, Cable to U.S.)
ETAT ADDIS ABABA 22 6—1930

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.

FOLLOWING YOUR TELEGRAM LET US KNOW YOUR CONDITIONS AND WE WILL ACCEPT WITH PLEASURE.

HAILE SELASSIE b r ADDISABEBA
2:20 P. M. Jul 6, 1935

Ethiopian Emperor Writes Defense Of Nation, Defying Invasion Of Italy

(Editor's Note: Emperor Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia, says he wants no war with Italy—but Ethiopia will defend herself to the last bitter ditch, confident of victory in the end, if war comes.

Amid unconfirmed reports of another serious Italio-Ethiopian frontier clash, the colorful King of Kings and conquering Lion of Judah outlines his firm stand against any sort of concession to Benito Mussolini in the following article, which he wrote especially for America and handed to the Associated Press correspondent at Addis Ababa in an audience in his new palace yesterday afternoon.)

By HAILE SELASSIE
Emperor of Ethiopia

Copyright, 1935, the Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, July 3.—I have been asked if I believe in war as the solution of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

My answer is: Ethiopia never has desired war nor desires war now, because war destroys progress.

The present conflict, for which Italy used as a pretext the Ualual incident (a border clash late last year in which 30 Italians and 110 Ethiopians were reported to have been killed), is in no wise chargeable to Ethiopia because it is established by diplomatic documents that since August last Italy has been considerably arming her colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland, necessitating a declaration by the Ethiopian charge d'affaires in Rome denying Ethiopian intentions of aggression which pretext Italy used to justify her increased armaments.

In spite of our firm resolution to avoid war, we shall accomplish our duty in the eventuality of war.

It has been suggested that Ethiopia might appeal to other powers, mainly the United States, before war or after its declaration, for assistance. The Italo-Ethiopian conflict has been brought before international public opinion through the League of Nations, and we hope sincerely that the American press will expose clearly to the American people our right for liberty and independence.

I learn that press reports in some parts of the world say Mussolini told (Capt. Anthony) Eden (British secretary for League of Nations affairs) that Italy's minimum demands were the expulsion of Ethiopia from the League and an armed (Italian) protectorate over Ethiopia.

It is asked: Will Ethiopia accept an Italian protectorate or mandate?

Only that country which fails to accomplish its duty may be expelled from the League. Ethiopia has always respected all its international obligations. The personal opinion of a chief of state, however powerful, cannot disturb us. Only the League, not Italy, can decide as to the exclusion of Ethiopia.

Concerning an armed Italian protectorate over Ethiopia, an old proverb says: "One shouldn't sell the lion's skin before killing the lion."

Again, it has been asked whether Ethiopia would accept any protectorate or mandate other than Italian, probably British.

My reply is: Ethiopia is independent and will remain so. It refuses to consider the loss of its independence. As long as arbitration is underway and, in case of the failure thereof, as long as the Council of the League has not reached a decision, Ethiopia, while keeping prepared to defend itself against all eventualities, will not proceed with general mobilization.

On behalf of the American people, I have been asked what concessions I am prepared to make to avoid armed conflict.

To avoid war, the League arbitrators have been regularly instructed by us. We will not consider any concession of a political or territorial nature. At the same time we will not accept any limitation of our sovereignty or independence. Collaboration with Italy can be considered after peaceful settlement of the present conflict.

The Ethiopian appeal to the League proves its confidence in the League. We believe it capable of attaining a peaceful and rightful solution of the present conflict.

Italian expansionism at the expense of Ethiopia is contrary to particular Italo-Ethiopian engagements and general Italian engagements as a member of the international community. The Italian intention to abolish our independence, and attack the integrity of our territory violates international law based on Wilsonian principles.

We are exceedingly touched by the sympathy of the American press and people and are happy for the opportunity to express our opinion.

It seems that soon we shall be obliged to suspend our activity for the economic and social development of our people, which already has been obstructed by world depression, to turn all our energy and resources to resist the will of Italy to destroy our independence and seize by violence our territory, contrary to international law and its own engagements as a member of the League and a signatory of the Kellogg pact.

We are confident that in our resistance the sympathetic support of the American people will be ours for the American people has been one of the artisans of the principles of the self-determination of nations' sanctity of treaties and equality of States, which principles are now menaced.

In the present circumstances, public opinion must consider that it is not Ethiopia alone that is threatened but that with it is menaced the whole system of peaceful settlement of international disputes which has been so laboriously worked out since the World War.

The Abyssinian Gamble

CAPTAIN ANTHONY EDEN was made minister in the new British government "for League of Nations affairs." One of his first acts in that capacity was to visit Mussolini to discuss Abyssinia, a member of the League. According to the *Herald Tribune,* he "is said to have worked along the line of a territorial grant, economic concessions, and the right to trade routes and a railway line for Italy in the African empire." Another report is that Britain offered concessions to Italy for Mussolini's acceptance of Anglo-German naval agreement, while France offered them to induce Mussolini to oppose that agreement. A Rome dispatch of the United Press begins: "Authoritative sources intimated today that European powers had agreed to partition among them, in the name of civilization, the Ethiopian empire." Authoritatively, too, it is stated that Mussolini can accept nothing less than a protectorate over Abyssinia. Another cable suggests that Eden's first preoccupation is to find some way for Italy to remain a member of the League when at war with Abyssinia, and that the method will be to declare Abyssinia in default of its obligations to abolish slavery. As a footnote to these cables comes one from The Hague, where a mixed commission is studying Italian and Abyssinian arguments as to the incidents which precipitated the "crisis."

These cables complete a distressing picture. Only the weakest machinery of conciliation is at work, while the League is being circumvented by the very persons charged with making it effective, and the theft of empire is proceeding in the traditional manner. Mussolini is following the successful pattern of Japan in Manchoukuo. He is more raucous about it, but that satisfies the formula. The more a nation can stake its prestige, the more it wins the right to be left alone by other nations. Either Italy will be at war with Abyssinia by October, or Emperor Haile Selassi must yield what Italy might win in a war.

It now becomes a matter of great concern to keep the record clear, to see that any charge used as a pretext for action against Abyssinia is proved to the hilt. If the slavery charge is chosen, it will be difficult to establish. Abyssinia is under a pledge to "endeavor to secure complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of slave trade by land and sea." In fulfilling this pledge the Emperor has issued important decrees, making substantial progress toward its abolition. His latest report to the League showed the liberation in a year of 3,647 slaves and sentences in 293 cases for violation of laws against slavery. It would be mockery for Italy to "civilize" Abyssinia in this respect, as slavery in a form admitted by Italy itself to be economic servitude flourishes in Libya. Its abolition in this part of Africa is not to be effected by a mere emancipation proclamation.

Private information from Italy tells of increasing economic pressure and the fear that a capital levy disguised as a forced loan is inevitable. Mussolini was advised by most business leaders against the Abyssinia adventure and refused to listen. Now the prospect of an African war is arousing little enthusiasm. The public does not like it and the soldiers like it still less. It occurs to us that Mussolini likes it least of all.

STRIKE A BLOW AT HOME—

While Texas Negroes are pretending that they are so anxious to strike a blow in defense of the liberty and freedom of their Ethiopian brethren in far-off Abyssinia, I make the suggestion that the time is quite ripe for us to strike another blow for our own liberty and freedom here in Texas. I refer specifically to the fact that Negroes are still disfranchised in Texas mainly through the instrumentality of the statutory Democratic primary elections.

Next summer these primary elections will be held again. I think that Texas Negroes should begin now to make the next attack upon these elections. Such energy as we may have to help the Ethiopians should in my opinion be used at this time to defend ourselves against an enemy just as vicious and just as deadly as the enemy which threatens Ethiopia.

Above all do I think that we should take the attitude of the Ethiopians. They have told Italy and they have told the world that they may be defeated by the Italians, but they will not voluntarily surrender and they will not quit the fight until they have spilled the last drop of blood of every man and woman in the empire.

The world is saying in many quarters that the odds are so greatly against Ethiopia. But Emperor Haile Selassie has announced that the Ethiopians will put up the best fight of which they are capable just the same. But when the odds seem to be against us here we are ready to give up and count the battle as completely lost.

The battle ahead of us in Texas does not require the spilling of blood or the giving of physical lives. It only requires a little sacrifice and a little determination and some of the energy and enthusiasm for the fray that we are so freely offering to the Ethiopians.

The fight ahead of Ethiopia is a fight for liberty and freedom. Without the ballot we can never have liberty or freedom in Texas. Shall we say to the world that we are willing to die for the freedom of the Ethiopians, but unwilling to turn a finger for our own liberty and freedom in Texas?

Race Problem [1935]

Africa

ABYSSINIA

America Declines Ethiopia's Appeal To Thwart Il Duce

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

7-6-35

Hull, in Note to Haile Selassie, Voices Confidence Nations Will Resort to Peaceful Means To Settle Border Controversy.

REASSERTS BELIEF IN PACT SANCTITY

Secretary of State Suggests League of Nations Continue Efforts To Arbitrate African Dispute.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(AP)—The United States tonight sidestepped entanglement in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis by suggesting in effect that the League of Nations, which already is arbitrating the dispute, continue its efforts to achieve a peaceful solution.

Secretary Hull, in a note dispatched to Haille Selassie I, emperor of Ethiopia, added that this government was "loath to believe" either Italy or Ethiopia "would resort to other than pacific means" or "would permit any situation to arise which would be inconsistent with the commitments" of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact.

The note, answering the Ethiopian appeal that the United States invoke the pact to prevent what was called a threatened invasion by Italy, was read by observers here as an effort to avoid entanglement in a dangerous controversy and at the same time reasserting American belief in the sanctity of treaties.

Some observers here professed to see Hull's reference to the American government's belief that Italy and Abyssinia would both live up to the provisions of the pact of Paris as an inferential invocation of that treaty.

Note to Addis Ababa.

The secretary of state, in a note which was transmitted to William Perry George, American charge d'affaires in Addis Ababa, for delivery to the "King of Kings," declared that the United States was interested in the "maintenance of peace in all parts of the world, and gratified that the League of Nations has given its attention to the controversy."

The United States, Hull added, was confident that "whatever the facts or merits of the controversy may be" this government was sure that the League would be able to arrive "at a decision satisfactory to both of the governments immediately concerned."

The emperor of Abyssinia, in a note psychologically timed to be made public in this country on July 4, apparently made his appeal in the belief that, all other efforts having failed, the United States might aid.

Text of U. S. Note.

The text of the note to the charge d'affaires follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your imperial majesty's note of July 3, 1935, and to inform your imperial majesty that I immediately communnicated its contents to my government. I have been instructed by my government to reply to your note as follows:

"My government, interested as it is in the maintenance of peace in all parts of the world, is gratified that the League of Nations, with a view to a peaceful settlement, has given its attention to the controversy which has unhappily arisen between your government and the Italian government and that the controversy is now in process of arbitration.

"My government hopes that, whatever the facts or merits of the controversy may be, the arbitral agency dealing with this controversy may be able to arrive at a decision satisfactory to both of the governments immediately concerned.

"Furthermore, and of great importance, in view of the provisions of the Pact of Paris, to which both Italy and Abyssinia are parties, in common with 61 other countries, my government would be loath to believe that either of them would resort to other than pacific means as a method of dealing with this controversy or would permit any situation to arise which would be inconsistent with the commitments of the pact."

BRITAIN GIVEN "BREATHER" BY ETHIOPIAN APPEAL

LONDON, July 5.—(AP)—Great Britain, obviously relieved to yield the spotlight in the Italo-Ethiopian controversy to the United States, took advantage of the breather thus afforded today to seek to dissipate French and Italian suspicions aroused by her peace efforts.

Steps were reported being taken to disabuse Rome and Paris of their apparent idea that England had already charted the course she would follow in trying to force Benito Mussolini to give up the idea of an African war.

In view of the house of commons' vociferous attacks on Captain Anthony Eden's peace negotiations in Rome—that involved his 'tentative offer" to cede part of British Somaliland to Ethiopia in return for concessions to Italy that might placate Il Duce—the foreign office welcomed Ethiopia's latest appeal to Washington.

League Endangered.

(An Ethiopian note delivered to the American charge d'affairs at Addis Ababa Thursday asked the United States to seek some way to force Italy to observe her obligations under the Kellogg Pact outlawing war, signed at Paris in 1928.)

The office was reported planning to use it preparing for next week's commons debate and trying to check France's drift toward Italy by convincing Premier Pierre Laval of the urgency of collective action to save the League of Nations.

A lid of secrecy on Britain's future actions was clamped on tighter than ever, however, as result of the hornet's nest stirred up in the foreign press and the house of commons by Britain's policy. Officials emphasized that only through such joint conversations as those going on in Paris could solution of the difficult and delicate problem be reached. A long period of detailed examination of the whole question must be expected, it was stated.

France Must Assist.

Expression of this view was taken as plain warning to France that she was expected to assist in working out the solution, and as indication that Britain hopes thus to give up the long-handed game which the local press has attacked as "pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the league."

While no further missions to the continent are contemplated now, the government will attempt to win over the commons to halt attacks from the rear so that united support will back her plea for collective action.

A denial was issued in authoritative quarters of reports from Rome that numerous British counselors were in Ethiopia. The only British advisor there resigned March 4, 1934, it was stated, although Belgium, American, Swedish and Greek advisors continue there.

SELASSIE AGAIN DENIES WARLIKE INTENTIONS

ADDIS ABABA, July 5.—(AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie, his hope of preventing war with Italy now resting upon the Kellogg pact and the United States, today denied having aggressive intentions against any neighboring country.

A special article he wrote for the Associated Press declared his nation was willing to collaborate with any nation for peace, provided Ethiopia's independence and integrity were not threatened.

Admitting the country needs an outlet to the sea, the emperor said "We shall obtain it by agreement with one another of our neighbors by ordinary diplomatic means," not by war.

DOCTOR ORDERS AUTHOR OF PACT TO BE SILENT

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 5.—(AP) Physicians for Frank B. Kellogg, World Court justice and co-author of the Kellogg-Briand pact, in a hospital here today undergoing periodic examination, declined to permit him to discuss outside matters.

While his physicians emphasized that his visit to the hospital was of a routine nature, they refused to permit him to discuss Ethiopia's appeal to the United States to intervene in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute under terms of the Kellogg pact.

ETHIOPIA IS LIKENED TO DAVID BY RULER

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Recalls How Goliath Was Slain in Statement of Nation's Attitude Toward Italy.

8-6-35

IRKED BY ARMS EMBARGO

Haile Selassie Says Europeans Actually Aid Aggressor by Refusing to Help Victim.

By HAILE SELASSIE I.
Emperor of Ethiopia.

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ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 5 (By Wireless).—Our great ancestor, King Solomon, expressed the opinion that a wise man should roll his tongue seven times around his mouth before voicing his thoughts, and this maxim forms today the beginning of wisdom for a statesman.

Another proverb states that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and the Bible has taught us that David with his insignificant slingshot overcame Goliath.

As regards Ethiopia, we have done everything and will do everything to avoid a war unworthy of civilization. It is for this reason that from the very beginning of the conflict we asked for arbitration and, following the Italian Government's refusal, we appealed to the League of Nations.

Recalls Treaty Obligations.

During the course of this controversy, we have been constantly obliged to remind our adversary of the obligations devolving upon him by virtue of the treaties which constitute the basis of our international relations. Up to the end, we shall continue to hope that right will triumph over might.

We have furnished repeated proofs of our attachment to peace, but that attachment will not lead us to sacrifice the territorial integrity of our country.

The occupation of Ualual by an Italian garrison was not known to our imperial government until the arrival at that place of an Anglo-Ethiopian commission. The British members of that commission themselves certainly ignored that occupation, for we cannot believe the British Government desires to precipitate matters.

The British members of the commission protested to the Italian representative at Ualual against the obstacle he was placing in the way of free circulation in Ethiopian territory. The Ethiopian Government often permitted patrols to pass through the region, notably in the pursuit of plunderers. These patrols wore no uniforms and could in no way be distinguished from the nomads of the region, as they had long held pasture rights in the Ogaden district. This privilege belonged also to the British and the Italian Somali tribes.

Says Italy Knew of Visit.

It was on account of this privilege that the Anglo-Ethiopian commission visited Ualual, and the Italian Government knew of this visit and has since been informed by Great Britain, as was stated in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon.

Our government has repeatedly declared that it would accept and execute any decision in this case rendered by an impartial organism. Thus the League of Nations' decision will not have the effect of causing Ethiopia to enter into military action.

The refusal of certain powers to grant licenses for the exportation of arms and munitions puts Ethiopia in an unjust position of military inferiority, and in this connection we have handed official notes to the representatives of the interested countries.

Refusal to furnish us with arms cannot be explained by the desire to preserve neutrality. Italy manufactures arms and does not need to purchase them abroad, while Ethiopia, which does not possess arms factories, is obliged to import them. Refusal to permit exports of arms to Ethiopia therefore encourages Italian ambitions and increases the danger of war.

INTERNATIONAL

Ethiopia's Week

Negro pastors fulminated from hundreds of U. S. pulpits last week in a vein keynoted by Rev. John King, eminent Kentucky brimstone gospeler: "Ethiopia is the land of our heritage! She is the oldest Christian nation in this world and the Lord God Jehovah can't let her down!"

To Emperor Power of Trinity in Addis Ababa the Negro Pittsburgh *Courier* cabled MANY AMERICAN NEGROES DESIRE TO VOLUNTEER SERVICE FOR YOUR ARMY WHAT IS ETHIOPIA'S ATTITUDE. Replied His Majesty: FOLLOWING YOUR TELEGRAM LET US KNOW YOUR CONDITIONS AND WE WILL ACCEPT YOU WITH PLEASURE. This stumped the *Courier* but in scores of darktowns persuasive Negroes set themselves up as recruiting agents, offered tempting terms in the name of Power of Trinity, asked from 25¢ to 50¢ as an enlistment fee. Meanwhile, on the vague frontier between many a U. S. Harlem and Little Italy, excited black curbstone orators brought scowls to swarthy brows by such appeals as: "Stop buying your gin from Italian saloonkeepers! Every shorty [nip] of gin you buy from an Italian means bullets bought by Mussolini to slaughter our brothers in Africa!"

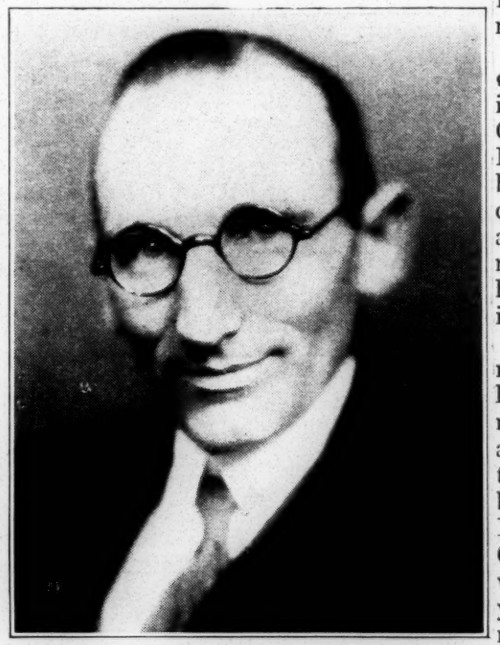
In Washington sentiments more refined but no less friendly to Ethiopia were conveyed by that snowy-crested Tennesseean, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to pained and noncommittal Italian Ambassador Augusto Russo. Mr. Hull, putting his very soul into the word, said that the Administration was "concerned." That he should be so, retorted Italian Government officials next day, caused them to be "surprised" and there the matter rested, except that Benito Mussolini gave one of his now extremely rare direct quotation interviews to Managing Editor Frank W. Taylor Jr. of the St. Louis *Star-Times*.

"Invasion of sovereign rights has been in progress for centuries!" blazed the Dictator. "Where is there a nation today which during its history has not invaded the sovereign rights of others? Take the United States! How did you push your frontier back?"

Conquest into Cash? This high-powered reference to the Noble Redskin reduced most of Mussolini's white critics last week to a state of frustration especially notable in Basle, Switzerland as the heads of Europe's central banks met for their monthly session of August gossip at the World Bank.

Not a word was contributed by Il Duce's nimble Moneymen Dr. Vincenzo Azzolini, dynamic Governor of the Bank of Italy, and suave Professor Alberto Beneduce who manages the State credit pools in which much of Fascist industry is kept afloat. After the briefest courtesies they sped back to Italy, leaving the other titans of finance to chew the rag. None would permit himself to be quoted, but said one: "Only a few months ago Italy's credit position was such that she was desperately cutting down and rationing her imports, yet now she is importing war supplies from everywhere. She has taken such drastic measures as to withdraw all silver from circulation in Italy [TIME, June 24], measures such as usually are necessary only toward the end of a war. If the Dictator has to do such things now, what will he have to do later?" Said another: "Suppose even that Italy conquers all Ethiopia, how can she turn this conquest into cash quickly enough to meet her bills?"

Since the paying of bills among whites is something not always done now, Il Duce last week troubled himself more about the dusky races on both sides of the Red Sea who insist on payment in the broad silver Maria Theresa dollars. These thalers are nothing but disks of silver struck in Vienna with the likeness of Austria's long dead Empress.* Silver collected from Italians last week and minted into Maria Theresa dollars was impressed with Maria Theresa's death date, 1780, only date considered any good by Ethiopian chiefs whom Signor Mussolini expects to bribe to desert their Emperor, as well as by purchases. Thus if Mr. Coolidge before his death had sold any U. S. Government gold bonds that he owned and invested the money in Maria Theresa dollars, Mrs. Coolidge could today convert them back, getting approximately $2,780 for every $1,000 her husband had salted away in the sound money of Ethiopia.



International

CORNELIUS VAN H. ENGERT

He speaks something more useful than Chinese.

*Such coins, considered the only sound money by natives on both sides of the Red Sea, are disparagingly said by bankers to "bear no obligation of redemption." Being worth always exactly the value of the metal they contain, Maria Theresa dollars therefore cannot be devalued by any unscrupulous currency jugglers. With a standard content of 28.0668 grams of silver .8333 fine, the Maria Theresa dollar was worth in U. S. money 19¢ in January 1933 just before Calvin Coolidge's death, 26¢ in May after President Roosevelt took the U. S. dollar off gold, and 53¢ today after the dollar has been devalued and the price of silver boosted by U. S.

Arab sheiks whom Il Duce plans to hire from across the Red Sea and fling under Islam's banner against Negro soldiers of the Cross.

Cross & Red Cross. Most of Coptic Christian Emperor Power of Trinity's subjects are pagans, but that wily monarch claims to possess the very Ark of the Covenant described in the Old Testament and the very Tablets of the Law, straight from Jehovah's own hand and preserved for ages in Ethiopia. Last week these relics which, if authentic, should galvanize the Christian world to action in their defense, were ordered by His Majesty "removed to the mountains."

Shrewd, Power of Trinity clings to but one Cross. The Red Cross has been trying for years to get him to adhere to its Geneva Convention—i. e. to pledge that Ethiopians will not fight with unrestrained barbarity or fire on Red Cross units succoring the enemy. Last week the Emperor again indicated that neither his Government nor any authority whatsoever can hope to prevent Ethiopians from castrating wounded or captured Italians.

Such acts, natural in a country where a robber caught red-handed has his hand hacked off immediately, the Emperor did not seek to justify last week. He merely announced that he could not "conscientiously" promise that his savages would behave otherwise. All of a twitter, the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva said that this would be the first war since the Red Cross was founded 71 years ago in which the combatants did not at least promise to be on their best behavior.

"Nobler Race." Stark was the fact that in Benito Mussolini and Power of Trinity realist faced realist and cunning fenced with cunning. In Europe last week the Dictator's pervasive diplomacy had caused Britain, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Denmark to make official their ban on arms shipments to Ethiopia, induced France to have her High Commissioner in Syria bar Ethiopian recruiting among the savage Druses, and caused Sweden to forbid her airmen to sell their wings to Power of Trinity.

In Addis Ababa, where the Emperor knows perfectly well that famed Colonel Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, "The Black Eagle of Harlem," who is always trying to horn into the Ethiopian Air Force (TIME, March 4), is nothing but a chiseler and a clown, His Majesty was constrained in desperation to give Julian an airman's job again. In France meanwhile stray U. S. members of the oldtime Lafayette Escadrille began organizing a flying circus to fight for Power of Trinity, his Minister in Paris promising "plenty of promotions and plenty of decorations" but showing small readiness to advance cash.

Events in Ethiopia last week were featured by the hasty departure from Addis Ababa of six U. S. Negroes not in the least anxious to fight or nurse for either cross.

Also getting out, shepherded by sweet-faced Italian nuns with faint mustaches, assorted colors, daughters of Italians who have gone native in Ethiopia but made pious provision for their bastards by founding a convent school. Said an Italian consular official as he put the little girls on the train: "They are the future mothers of a new, nobler generation that is going to inhabit the country that was called Ethiopia."

Near Gondar meanwhile Donna Di Lauro, beauteous young wife of the local Italian Consul General, was pulled roughly off her camel by impetuous Ethiopians who detained her in the desert for two days—or so the Italian Government announced, loudly protesting this "outrage." For the rest of the week Rome rang with outrages. Ethiopians on the border of Italian Eritrea were charged with every petty villainy from "stealing an Italian shepherd's ten bulls" to "arresting Ethiopians caught selling food to an Italian consul."

Engert for Hanson. Though U. S. peace societies continued to press President Roosevelt at least to invoke the Briand-Kellogg Pact formally, the White House fingers remained crossed last week. Famed State Department "Trouble Shooter" George Hanson who was dispatched to Addis Ababa last month with a book about Ethiopia called *The Hell-Hole of Creation* in his luggage (TIME, July 8), received countermanding orders last week when it was realized in Washington that his knowledge of Chinese dialects and experience in dealing with Chinese bandits might not be of great help in shooting Ethiopian trouble. Mr. Hanson was therefore ordered to Saloniki, Greece. To Addis Ababa was ordered First Secretary Cornelius Van H. Engert of the U. S. Legation at Cairo, the State Department having discovered that he has served in Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Persia and Afghanistan and speaks languages likely to be more useful in Ethiopia than Chinese.

False Alarm of the week was an interview in which the Japanese Nippon Dempo News Agency quoted His Excellency General Kazushige Ugaki, Governor General of Korea, as saying that Japan could not remain neutral in the event of war between Italy and Ethiopia.

"I am amazed," cried Governor General Ugaki later. "The interview was a fabrication!"

Nonetheless a dither of suspicion persisted that Japan's militarists are now definitely Ethiopia-conscious. In Tokyo famed Foreign Office Spokesman Mr. Eiji Amau said: "The Japanese Government is watching the situation with grave concern because the outbreak of war anywhere is a calamity that indirectly injures many countries besides the combatants. I believe the stories that Japanese capitalists have obtained cotton concessions in Ethiopia are unfounded. The story that an Ethiopian prince was seeking to marry a Japanese girl is groundless. We have received no appeals from Ethiopia, we are not engaged in consultations of any kind regarding that nation, and we are not shipping munitions to Ethiopia. There, gentlemen, is that definite enough?"

Race Problem – 1935

Abyssinia

ITALY VS. ETHIOPIA

THE CIVILIZED WORLD IS WATCHING with keen interest, the preparation which Italy is undergoing to wage war against the little African republic of Ethiopia, and regardless of what sympathy there may be for the country operated under the rule of darker race men it is not believed for one moment that there will be any such result as prevailed many years ago, when Ethiopia defeated the sons of the "sunny clime" of the boot-shaped country.

Any nation that can foster an armada of forty-five air ships from Rome to Chicago, losing but two out of the number on the round trip must be reckoned with when she announces that she is ready to fight. It is not known just to what extent Ethiopia has fighting equipment, either on land, sea or in the air, but if reports are true, a ruler of that country was experimenting with no less insignificant a personage than Lieut. Herbert Julian, bombastic four-flusher of Harlem, to direct their air forces. Brother Julian wouldn't last as long before that Italian air fleet as he did on his planned flight from New York to France, and he only got outside of the safety posts on that trip before life guards were called out to pull him from the wreckage of his fallen plane.

Stronger countries of the world will do well to intervene in a very determined manner in the Italy-Ethiopian situation if a wholesale slaughter and long siege of bloodshed is to be averted as those Italians invade the African country.

LaGrange, Ga. News
July 9, 1935

Discussion of The Negro In Africa Forms Topic for Programs Presented At Circle Meetings Monday, Baptist W.M.S.

Discussion of the Negro in Africa formed the topic of interesting and enlightening programs presented at the circle meetings of the Baptist Woman's Missionary society held in home of members throughout the city Monday afternoon.

Social half hours followed the various programs, at which time the hostesses served light refreshments.

Mrs. H. R. Embrey was hostess to circle one at which time Mrs. P. G. Awtrey gave the devotional and Mrs. Jack Hay presented the program for the afternoon. Other members present were Mrs. L. L. Meadors, Mrs. J. O. Dollens, Mrs John Marcum, Mrs. J. J. Reeves Mrs. J. H. Moss, Mrs. Cornelia Bradfield, Mrs. N. J. Lockin, and Mrs. Ben Swanson.

Circle two was entertained by Mrs. Hugh Hadaway. Mrs. S. C Marsengill was in charge of the devotional and was assisted in giving the program by Mrs. Clarence Jenkins, Mrs. Sterra Young, and Mrs. S. F. Alexander. A report was read of the Camp Viola fund. Additional members attending were Mrs. Jerome Wood, Mrs. J. D. Hudson, Mrs. Emerson Bryant, Mrs. Walter Embrey, and Mrs. R. P. Garvey.

Mrs. F. B. Saltsman entertained circle three. Mrs. W. A. Reeves led the devotional and Rev. Willis E. Howard gave an inspiring and educational talk on the Negro. Members present, in addition to the above name were Mrs. E. R. Taylor, Mrs. G. L. Wood, Mrs. F. J. Dodd, Mrs. H. C. Butler, Mrs. G. E. Billinghurst, Mrs. F. E. Callaway, and Mrs. Johnson.

Circle four met with Mrs. L. D. Allen, with Mrs. Wilson Brewer giving the devotional. The program matter was presented in an interesting manner by Mrs. Allen, Mrs. S. O. Owen, and Miss Anna Mell Edmondson. Miss Viola Burks a visitor, spoke briefly of work at Camp Viola. Those attending were Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. S. Y. Phillips, Mrs. H. F. Jarrell, Mrs. W. A. Holmes, Miss Alice McFarlane, Mrs. Ernest Fokes, Mrs. Howard Eiland, and Miss Effie Swanson.

Mrs. John Pike was hostess to circle five, when Mrs. Tom Traylor gave both the devotional and study lesson. Members present included Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. L. O. Butler, Miss Lula Wilkerson, Mrs. R. L. Cowart, Mrs. W. E. Howard, Mrs. Enoch Callaway, Mrs. Claude Spinks, Mrs. R. B. Brawner, and Mrs. Ben Roberts. Mrs. Ralph Reeves was a visitor.

Circle six was entertained by Mrs. Wade Milam. The devotional was given by Miss Mary Bob Milam and Mrs. Ralph Clark and Mrs. Emmett Golden presented an interesting program, using maps for illustration. During the program hour Miss Mildred Jacobs sang a solo "I Think When I Read That Sweet Story of Old." Mrs. O. M. Skinner was welcomed into the group as a new member and Mrs. Hamilton was a visitor. Members attending were Mrs. D. A. Leman, Mrs. Clifford Freeman, Mrs G. S. Willingham, Mrs. Rob Carter, Mrs. G. C. Gordy.

Mrs. M. O. Millians entertained circle seven, when Mrs. Tom Daniel gave the devotional and Mrs. C. W. Corless, assisted by Mrs. N. B. Sutherland, Mrs. H. E. Culpepper, and Mrs. R. S. O'Neal gave the porgram. Others present were Mrs. Betty Holst, Mrs. Harry Spikes, Mrs. Griggs Simonton, Mrs. Roy Williams, Mrs. W. G. Gross, Mrs. H. A. Brooks, Mrs. J. L. Holmes, Mrs. Gabe Winn.

Circle eight met with Mrs. T. E. Stanley. The devotional was given by Mrs. T. N. Freeman and the program by Mrs. Duke Davis, Mrs. Patterson, and Mrs. Arthur Mallory. Additional members present were Mrs. H. D. Reams, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Pierce Jenkins, Mrs. R. S. Blalock, Miss Kit Willis, and Mrs. Hopson.

Mrs. Charles Holle entertained circle nine, with Mrs. Alman Cleaveland leading the devotional and Mrs. A. H. Moncrief in charge of the program. Hattie and Helen Holle, twin daughters of Mrs. Holle, sang as a duet "Send the Light." Mrs. F. L. Smotherman, Mrs. McCurdy, Mrs. J. T. Whitaker, and Miss Martha Holle were others present.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
JUL 11 1935 47

HARLEM CALLS FOR MEN TO FIGHT DUCE

By TERRY DONOGHUE

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching!

Harlem is enlisting in the Ethiopian Foreign Legion.

Porters, mechanics, bottle-washers, cooks, are straightening their shoulders and clumping up the steps to the second floor of 200 W. 135th st., where each lays two-bits on the line "for office overhead" and makes a bid for overseas service.

Commander Samuel Daniels, mussed-up carbon copy of a British Major, questions one and all in brief, clipped English accents which he picked up in London after he fled his tribal home in Africa.

"GOT TO FIGHT."

Group of volunteers eddies about the battered desk, one of two in the skimpily furnished office. Commander Daniels, head of the Pan African Reconstruction Association, an organization which hopes to bind Liberia and Abyssinia together industrially, views the shambling, ill-ease group austerely.

"Gentlemen," he says, "we got to fight them. There's 5,000 volunteers in Detroit, 7,500 in Chicago. According to statistics over 1,000,000 race people are ready to leave for Ethiopia. The King of Abyssinia is going to declare war in September, so we got to hurry. We're going to get a big boat and sail across. Gentlemen, now just give your names and addresses and experience, and give me two-bits. That's just for the overhead. You know the expense of running this."

Joseph Repole, 38, of 330 W. 141st st., a chauffeur, lays his silver on the line.

"I want to go," he says, "because it's the land of my ancestors."

Joseph Hilton, 29, of 2460 Seventh ave., an engineer, gives his name and personal data.

"It's every black man's duty to volunteer," he announces.

For three weeks, Daniels, who has headed other organizations, has been speaking through Harlem, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Nightly he tours Harlem in a car, denouncing Italy and calling on Harlem to volunteer. He says:

"Harlem's going to give us 15,000 men. We have 400 now. This Sunday at our monster meeting in the Trade and Commerce Building we are going to form our National Committee and organize a medical corps."

All day they shamble through the door, hats in hand, to give their names and lay their two-bits on the desk to pay their way on the crusade against the invaders of the Ethiopian kingdom.

Daniels, who is 27, was never a soldier. A former African tribesman, he educated himself catch-as-can around the world and wound up in Harlem in 1924. An auto mechanic, he is going to leave the military training to someone else.

RECRUITING IN HARLEM

Prospective recruits study banners outside the offices of the Pan-African Reconstruction Association, where Harlem's male population is registering for service in Abyssinia. Quarters tinkle merrily on the hard oak desk as the boys sign up for duty. Picture by Evening Journal

ROSCOE DUNJEE, EDITOR

Exposing The League of Looters

Paul Mallon in his Washington "Lowdown" said Tuesday, "State Secretary Hull would like to know who wrote that note for Haile Selassie. If the emperor did it himself, he is a smarter Ethiopian than anyone thought, and worthy of haunting any international woodpile."

The truth is, the King of Kings is slowly but surely drawing the veil of hypocrisy aside from white government and allowing the suppressed groups of the earth to see down into the guts of things.

Here we have the League of Nations, supposed to protect the territorial integrity and political independence of its members. Aside from the League we have the Kellogg Pact, to which the American government is a signator. The Kellogg-Briand Pact denounces war as an instrument of national policy and pledges each nation to settle all differences by peaceful means.

Twice has the American government taken the leadership in diplomatic representations to prevent hostilities, but when the ruler of the oldest civilization appeals to Secretary of State Hull for protection, our supposed-to-be internationalist talks like a crazy man.

The most intellectually dishonest state paper ever written is the cowardly note sent by Secretary Hull to Addis Ababa. Hull knows that the League has not, nor does it intend to do anything regarding Italian aggression in Ethiopia. Hull knows that the Ethiopian king addressed his plea to the Washington government because of the sterility and impotency of the League. Hull knows that through his silence, and the silence of the American government, he is permitting an inconsistency to develop which outlaws the commitments of the Kellogg-Briand pact.

All signs point to certain war between Ethiopia and Italy. Haile Selassie, regardless of the physical struggle which is to follow, is performing a fine service to a much befuddled world. He is exposing the League of Looters before he fights. At the base of Abyssinian clifts sits Italy, with exactly the same attitude that a southern white man takes when he moves his grocery over into a Negro section. When the Italians see Japan take the business which they covet, they immediately assume a holier-than-thou attitude about a mythical slave trade. Abyssinia is held up before the world as a nation unfit to rule, of course with the suggestion made by Italy that Italy is fit to assume moral leadership in the land of the Lion of Judah.

Just as the southern whites down in Arkansas accused the Negroes in the Elaine trouble of organizing to murder them, so now comes Mussolini to befog the water by talkingabout boundaries and the slave traffic. Secretary Hull knows this. He knows that the Kellogg-Briand pact was perfected to prevent just such intolorable international situations.

Paul Mallon, while faceteous in his statement regarding the authorship of his Majesty's statement to Secretary Hull, entirely overlooks the fact that the most humor comes from the ridiculous position where Haile Salessie's strategic diplomacy leaves our Tennessee statesman. Just now Secretary Hull reminds us of the ostrich, which when about to be overtaken by its pursuers, jams its head into the sand. The posterior extremity of Col. Hull shows to bad advantage just now, at least, in the world of morals, courage and integrity.

Selassie Charges Peace Parleys Used as Camouflage by Mussolini

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 8-9-35

Emperor Accuses Italy of Breaking Four Pacts Relating to Ethiopian Integrity and Derides Leagues Arbitration for Disregarding Basic Problems.

Emperor of Ethiopia.

(Copyright, 1935, by North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

By HAILE SELASSIE,

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 8. (By Wireless)—The resolutions recently adopted by the League of Nations permit the resumption of arbitration between Ethiopia and Italy, but the arbitration is being confined to questions of fact concerning the Walwal incident. The basis of the conflict remains untouched, and the conflict continues.

Thus, since last December, we have marked time on the same spot and all that time has been used by Italy to arm herself. It is to be hoped that at the next session of the League council, September 4, the question will be examined in its entirety.

It would have been preferable that this examination had been started during the League council session July 31, for it appears as if the examination by the council will take a number of weeks.

The procedure undertaken in conformity with the League pact should be followed to the end. Ethiopia, which asked for this procedure, will punctually conform as she has done up to the present.

Ethiopia did not participate in the treaty of 1906. (In the 1906 treaty Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to maintain the status quo in Ethiopia.) This treaty at the time of its conclusion was in accordance with the traditions of the old type of diplomacy adopted by the European states with regard to Africa. But since then the rights of nations have changed and the contents of the treaty of 1906 must be interpreted henceforth within the framework of the provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations, of which Ethiopia is a member.

Italy's pretention that she is occupying our country in order to accomplish the work of civilization violates the League pact. Her design of making war violates the Briand-Kellogg anti-war pact and it should be noted that it also violates the provisions of the 1906 treaty guaranteeing the maintenance of the status quo in Ethiopia and the safeguarding of her territorial integrity.

War is not a means of civilization, and the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928 itself condemns it.

Rand *Daily Mail*
Pretoria, South Africa

Forlorn Brethren

Sirs:

It has been a source of considerable amusement for me to see how the Negroes of this continent have taken up the impassioned defense of Haile Selassie, the Conquering Lion of Judah, and his myrmidons. [TIME, July 29] when the Ethiopians have never considered themselves as blacks, and would feel greatly insulted if anyone so misnamed their proud Semitic race as to term them Negroes. For the Semite, be he Jew or Arab, is always pure-blooded, no matter what his ancestresses were. Thus with the Ethiopians, and to prove their superiority and contempt for the poor "niggers" of the Dark Continent, they have, from their first conquest of Ethiopia 3,000 years ago to the present day, seized, ravaged and enslaved every tribe of blacks within their reach, torturing and mutilating their captives, and heaping upon those co-nationalists of Power of Trinity's Americanized defenders all the vilest and most ghastly degradations man can inflict on man. The Negroes of U. S. protest against lynching; they ought to protest for their forlorn brethren whose lives are made wretched by a constant terror of slave-raids, and who, without hope and without aid, lie perpetually crushed beneath the hideous menace of the Ethiopian slaver.

CHARMIAN BROWN

Vernon, Canada

Abyssinia

Race Problem—1935

Africa

New York Evening Post

JUL 15

DON'T WORRY, ETHIOPIA, HARLEM'S FOR YOU!

A little acorn of propaganda was planted in Harlem today that may grow into a mighty oak—a "corporate empire" uniting two nations on opposite sides of Africa with a third in the West Indies. Samuel Daniels, president of the Pan-African Reconstruction Association (above), did the planting, with a rhetorical snarl at Signor Mussolini. He doesn't despise small beginnings: witness his meagerly furnished office. He wasn't even too proud to borrow a necktie to pose in.

Harlem Dreams of Empire: Pan-Africa Born—on Paper

Ethiopian Crisis Inspires Drive to Unite 3 Negro Nations via Incorporation

By BEN LEIDER

Regardless of political and geographic difficulties, a movement to build a "corporate empire within the united nations of Abyssinia, Liberia and Haiti" was launched in Harlem today.

This was announced as the enlarged mission of the Pan-African Reconstruction Association of 200 West 135th Street, whose slogan is "God Help Africa."

A call to all peoples of all races, creeds and religions—especially to "all white men civilized enough to sympathize with us"—was issued by Samuel Daniels, president of the association, in behalf of Emperor Haile Selassie I of Abyssinia, now on the brink of war with Fascist Italy.

"The crisis in which the Negro people find themselves today demands that we mobilize and direct all our resources in defense of Abyssinia," Mr. Daniels said.

"Toward that end we are declaring a universal boycott against Italian merchandise and enlisting volunteers who will be transported free to Ethiopia to defend the last independent African nation. About 800 have come forward already, including fifteen white pilots with machine guns, about fifty nurses, five or six Negro doctors, and others capable of rendering technical assistance.

"Ultimately our aim is to bring about the economic uplift of African peoples throughout the universe; that is, to industrialize and commercialize their communities wherever they may be found. We propose building an industrial, commercial, corporate empire within the United Nations of Abyssinia, Liberia and Haiti."

Mr. Daniels borrowed a tie from a volunteer to pose for a picture and went on to explain that his organization lays more emphasis and stress on the industrial and commercial development of Ethiopia than on sending volunteers to fight in the war.

"We believe that the Abyssinians can very well take care of themselves in war, and that we can be very beneficial to them by lending them our technical knowledge, I might say," President Daniels asserted.

The association was organized in December, 1934, and claims branches in twenty-two cities with a membership of 7,000. Six large propaganda trucks bearing signs and sound equipment are touring the country in an attempt to arouse the people to the support of the Ethiopian cause, it was said.

A "prelude" meeting to a "gigantic" mass meeting at which Harlem is expected to rally to the new cause was held yesterday afternoon at 2370 Seventh Avenue. Qualifications for membership were announced as a subscription of 25 cents and support of the aims of the association.

Mr. Daniels is twenty-seven. He was born in Tanganyika, British East Africa, worked in the Transvaal mines, on ships, and came to this country in 1924.

At present the office of the Pan-African Reconstruction Association is a bare single room equipped with two desks, a typewriter and a mimeograph machine. On a blackboard on the wall is the inscription:

"For the harmonious functioning of the business of each tenant I am requesting that you moderate your voices to such an extent that each will be given proper consideration. Thank you.

"Miss Lance."

Ethiopia To Refuse Any Plan Involving Mandate

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, July 31.—(AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie's Government—hoping for peace with Italy but carefully keeping its powder dry—told the world in ringing language today Ethiopia's independence was not for sale or barter.

A defiant foreign office communique declaring this nation would refuse without right an Italian or other mandate appeared as the Emperor met his supreme chieftains, the kings of the hinterlands over whom the king of kings reigns, in secret session.

Almost unparalleled secrecy surrounded the meeting, held in the great courtyard of the palace. Informed quarters, however, said they believed the chieftains assembled to discuss preparations for possible hostilities.

The foreign office communique was emphatic in declaring Ethiopia had received no proposal involving partial or total surrender of her independence. Any such suggested would be rejected forthwith, it said, adding:

"No amount of prosperity under foreign domination would compensate for the loss of independence."

While the Emperor continued ostensibly pinning his hopes for averting war on the League of Nations, the meeting of the chieftains and continued troop movements gave ample evidence that he was not neglecting preparations for armed defense.

The chieftains, unannounced, streamed into the capital from their wild mountain, desert and jungle strongholds picturesquely garbed in bright-hued robes, lion skins and wierd native adornments.

Discounting the "Atrocities"

It was to be expected that "atrocity" stories would be coming out of Ethiopia as soon as Mussolini could mobilize propaganda to offset, in part, the crude brutality of beginning a war of conquest on an unoffending people. Several of these stories have already begun to trickle through to the press of the Western world. Some of them have pretended to describe the cruelty with which the Ethiopian soldiers have attacked and mutilated members of the Italian native forces in East Africa. Still more blood-curdling is the story of the horrible torture with which Haile Selaissie, then known as Ras Taffari, put to death the "rightful" claimant of the throne and now keeps in horrible bondage the living "rightful" heir.

These atrocities, past and present, will be taken with many grains of salt so long as we realize how desperately Mussolini needs a color of excuse for going into Ethiopia. He would like to make the world believe that he is pursuing the altruistic purpose of abolishing slavery and punishing a people whom he recently described as barbarians. The real truth, of course, is that the Italians are becoming restive under the Fascist straightjacket and Mussolini wishes to bring about a diversion. He also wishes to find room for colonial expansion, while the natural wealth of Ethiopia is not without its attraction.

Incidentally, the United States may make up its mind that if Italy ever comes into ab-

solute possession of Ethiopia we shall find additional competition in the production of cotton. It is said to be one of the deliberate purpose of Mussolini to get control of the fertile lands of Ethiopia where cotton can be grown almost without an effort, and he hopes to be able, at the end of a few years, to supply all the cotton Italy may need from fields that flourish under the Italian flag. There are many other commodities which will upset the balance of trade as it now exists.

In the meantime, the Emperor of Ethiopia, in a signed dispatch which he has sent to leading newspapers of the world, says, "Our great ancestor, King Solomon, expressed the opinion that a wise man should roll his tongue seven times around his mouth before voicing his thoughts, and this maxim forms today the beginning of wisdom for a statesman." He also calls attention to the fact that, according to another proverb, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, "and the Bible has taught us that David with his insignificant sling-shot overcame Goliath."

He goes on to make an apparently fair and candid statement of the relations between his country and Italy, expresses his sincere desire to maintain peace and appeals to foreign countries to supply him with arms and ammunition with which to defend his country.

It is a high-minded sort of appeal which touches the sympathies of every candid man. It is by no means improbable that the Emperor was justified in quoting the little incident between David and Goliath. It no longer is disputed that disease has broken out in the Italian army in East Africa and that it would be long, cruel years before Mussolini can make any headway if he finally entered upon this mad adventure.

Atrocity stories will hardly overcome the sympathy, well nigh unanimous, in favor of Ethiopia.

PHILADELPHIA PARADE SET FOR SATURDAY

Toledo Unions to Join United Demonstration on Sunday

Daily Worker New York

Negro and white workers throughout the South, in unity with their fellow workers all over the country, are rushing final preparations for protest demonstrations on Aug. 1 (Aug. 3 in New York and some other cities) against the impending attack by Fascist Italy on Ethiopia with its threat of a new world war, and the Fascist program of the Roosevelt government for coolie work relief wages, forced labor for the unemployed and new wage cuts for the employed.

In Charlotte, N. C., a united front meeting will be held at the Gessiminer A. M. E. Zion Church, Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, with the following speakers: Alton Lawrence of the Socialist Party; Ira Sheppard of the Communist Party; Jim Weaver, Unemployed League; L. E. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times. Rev. Canedy, pastor of the church, will preside. The same speakers will address meetings at Trinity A. M. E. Zion Church, Greensboro, N. C., on Friday, and at Tobacco Union Hall, N. C., on Monday.

Anti-war meetings are also being organized in St. Louis, Mo., Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans and other Southern cities.

March in Philadelphia Saturday

The Italian Workingmen's Progressive Institute of Philadelphia and other Italian groups will join hands with Negro and other workers in an Anti-War parade and demonstration, at Reyburn Plaza, Philadelphia, on Saturday. The demonstration will start at 2 p. m., and will be followed by a parade up Broad Street to Thompson, then east to Ontario Square. Rev. William MacDonald Sharp will preside at the meeting at Reyburn Plaza.

Organizations co-operating include the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the New Theatre, the Unemployment Councils, and the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament. The demonstration is called by the Philadelphia Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism.

A torch-light parade tonight in Buffalo, N. Y., will feature the final preparations in that city for an anti-War demonstration Thursday, at 5 p. m., at McKinley Square.

Wide Front in Toledo

Clyde Kiker, state secretary of the Ohio Federation of Teachers, A. F. of L., will act as chairman of the anti-war demonstration in Toledo on Aug. 4, at City Park.

Alex Philian, a national organizer of the American League Against War and Fascism, and a member of the joint executive committee of the Paterson District of the Federation of Silk Workers, will be the principal speaker. Representatives of the Central Labor Union, the Socialist Party, Communist Party and various church groups will be among the speakers.

THE NEWS FROM ETHIOPIA

The readers of no newspaper in the United States will have more complete coverage of the events in Ethiopia than those of The Constitution, both incident to the tense situation now existing and, should war eventuate, during the progress of the conflict which may assume worldwide proportions.

The prospect of war becomes more threatening as time goes by. Both nations are mobilizing their armies, the Ethiopians now having their full strength of a million men under training, while Italy has approximately as many in uniform, with several hundred thousands already in, or on the way to, Africa.

Despite the efforts of the League of Nations both Italy and Ethiopia seem to be ready to begin hostilities.

Daily developments will be covered in the utmost detail in the columns of The Constitution.

Pierre Van Paassen, European correspondent of The Constitution, and a writer whose trenchant and scintillating pen has brought him worldwide renown, is already on the scene in Ethiopia and his dispatches have given a new and gripping picture of conditions in the country that during its many centuries of existence has never lost its independence.

Both the Associated Press and the United Press have full corps of trained news representatives at every news center in Ethiopia, and the North American Newspaper Alliance also has a staff of noted war correspondents and special writers. The readers of The Constitution will receive the services of all of these great worldwide news organizations.

Thus The Constitution is prepared to give by cable each day not only the news developments but the human interest sidelights and comment articles on the significance of each day's happenings in a war thousands of miles away, across oceans and continents.

War on the sun-scorched plains and in the recesses of the mountain areas of Ethiopia will be one of the most spectacular and interest-gripping conflicts of recent times.

With the reports of the world's greatest news services and the dispatches written in the inimitable style of Pierre Van Paassen, no detail of the developments from this "hot spot" of the world's most interesting news center will be missed by the readers of The Constitution.

Avoid Race Conflict

THE provocation of conflicts between the Negro and Italian masses in the United States, when at this moment the burning need is an iron unity against Mussolini's war plans and against the gathering of fascist forces in America, is the deliberate work of the worst enemies of both peoples.

The fighting in the streets of Jersey City on Sunday was encouraged and prolonged by the local police department until five workers were badly injured. Then these police Cossacks, after carrying out the old Czarist policy of divide and rule, smashed the heads of Italians and Negroes indiscriminately. Keenly concerned in supporting Mussolini's rule and his invasion of Ethiopia in the interests of heavy American investments in Italy, Wall Street's government apparatus is doing its best to sabotage any show of solidarity in this country for the Ethiopian people.

Italian fascism felt the impact of the glorious anti-war demonstration in Harlem on Aug. 3. Let the masses answer to provocations against Italian-Negro unity against fascism by new scores of united mass meetings and demonstrations of Italian and Negro workers throughout the country!

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Abyssinia

The FOREIGN SCENE

Japan Seen Forcing Hand of British Against Il Duce

N.Y. Amsterdam News, 7-27-35

Nippon's Interest in Ethiopia and Fear Change Policy

THE LITTLE brown men of Japan are doing more to fashion diplomatic policy than they are given credit for, if you take the word of some observers who have followed events in the East, in Africa and European capitals for the past few years.

Only a few weeks ago Great Britain indicated that she would leave Ethiopia to fight her battles alone. Her statesmen conceded that Italy needs expansion, and hinted broadly that they could be depended upon to give at least moral support to Italy if she insisted upon acquiring generous slices of Ethiopia.

France, you will remember, sided with Il Duce, and has continued to hold that Italy could do an excellent job of "civilizing" that ancient empire.

Today, with the League of Nations council meeting just in the offing, Great Britain is singing a new song. She demands peace, but she no longer tells Italy to go ahead "so long as you leave me some lakes to water my territory in the Sudan."

The English are asking Italy to refrain from going to war with Ethiopia. They are considering letting the Ethiopians buy all the arms they want, and they are massing their mighty ships of war at Malta, the British-administered island just south of Italy's Sicily. From Malta they can move to halt Italian troop ships on their way to East Africa, should they choose to do so.

Those who contend that Britannia no longer rules the waves see every indication that she intends to hold sway over the Mediterranean if events threaten her hold upon millions in Africa.

Of course, the English are too diplomatic to say that they have their fleet at Malta to frighten Il Duce. They insist with straight faces that it is a mere coincidence.

Be that as it may, you will recall that England did little more than gently urge peace before Japan had a few words to say on the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. The Japanese ambassador to Rome told Il Duce last week that Nippon had no interest in the African quarrel.

The Foreign Ministry at Tokyo has another story to tell, Japan is watching the developments with interest; she is willing to sell Ethiopia all the arms she wants; and her press represents her as concerned lest the one completely independent Negro nation fall prey to the advance of the white man's "civilization."

The Italians are incensed over the repudiation of the ambassador by his government. Their press assails Japanese for having designs upon Ethiopia, especially commercial penetration.

While no British statesman has breathed a word on the subject, there are those who insist that the British fear not only a rising racial consciousness and militancy in their colonies in Africa and Asia, but they also fear that Japan will not stop once she has set a precedent of dictating to Europeans outside of Asia.

Japan seems destined to gobble up China, and beyond China lies India with her brown millions.

France has not been impressed with the possibilities latent in Japan's attitude. England insists that the 1891 protocol giving Italy wide powers and privileges in Ethiopia has been superseded. She points out that Ethiopia fought and defeated the Italians in a war over that disputed agreement, and she holds that the Kellogg peace pact and membership in the League of Nations obligate Italy to seek an amical solution for her difficulties.

England will demand that the League of Nations act to halt Il Duce. France demands that Italy be given economic control of Ethiopia while Emperor Haile Selassie rules in name only.

Students of history will watch with interest the fateful council meeting next week.

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H. G. Gauntlett To Practice Law

H. G. Gauntlett, former resident magistrate of Jamaica, has just been admitted to practice law in Jamaica. Mr. Gauntlett became a barrister in 1919, and only recently left his post as magistrate.

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West Indians Protest War Moves by Italy

If Americans of color dislike the idea of Il Duce's threatened invasion of Ethiopia, their cousins in the West Indies are not far behind them. The Negro Welfare Society of Trinidad has given the Italian consul there a protest signed by 500 persons. Italy's aims were denounced as imperialistic

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Trinidad Seeking New Constitution

Trinidad is not satisfied with its constitution, and the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Malcolm MacDonald, soon will receive a petition asking for changes.

The Trinidad Labor party is particularly anxious that the powers of the colonial government be reduced to give more strength to the acts of the people's representatives in the Colonial Council. He would limit government officials' membership in the Council to colonial secretary, the attorney general and the colonial treasurer. All others would sit in an advisory capacity.

The governor would retain his power to veto.

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New Attorney-General Named in Trinidad

Justin Louis Devaux, solicitor general of Trinidad, has risen to the highest legal post in the colony. As the new attorney general he succeeds Frederic Gordon Smith, who becomes a puisne judge in the Straits Settlement. Mr. Devaux was born in St. Lucia, and has served the British government in St. Lucia and in Jamaica.

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Says Labor Aids Bermuda Trade

Tourist trade is growing in Bermuda and Howard Scott, member of the Bermuda-Executive Council and vice-president of the Trade Development Board, thinks that the lack of labor problems is largely responsible. Mr. Scott was in Montreal the other day and he told representatives of passenger and steamship agencies that capital and labor get along admirably in Bermuda. There are no racial difficulties, he said, "because we have the finest race of colored people in the world, law abiding and self-respecting."

WOULD FIGHT FOR ETHIOPIA

N.Y. Amsterdam News 7-27-35

Leaders Score Daily Paper for Alleged Poolroom Survey

Civic, religious and political leaders of Westchester County were incensed yesterday over published stories in daily papers that Negroes there were "maintaining a firm pacifism in the face of invasion of Ethiopia by warriors of Italy."

The reports were published after the White Plains Daily Reporter allegedly conducted a survey which it summed up in the statement accredited to a poolroom hanger-on who said "Man I ain't going to any war, least of all this one."

Hastening to deny any lack of interest in the impending conflict and to repeat their sympathy and support of Emperor Haile Selassie, the various leaders of the county bitterly scored the newspaper and its method of conducting its "survey."

Most vocal of the critics of the White Plains Daily Reporter was Florenz Hough, president of the United Colored Democracy of Westchester County. Speaking to The Amsterdam News, Mr. Hough stated:

"I hope the time will come when white men, making surveys relative to the Negro's thinking and attitudes toward important problems, will stop going to poolrooms and jails for their information. Gamblers and thieves do not represent the thoughts, ambitions and aspirations of colored Westchester. Men found in jails and pool rooms cannot represent the highest and best in any race.

"It is interesting to note that not one of the 534 colored weeklies has taken a pacifist attitude in this controversy. Here in Westchester fourteen leading colored ministers have spoken out boldly that Italy's aggression upon the Black Empire is a shameless exhibition of greed.

"Five of the leading civic organizations in the county have gone on record as sympathizing with the Emperor Selassie in his firm determination to 'die rather than be enslaved,' and Negroes in large numbers have already expressed a desire to help Ethiopia in a practical way. Not only Negroes but thinking people everywhere know that Mussolini's plan to let loose slaughter, theft and rapine upon a peaceful and almost unarmed people is a travesty on civilization."

Mr. Hough was joined in his statement by Offie E. Cherrie, leader of a

pro-Ethiopia group. He said:

"We feel just the same as the Italian of today that is on this side does about his people on the other side in Italy. I am in the black race and I am glad. We have some good-thinking men in our race. Though we are handicapped, we are going forward. We are not the kind to lay down, but we will endure to the end."

Similar statements were made by a group of young Westchester men who journeyed to Harlem in an attempt to find some place to enlist for service under Ethiopia's banner. First of this group was J. Robert (Tobby) Scott, 31, who visited the Pan-African Reconstruction Association at 202 West 135th street, and sought to enlist in Ethiopia's ambulance corps. Scott said:

"Since Ethiopia is the only recognized government run by Negroes, except Liberia and Haiti, I think that all Negroes who have any pride and belief in the self-determination and independence of Negroes should be willing to fight for Ethiopia. Surely it has more appeal than 'Making the World Safe for Democracy'!"

Monday evening eighty members of the Westchester County Negro Republican Women's League meeting at 87 Hunter street, Ossining, went on record as protesting the invasion of Ethiopia by Italy. The resolution said, in part:

"Whereas, Mussolini has declared his intention to enter Ethiopia to 'civilize' this people, when his real objective is to gain territory and to bring under subjection a people whose history dates back to King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, therefore be it resolved that we do here and now bitterly protest and condemn this unjust action."

International Photo.

THESE TROOPS are black Eritreans officered by Italians. They are lined up for review at Asmara, capital of the Italian colony. These Africans who have been schooled in European military methods, will be used as the shock troops against Ethiopia if Il Duce invades that empire.

Onward Christian Soldiers

THERE is nothing new in Premier MUSSOLINI's determination to carry out what one Italian spokesman terms Italy's "manifest destiny to possess Abyssinia." With the exception of Liberia the Ethiopian empire, infinitesimal when compared with Africa's vastness, is the only political entity originally controlled by natives that is not now owned outright by Europeans or controlled by them. A look at the accompanying picture of the section of East Africa in which Ethiopia is situated shows that Great Britain, France and Italy have already completely surrounded and isolated the domain of the ancient Ethiopian State. Long ago they preempted all the territory bordering on the seas, grabbing such water commerce as the country's resources might afford. That one or the other of the blockading group would eventually require of Ethiopia concessions of land and political control is in direct conformity with the history of European aggression, conquest and division of African soil.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH

Statement of the Abyssinian Case

The following is the full text of the Emperor of Abyssinia's declaration last week to his Parliament of Notables:

For nearly forty years Italy has not ceased to nourish an ambition to conquer our country. This wish has continually manifested itself in diverse forms during that period.

It commenced to show itself forcibly in the summer of 1934. In August last year, without reason, the Italian Government armed intensively on our frontiers. Being informed of this fact, we instructed our Chargé d'Affaires in Rome to demand explanations. It was then that all the accusations against us were invented. It was then that our aggressive intentions against the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland were given as a pretext for warlike preparations, despite our protestations to the contrary.

Italy was already following a plan that had long been studied, and she continued her military preparations, while describing them as purely defensive. To justify in the world's opinion her criminal intentions it was necessary to find a favourable occasion to serve as a pretext.

In November the Gondar quarrel occurred between some Ethiopian subjects attached to an Italian commercial agency and some local Ethiopian administrators concerning a woman. This bloody quarrel of a private character was made an occasion for energetic diplomatic intervention on the part of the Italian Legation.

It happens that the Ual Ual incident constitutes the fundamental base of our actual differences. Desirous of enlarging to our detriment the territory of colonial Somaliland and with complete disregard of the sovereignty of our country, Italy installed at Ual Ual (more than a hundred kilometres from the frontier as defined by the treaty of 1908) a military post which was strongly armed.

Following the delimitation of the British Somaliland frontier, the mixed Commission of the Ethiopian Government and the British Government had to traverse our province of Ogaden to determine the zones of pasturage on which by treaty the British Somaliland tribes have the right to graze. This international commission, which was operating on our territory under the protection of the Government with an armed escort, was subjected to a cowardly attack, as you know, on December 5, when our valiant soldiers fell under the bullets of machine-guns, tanks, and aeroplanes, super-abundantly proving criminal premeditation on the part of the Italian aggressors.

When accused, Italy found it expedient to assume the part of accuser and try to make us responsible for the fault committed by her own people. Not content with the assassination of our troops, she claimed from our Government apologies and satisfaction and indemnities.

Conscious of her rights, Ethiopia quickly invoked the treaty of 1928 by which Italy had promised to maintain perpetual peace and friendship with us, and had undertaken to submit any differences that arose to pacific solution by arbitration. We were met with a categorical refusal. Italy persisted in pressing her full claims without examination and without judgment.

We were resolved to safeguard our honour, but we considered that a Government does not degrade itself by submitting to a ruling pronounced by an impartial and qualified international body. We therefore solemnly declared that Ethiopia would bow immediately and completely to any ruling against her if she were found to be at fault. The Italian refusal to arbitrate obliged us to assure a peaceful solution by resort to the League Council.

Letters were also sent to the King of Italy and the head of the Italian Government giving explanations why we were obliged to apply to the League at the January session. The principle of arbitration was unwillingly admitted by Italy. At the League meeting of January 19 she persisted in demanding that we should recognise that we were at fault. This made a new appeal to the League necessary in March.

Meanwhile Italian diplomacy began to exert intolerable pressure on our Government. Every day the wireless reported a fresh dispatch of troops, arms, and munitions to our frontiers of Eritrea and Somaliland, thus creating continually a greater danger of war.

On May 25, following a second appeal, the League Council set up an effective body for arbitration. A few days later Ethiopia chose her arbitrators.

Here the Emperor recalled Britain's attempt to settle the difficulty by the offer of the port of Zeila, an offer which was "brutally repulsed by the head of the Italian Government."

Italy's military preparations continue. The speeches of Italian statesmen show her real intentions. They openly speak of the conquest of our country by force.

Signor Mussolini lays claim to the mission of civilising our people. He excludes a pacific solution and wishes to settle in a bloody manner the old affair of Adowa.

Ethiopia, whom he insults by describing her as a barbarous nation, is profoundly imbued with respect of her pledged word and of the sanctity of treaties. She does not want war, but she will defend herself if attacked. In the Adowa affair she was not the instigator. If there was a war it was because, as will perhaps happen to-morrow, the Italians had penetrated into her territory. By the grace of God and the courage of our warriors we repulsed the invaders.

Abyssinia

Race Problem-1935.

Africa

ITALY PUTS LEAGUE TO SUPREME TEST

Refusal Even to Let Covenant Apply Raises Elementary Issue Over Ethiopia.

STRUGGLE IS ONLY BEGUN

British Championship of Geneva Regarded as Most Hopeful Feature of Situation.

By CLARENCE K. STREIT.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 25.—The session of the League of Nations Council that ended today saw a struggle between the League and one of its members over an elementary issue. It is whether a great armed power can now prevent the League even from beginning to apply to it the Covenant's normal peace-making procedure.

The issue grew out of Ethiopia's appeal against Italy's war threats, but the struggle developed when Anthony Eden, Britain's young champion of the League, finally took up, discreetly but tenaciously, Premier Benito Mussolini's challenge to the collective peace system.

There has been a momentary rather than a decisive settlement. Mr. Eden won his main objective, which was to gain time until September. The fact that the rainy season meanwhile hinders military campaigning by the Italians in Ethiopia gave him a strong incentive to try more to prevent any outbreak now than to gain an immediate and decisive victory for the covenant. The struggle seems to have been confined to the opening manoeuvres with the real decision left to August.

Two things seem now the most significant test in the contest. One is the issue that has been raised, for it marks how far the prestige of the Covenant and the peace pact have fallen. The other is that though the League is likely to lose Italy before this issue is ended it is gaining strength in Britain, while France, Russia and other European powers seem to prefer to drop Rome rather than the Covenant, even though they fear such a break would throw Premier Mussolini into Reichsfuehrer Hitler's arms.

Contrast With Japan's Attitude.

Regarding the first point it is instructive to contrast Rome's attitude with Tokyo's in 1931. Japan submitted to the covenant procedure under Articles XI to XV to determine whether or not her Manchurian policy was violating it. She fought the case all through the Council and Assembly for nearly two years while her military action was developing and accepted, meanwhile, the Lytton commission's investigation of Manchuria. She withdrew from the League only after the Assembly finally passed a judgment condemning her.

But Premier Mussolini practically challenges the League's right even to begin to apply the covenant to Italy. Where Japan ended by rejecting judgment Signor Mussolini would start by rejection of the court itself and the law.

Britain, however, believes the Geneva and Locarno collective peace system is all that stands against restoration of the pre-war alliance system. Faced by elemental issues, that nation, for the first time under her present national government, has been the covenant's outstanding champion. Rome and Berlin seem to be bringing London really into the League, as Tokyo and Berlin brought in Moscow.

Fear Weakening of Italy.

It is true that Britain's imperial interests are also opposed to Italian ambitions in Ethiopia, but those interests would be endangered only if Italy conquered Ethiopia. The policy of Britain and every one else here, except Italy, now seems to be based, instead, on the supposition that the greatest danger in the situation is that Italy will find Ethiopia such a hard nut to crack that she may be dangerously weakened in Europe while morally weakening the League when its authority is most needed.

Thus it is European rather than imperial considerations that now are governing the British-French attitude here. The aim is far less to enforce the covenant than to deter Italy from a risky adventure.

If at best the outlook does not seem bright for the League, at the worst it probably will still be able to stand a lot more punishment.

EDEN SEEKS TO BAR WARFARE IN AFRICA

British Make Strong Effort at Geneva to Prevent Any Italo-Abyssinian Clash.

PUBLIC HEARING PROBABLE

Serious Tension Is Admitted—Ethiopia to Demand Two Decisions by Council.

By CLARENCE K. STREIT.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 19.—Great Britain, it appears on the eve of the eighty-sixth League of Nations Council session, will make a strong effort this week to prevent by some form of collective action through the League any clash between Italian and Ethiopian forces in the next fortnight.

Anthony Eden, who arrived here today as his country's delegate and promptly made it known that the British consider the Ethiopian question on the agenda, believes the coming fortnight is critical because after that the rainy season begins in Ethiopia. If hostilities can be prevented for a fortnight, the British delegation thinks chances are excellent for keeping peace in Africa until September, or perhaps October.

What steps Britain will urge for easing what the delegation calls "a very serious state of tension" between Italy and Ethiopia are not being divulged. One reason is that Mr. Eden has not yet seen Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the Italian delegate, who arrived late tonight.

The influential part Mr. Eden had in the two most successful recent cases of collective League action—the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute and formation of the League army for the Saar—and also his recent speeches, make it easy to guess he will do his best, if only for the sake of the present European situation and another precedent of successful League action. A good many observers, however, consider the present case much harder than the others.

Ethiopia, there is reason to believe, seeks the Council's decision on at least two points aside from the question of stopping military preparations, which was brought up vainly at the April Council.

First, the Ethiopians want to get through the conciliation stage as soon as possible and into the arbitration stage. To this end they want the Council either to tell them and Italy to get down to arbitration at once or at least fix a time limit—probably June 1—to begin it by ordering the naming of a fifth arbitrator. There is some doubt whether the Council would agree to interfere in the arbitration treaty's procedure to this extent.

Secondly, Ethiopia wishes arbitration to extend to the juridical side of the whole frontier question from British Somaliland to Kenya and not restricted merely to the original Ualual dispute. The British say that if Italy would agree, this means considerable progress. If not they foresee a revival of the previous suggestion for a joint boundary commission.

Public Hearing Likely.

There is some vague talk of the League falling back on its traditional procedure and naming a committee of neutrals to lay off a neutral zone and otherwise seek to prevent an armed clash. But all this is very hazy pending better knowledge of how stiff Italian opposition to any League action whatever is.

Two things that seem certain are that the Ethiopian question will not reach the Council until late in the week. League officials believe it is almost sure this time that the dispute, which has hitherto been treated by the Council only in secret, will get at least one public hearing.

The Ethiopian delegate, M. Hawarite, conferred with Pitman B. Potter, American professor who has agreed to act with Professor Albert de la Prabelle of the University of Paris as Ethiopian arbitartors. Professor Potter said that in view of his new appointment he could no longer act as legal advisor of the Ethiopian delegation.

The British believe Italy, having named Italians as her arbitrators, will try to prevent non-Ethiopians from acting for Ethiopia.

Russian Foreign Commissar Maxine Litvinoff, who will preside at the Council tomorrow for the first time, arrived this evening too tired to see any one.

Mussolini Defies European Critics

Adlai Stevenson

6-9-35

Defending Italy's Program In Africa, Il Duce Tells Britain She Did Same

CAGLIARI, ITALY, June 8.—(AP)—Benito Mussolini, hurling defiance at his European critics, today assured Italy that her old and new accounts with Ethiopia would be settled without regard to "What is said beyond the frontier."

While 20,000 soldiers and blackshirts gathered in this gaily-decorated city cheered, he made sharp reference to Great Britain:

"We will imitate to the letter those who try to teach us a lesson. They have demonstrated that, when they were creating an empire and defending it, they never took into consideration world opinion."

Italian newspapers lashed at British "interference" with Italy's East African policies.

Capt. Anthony Eden, new British minister for League of Natoins affairs, was assailed by papers for his address in the House of Commons yesterday in which he said Italian allegations that Britain was fostering Ethiopian hostility toward Italy were "mischievously absurd." Some papers termed the remarks "insolent."

The press took the view that an Italo-Ethiopian conflict was virtually inevitable. Mussolini, reviewing soldiers of the Sabauda Division before their departure for East Africa, gave substance to that belief.

Mentioning the "supreme necessity" Italy faces, he said "we have an old and a new account to settle (with Ethiopia); and we will settle them."

Italo-Ethiopian Break Grave Issue In London

LONDON, June 8.—(AP)—The increasing danger of an Italo-Ethiopian war, coupled with Premier Benito Mussolini's thinly veiled attack on England at Cagliari today, tonight created one of the most difficult problems facing Stanley Baldwin's new British Government.

Despite the grave tone of the Italian press campaign against this country, Government quarters expressed the fear these outbursts merely served to screen Italy's forging ahead with her African objectives.

Although these officials are slowly becoming convinced that an Italian military campaign in Africa is inevitable, they deplore the present trend of affairs on the ground that the matters at issue have been grossly exaggerated.

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Perhaps Haile Selassie knows that none fight so valiantly for the Fatherland as free men, and there is likely to be a great deal of fighting on the borders of Ethiopia this autumn when the rains cease. Italy will soon have 400,000 men mobilized in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. When she finally advances over the burning sands for the highlands of Ethiopia, she will find herself confronted not by serfs and slaves but by free subjects of a brave and wise monarch, canny enough to strip himself of the encumbrance of tradition and convention in this most tradition-scorning age.

GENEVA PUTS BRAKES ON ROME'S AMBITIONS

Under Pressure by British, Mussolini Agrees to League Mediation in Dispute With Abyssinia

RAINY SEASON OPPORTUNITY

New York Times 5-26-35

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Friday morning a new detachment of 2,200 Italian troops sailed for Eastern Africa. Friday afternoon Premier Mussolini made a speech in which he said that Italy had made up her mind and that Italy never turns back. Friday evening, the Roman dictator agreed to mediation by the League of Nations and to arbitration of his dispute with Abyssinia. Unless the matter is settled by Aug. 26 the League Council will then meet to consider the situation. The rainy season ends in September.

There is a situation about which any one may guess. Has Mussolini in accepting the play of the provisions of the Treaty of 1928, which he has previously refused to do, changed his mind about his plan which has led him to send 200,000 troops to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland? Or has Mussolini, with his fingers crossed, merely agreed to let peace-makers talk during the period in which climatic conditions bar military operations in Eastern Africa?

It is evident that the members of the League Council believe that they have accomplished something which may avert war between Italy and Abyssinia. It is apparent that the British brought no little pressure to bear on the Italian Government and the circumstance that Mussolini became suddenly conciliatory after intervention by London would tend to indicate that the Geneva action means something.

The Treaty of 1928.

In the treaty of friendship made between Rome and Addis Ababa in 1928 it was provided that differences between the two countries would be always settled by arbitration and that they would not resort to war. Rome has shown a disposition to disregard those provisions on the ground that Italy was no longer bound by a pact which had been allegedly violated by Abyssinia. Nevertheless, she has now accepted a plan of settlement based on provisions of the 1928 treaty.

Only a fortnight ago, in declaring that the Italian dispute with Abyssinia was one in which Rome must be the sole judge of what Italy should do, Mussolini had suggested consideration of the dispute by a committee of four members, two appointed each by Rome and Addis Ababa. But he had objected strenuously to the choice by the Abyssinians of a Frenchman, Professor Albert de la Pradelle, and an American, Professor Pitman Benjamin Potter, who had been acting as a Geneva adviser for Addis Ababa. Now he withdraws his objections to those members. He now accepts those members as well as provision for a fifth member.

It is interesting to note that the plan drafted at Geneva puts time limits on the arbitration efforts. It is provided that the Council shall again intervene if by July 25 a fifth arbiter shall not have been chosen. Then it sets forth a limit of Aug. 26 for the arbitration and if there shall have been no settlement by then the Council meets again "to examine the situation."

This plan is intended to assure that there shall be a hearing of the issues before five arbiters by the date of Aug. 26. It is also intended to assure that Mussolini shall be at least holding his horses on that date at which it would be logical for the Council to hear a demand by Abyssinia, a member of the League, that Geneva take action to prevent a war, should there have been no agreement.

There is no provision which would hamper the further dispatch of Italian troops to the Abyssinian frontier, but it would seem that it has been made somewhat more difficult for Mussolini to make an attack on Ethiopian soil in September, as many believe he intended to do.

Problem Is Not Settled.

It might be logical to presume that an agreement to arbitrate under a treaty forbidding recourse to war would indicate a definite ruling by the arbiters with a common acceptance of the arbitration. It is not yet entirely sure that it would be safe to presume all of that. In the first place, the Council resolution says it leaves the parties free to settle the issues between themselves. It is true that this same resolution refers to the 1928 treaty binding the two nations to peaceable settlement of their disputes. In the event of an arbitrage finding to which the Italians do not agree, it is possible that Rome would confront the August meeting of the Council with a refusal to agree to League intervention involving, in ordinary practice, the sending of a League commission to the spot to make recommendations. In other words, Mussolini has not yet openly accepted League settlement of his quarrel with the Abyssinians; he has accepted the effort to conciliation and arbitration. This angle of the situation was not made clearer by the statement of the Italian delegate to the Council meeting, Baron Aloisi. At one point he said: "Il Duce has spoken plainly against foreign interference." At another point he said: "If my government accepts conciliation and arbitration, it intends to conform to both."

That there is still room for many arguments may be shown by the fact that the League resolution was at once interpreted by the representatives of Emperor Haile Selassie as meaning that Italian troop movements to Eritrea should halt, whereas the Italian delegates understood nothing of the sort. In other words, if there is no settlement by the 26th of August, the League Council will still face the task of getting Mussolini to accept League handling of the dispute at that time.

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The British have a way with the Italians in strained situations. There was, for example, the time when on British advice Mussolini withdrew from Corfu quickly and completely. The Italians and the British have each large interests in the Mediterranean, and the British fleet and diplomatic influence are mighty. The public has never known exactly what Austen Chamberlain said to the Italian Foreign Office at the time of the Corfu incident and it may not know what London said in the past week. But it must have been something persuasive.

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It is evident that if the action by the League Council Friday night leads to the avoidance of the expected war between Italy and Abyssinia this Fall, Geneva will have done a good job. However, it is probable that the leaders of the League are not entirely sure they have harnessed Mussolini. And it stands to reason that if in August there shall have been no settlement and the League frankly, under its own covenant, tackles the dispute between two of its members, it risks a large-sized undertaking. Japan and Germany quit the League when they could not have their way and there have been gentle hints from Italy that her rights are worth more to her than League membership. On the reverse of the picture it is plain that if a League member can appeal to Geneva on its rights under the covenant and get nothing in return, Geneva will have been again weakened.

Whatever else may be said, the League has made it more difficult for the Italians to send their troops over the Abyssinian border on an enterprise of conquest. It has taken steps which will make the issue more clear-cut and which will turn the flodlights on the situation in Eastern Africa next September.

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Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

Italy Rocks The Boat of White Supremacy

Our recent prediction that Germany and Japan might take part in the attempted invasion of Abyssinia, but on the side of the blacks, seems to be bearing fruit. This week's dispatches carry significant paragraphs, which if correct statements of fact, mean that Abyssinia, like tiny Serbia, may be the next international match to set the world on fire. 5-18-35

England and France find themselves in a delicate position regarding the newest world imbroglio. It must be kept in mind that the primary purpose of the League of Nations is supposed to be vested in the protection of the territorial integrity and political independence of its members. Abyssinia has protested to the League regarding the obvious intentions of Italy, and unless some sort of amicable adjustment develops before May 20, the whole nasty affair will fall plump into the lap of the Geneva session.

Naturally England and France desire to side with Italy, but the conduct of their ally has been so flagrant in violation of League rules that it would take a marble conscience to stand out before the world endorsing the ruthless rape of the oldest civilization. England and France need Italy in their anti-German program and any attempt to censure Italy will widen the breech between the three big powers.

The big temptation, however, for other small white nations comes in the opportunity to sell war supplies to Abyssinia. Already it appears that Turkey and several smaller European nations have engaged in this very lucrative business and it is barely possible that Germany and Japan are furnishing the necessary finances for these needy purchases. The amusing feature about Italy's apprehensions along this line comes in her protest to the League of Nations regarding Ethiopian armament. Americans can best understand Italian psychology when we remember how Southern whites usually disarm all the blacks before they start out on a lynching party. Italy does not want to find any guns lying around in the country of the Lion of Judah when she starts her fall program of aggression.

While we are discussing the difficulty of the great nations in maintaining balance of power, it would not be out of place to refer to the recent accord England and France have developed with Russia. When Germany announced that she had rearmed, England and France immediately became alarmed. They forgot the years they had spent attempting to crush Russia with their economic arms, and now seek to develop a political relationship with a nation outlawed by every capitalistic government.

Strange bedfellows—the Russian Bear and the British Lion. We are wondering how much of Russia England will be willing to swallow. Will the British swallow the whole nostrum of Sovietism, or will the political relationship begin and end the pact? If Italy stabs at Abyssinia, can England suppress the unrest in Egypt? Is the spirit of freedom so aroused in the hinterland of Africa that millions of blacks will spring to the support of Abyssinia's arms? Can the white world face a black uprising just at this moment? These are some of the disturbing questions facing the coming Geneva conference of the League of Nations. Ominous signs arise for white supremacy with Japan, a dark nation, standing off-side, and Germany, a white nation, outlawed but ready to play military ball with India, Africa and all suppressed groups. Our guess is that there will be no fight just now between Italy and Abyssinia and that Germany in just a short while will be welcomed with open arms back into the fraternity of white nations.

ITALY SUBMITS TO LEAGUE ON ETHIOPIAN ARBITRATION; BRITAIN SWAYS MUSSOLINI

3-MONTH LIMIT IS SET

Council to Meet Again Aug. 26 if Disputants Have Not Agreed.

PERIL TO GENEVA AVERTED

Peace Plan to Be Under Way Before End of Rainy Season Permits Military Moves.

EDEN GETS CHIEF CREDIT

Briton Ably Aided by Laval—Martial Fete in Rome Marks War Anniversary.

By CLARENCE K. STREIT.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Saturday, May 25.—Premier Benito Mussolini late last night agreed to accept arbitration of Italy's dispute with Ethiopia, with a time limit on the proceedings. The League of Nations Council, at a meeting quickly summoned, approved resolutions embodying the terms of agreement.

Conciliation proceedings between the representatives of the two nations will be limited to two months, to be followed within one month by the appointment of a fifth arbitrator and the commencement of actual arbitration.

If the dispute is not settled by the expiration of three months, the Council, it is understood, will automatically meet to consider the situation. This later Council meeting would be held before the end of the African rainy season in September would permit actual military operations.

The council's resolution also contains a reference to Article V of the Arbitration Treaty of 1928, which is intended as a brake on military preparations. By this article Italy agreed to settle all disputes with Ethiopia by conciliation or arbitration "without recourse to military force." The British and French, however, have agreed to interpret this final clause so as not to prevent the dispatch of additional troops to Italy's African colonies, these being Italian territory, as long as the troops are not used for war.

Last night's agreement is generally regarded as a considerable back-down on the part of Signor Mussolini and a considerable victory for Anthony Eden, the British Lord Privy Seal. The latter had a carte blanche from his government in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, with an implied admonition that he must produce results.

Council Acts Swiftly.

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GENEVA, May 25.—The League of Nations Council unanimously adopted tonight two resolutions accepted by Premier Benito Mussolini for a compromise proposal looking to settlement of Italy's border dispute with Ethiopia.

The compromise proposal, embodied in a resolution by Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, was said by Council delegates to have averted the threat of war and one of the greatest crises in the League's history.

The Council's action was taken at a public session, called precipitately upon Italy's yielding to British and French demands for arbitration of the dispute, after the Council, in a secret session, had given preliminary approval to the proposals.

The first resolution, citing border incidents leading to the revolt, said the two governments had nominated arbitrators and "are in agreement in entrusting settlement of these incidents to the same arbitrators in accordance with Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty."

Signor Mussolini, heretofore adamant to British and French insistence that he submit the controversy to conciliation and arbitration, agreed, it was announced, to thees terms:

Reaffirmation of the whole of Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian arbitration treaty of 1928, which provides for arbitration of differences and specifies that there shall be no recourse to war.

Fixing of a time limit for conciliation procedure.

Fixing of another meeting of the League Council, to be held in August, should arbitration fail to effect a settlement.

Delegates to the League Council, which was called into session at 11:15 P. M. (5:15 P. M. New York time) to hear the glad news, said jubilantly that one of the greatest crises in the League's history had been averted.

Fears had been expressed in French and British quarters that Signor Mussolini might follow Japan's and Germany's example in withdrawing from the Geneva organization if it persisted in attempting to deal with the dispute.

Il Duce's surprise yielding came at the end of a day that saw hopes for a settlement rise and fall, as French and British mediators con-

ferred with Italian and Ethiopian representatives.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the Italian delegate, telephoned to Signor Mussolini the successive proposals put forward by Mr. Eden and Pierre Laval, the French Foreign Minister.

Once British sources said, Signor Mussolini had flatly declined to consider the arbitration procedure provided in Italy's treaty with Ethiopia and M. Laval, apparently giving up hope, had announced he would have to leave tonight for Paris.

Mr. Eden's resolution, which finally brought acceptance from Signor Mussolini, set June 25 as the deadline for effecting conciliation and 9ug. 25 as the time limit for arbitration.

The Council, in its second resolution, left to Italy and Ethiopia "full liberty to settle the dispute in question."

In the event that a final understanding shall not have been reached by July 25 and that the four original arbitrators have failed to reach an agreement on selection of a fifth arbitrator, the resolution provides that the Council meet again on Aug. 26.

The Ethiopian representative, who sat temporarily with the Council as a member, announced that Ethiopia interpreted the two resolutions to mean that "Italy will refrain from sending additional troops to East Africa and will not employ troops already there for aggression."

Texts of the Resolutions.

The texts of the first council resolutions follow:

Whereas, at a meeting of the League of Nations Council in January, 1935, the Italian Government agreed to settle the dispute which has arisen betwen thm as a rsult of the Ualual incident Dec. 5, 1934, in conformity with Article V of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Aug. 2, 1928;

Whereas direct negotiations through diplomatic channels having been exhausted, the two parties have nominated their arbitrators as provided for in Article 5 of the above-mentioned treaty;

Whereas, since Dec. 5, 1934, other incidents having taken place on the Italo-Ethiopian frontier and the two governments are in agreement in entrusting settlement of these incidents to the same arbitrators in accordance with Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty.

Whereas the Italian Government, in view of the request which has been made to it, makes no objection regarding the nationality of arbitrators nomanited by the Ethiopian Government;

Whereas the to governments agree to fix Aug. 26, 1935, as the date on which procedure of conciliation and arbitration shall be conducted;

The Council requests the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to communicate in the meantime to members of the Council all information which may reach him from the two parties in particular regarding development of the arbitrators' work.

The second resolution reads as follows:

The Council is leaving to the two parties full liberty to settle the dispute in question in accordance with Article V of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of Aug. 2, 1928.

It decides to meet if in default of an agreement between the four arbitrators for settlement of the dispute and an understanding shall not have been reached July 25 between these arbitrators as to selection of a fifth arbitrator (unless the four arbitrators agree to extension of this period).

The Council also decides to meet to examine the situation if on Aug. 26 settlement by means of conciliation and arbitration shall not have taken place.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 21, 1935

U. S. NEGROES JOIN PLEA FOR ETHIOPIA

Emperor Selassie Strikes First Blow In Row With Dictator of Italy At Geneva.

APPEALS TO LEAGUE

Geneva, May 20.—(AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia got in the first blow as the council of the league of nations assembled today to review his menacing border quarrel with Italy.

In a personal telegram to Geneva the "king of kings" appealed to the league to halt Italy's huge program of military preparations in northeast Africa and accused Rome of evading international obligations.

"Italy initiated a campaign of propaganda in an endeavor to justify her occupation of Ethiopian territory as a mission of civilization and her aggression and rapacity against our people as the treatment due a barbarous nation," his telegram asserted.

"No agreement has been or will be possible by diplomatic means to arrange for a genuine and impartial examination in Italy's present state of mind," Haile Selassie declared.

He charged that Italy's selection of two government officials as conciliators was "likely to render an impartial examination difficult, if not impossible."

At the same time the league received a petition from 15,000 negro residents of the United States imploring for action to prevent "victimization of Ethiopia, the last stronghold of negro liberty."

Haile Selassie asked that unless Italy accepts her proposal that arbitrators be empowered to act on all incidents between the two countries subject to dispute the league itself take over the matter and make a full investigation on the basis of article 15 of the league covenant.

Thus far Italy has insisted that the conciliators deal only with one border clash, in which Italian subjects were slain.

Haile Selassie accused Rome of forcing his country through threats to pay reparations and apologize for offenses which she had not committed and also evading her international obligations.

What action the council would take in the dispute remained uncertain. Meanwhile the league's special assembly met to consider the war between Paraguay and Bolivia, receiving assurances that negotiations being carried on in Buenos Aires by five neutral American nations to end the conflict would remain within the league.

Ethiopia—Is There A League?

Christian Century

PARALLELS are being drawn between the problem presented to the League of Nations by the Japanese seizure of Manchuria and by the threatened Italian seizure of Ethiopia. These parallels are obvious and have some importance. But there are respects in which the Ethiopian issue is far more serious than was the Manchurian. After it had been demonstrated that the league could not stop the course of Japanese imperialism in eastern Asia, it was still possible to argue that the present usefulness of the league is after all largely confined to matters of European politics, and that positive gains toward peace might be registered if the league would give up the attempt to deal with the crises of states outside its natural orbit and concentrate on European affairs. But if now the league proves equally unable to protect Abyssinia against what promises to be as wretched an instance of international brigandage as the sorry tale of imperialism affords, then indeed it will be hard to discover what important living function remains in the body at Geneva. Yet the chances that the league will intervene successfully in Ethiopia's behalf are anything but encouraging. Italy—in pursuit of a policy which defies rational interpretation—is apparently more intent than ever on opening a war of conquest as soon as the rains have ceased. Within the past week she has taken further steps to block the formation and functioning of a neutral commission of arbitration, offered to divide the swag with France and England, and turned the Rome press loose in a frenzied outburst over Ethiopia's present "incapacity to comprehend and assimilate the elementary values of civilization." On the other hand, England and France —dominant in league councils—feel the necessity of treading cautiously lest they alienate Mussolini at a time when they need his support in dealing with Hitler. And the rumor persists in Europe and is given plausibility by Italy's proposal to carve Ethiopia into three spheres of influence—French, British and Italian —that France and Britain are really in a tacit conspiracy with Italy to annihilate Ethiopia's sovereignty. All in all, there are a disquieting number of reasons to fear that the Ethiopian crisis is rushing toward a crash. If the crash comes, the league will be the first casualty.

Defend Abyssinia

Daily Worker

NOT a day passes without new troop shipments from Fascist Italy to Africa for war against Ethiopia.

Not a day passes without the direct, provocative, bloody call for war against the last independent Negro country in Africa in the Italian Fascist press.

Most sinister is the fact that the Italian Fascist press in this country is trying by hook or crook to whip up chauvinist hatred among the Italian people against the Negro people of Ethiopia.

5-7-35

We must stop this. We can do it. One of our best weapons in this fight is **Unita Operaia,** Italian language working class newspaper, the only paper that gives the truth about Mussolini's war plans and how to fight them.

New York

Every reader of the **Daily Worker** who works with or comes into contact with an Italian worker should make it his immediate business to see that he regularly gets a copy of **Unita Operaia.**

The best immediate means of helping the Ethiopian people, answering the lies of Mussolini, forming the united front of black and white against Italian Fascism, is the distribution of **Unita Operaia.**

Get your copies now at 39 East 12th Street, New York City.

Race Problem - 935

Abyssinia

Africa

WAITING FOR THE RAINS TO CEASE!

Montgomery Advertiser 7-11-35

At this fateful hour in human history there does not seem to be enough of moral decency or intellectual inspiration in any civilized capital of the world to prevent a war between Italy and Ethiopia.

Montgomery, Ala.

An aging King, in London, an official without much authority, is almost the only world notable who today is interesting himself in the cause of peace. The politicians of Great Britain have thrown up their hands and surrendered. Powerless King George is calling men to his home to discuss the possibility of finding a way out.

When the gallant tribal chieftain of the Ethiopians appealed to the Government of the United States, all that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull could think to say in reply was that they could not believe there would be a war!

The tribal chieftain of the Ethiopians, otherwise the "King of Kings", reminded Washington that, along with Italy, it had signed the Briand-Kellogg treaty "outlawing" war. What, he asked, did the great United States Government purpose to do? Our government purposed to do nothing but express doubt that there would be a war.

The peace-loving nations, if there are any, dared not to appeal to the League of Nations to crack down on Mussolini for fear that Italy, like Germany and Japan, would withdraw from the League and so make it ridiculous before the world.

There are enough treaties against war to fill the barrel of Mussolini's biggest cannon.

But there is not a responsible statesman on earth today willing to risk his reputation and job in an effort to enforce any treaty which his government has signed.

Says William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, writing in The New York World-Telegram:

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The world's hope of peace having dwindled over the weekend to approximately zero the State Department and Congress today speeded up their efforts to find ways to keep the United States out of war.

Fear increased here as in other capitals. Ominous things are happening in Europe, Asia and Africa—things which, in the aggregate, may affect the earth's two billions more profoundly than the World War. More frontiers probably will be eventually redrawn.

The average Alabamian is not much interested in Ethiopia, the backward African kingdom. It is not greatly concerned about Mussolini's buccaneer ambitions in that land.

But the time may soon come when the average Alabama fireside will become a listening post, attentively receiving news of events from afar.

There are thousands of boys in Alabama whose ages run from 18 to 25. Any news that affects their lives, immediately or potentially, can be made, and usually is made, interesting to the fathers and mothers who brought them into this world.

Montgomery Ala.

The Advertiser, as a responsible newspaper, going into the homes of where most of these tousle-headed, irresponsible, but good-natured boys live, begs leave to say that in its opinion the statesmanship of the world has failed these youths, and that this same stupid and irresponsible statemanship may yet take these boys away from you and send them out to die for a cause that they had no part in making.

Everything is wrong and nothing is right in the controversy between Italy and Ethiopia. If the latter country had no minerals, if it had no oil, if it had no fertile lands, who believes that Caesar would send his hosts against the barefooted tribesmen? Mussolini, for all his greatness, has set out deliberately upon the mission of a robber baron. He says Italy needs to expand, Italy must provide room for its legions of people who are insulted by their dictator if they do not frequently reproduce their kind that there may be more soldiers for Italy. He is today as much of a highwayman as the Emperor of Japan.

Italy, a poor country, is about to waste all of its financial reserves on a grandiose, dishonest, thievish scheme of empire. Every dollar that it spends in subduing a weak but courageous foe is a dollar stolen from the commerce of the world.

It is not properly any of our business to say whether Mussolini should send the sons of helpless, speechless Italian mothers to the slaughter in his mad impulse to obscure the achievement of Julius Caesar, since he is sending his own two sons out to die if need be.

But it is our business to say something more than that in our opinion there may be no war.

In the first place the waste of wealth, that is, buying power, as an inevitable incident of a war of conquest, pressed by a nation that has repudiated its honest debts to our people, is a matter of proper concern to our government.

In the second place an isolated war which may possibly light a spark that will ignite the treasures of civilization, is of primary concern to every human being in this land.

There is better than an even chance that a war between Mussolini and King Haile Selassie may, before it is ended, precipitate a struggle between other nations. In that event the boy for whom you have not been able to find a job lately will find employment. He will be a soldier.

Washington, London and Paris could at least have said before this: "Listen, Rome—we control world credits! Either you will listen to reason and appeals to decency, or you will finance your own war. We will extend no war credits under any circumstance."

These three governments refused to say this, notwithstanding that each of them had signed more than one treaty, which if enforced, would make Mussolini's buccaneering expedition impossible.

At the moment Washington's sole interest in this apparently inevitable war is to preserve the "neutrality" of the United States.

Washington offers no leadership to effect peace.

Washington manifests no resentment against infamous disregard of treaties which it has signed.

Washington shows no courage.

Washington at the moment is preoccupied with national politics.

In particular is it preoccupied with the mad demagogy that is inherent in the idea of confiscating the honest wealth of thrifty citizens.

One more world war will leave no wealth for politicians to confiscate, and "redistribute."

One more world war will send the human race into a permanent decline of its standard of living.

One more world war will make civilization gasp ominously for life.

Any official who countenances a war loan to Italy ought to be impeached and sent into permanent disgrace and obscurity.

In the considered opinion of The Advertiser it would be dishonorable for any American to lend money to Mussolini to finance the blaze that he threatens to start, once the tropical rains cease so that his inarticulate soldiers may march, either to their own slaughter or the slaughter of thousands of barbarians who at this hour must be asking themselves—

"Whaddya mean, civilization?"

Day Set for Prayer Against African War

Montgomery Ala. 7-8-35

NEW YORK, July 7.—(AP)—The committee for Ethiopia announced today that Sunday, August 18, has been designated by representatives of 15 faiths in the United States as a day of prayer and protest against the subjugation of Ethiopia.

"Clergy of all faiths," the announcement said, "have agreed to set a nation-wide Sunday of prayer and protest against the ravishment of these non-aggressive and peaceful people.

"The denominations so far represented include the Protestant Episcopal church, Congregational and Christian churches, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical church, Friends, Presbyterian church, Methodist Episcopal church, Moravian church, Reformed Church in America, United Brethren, Jewish Synagogue, Russian Orthodox and Greek Orthodox churches."

NATION READY TO WAGE WAR TO LAST MAN

Haile Selassie's Speech Regarded as Equivalent to Mobilization Order

ITALIANS PRESSING PLANS

London Redoubles Efforts to Bring About Peaceful Settlement of Issue

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADDIS ABABA — Haile Selassie, addressing parliament, challenges Italy; pledges life for country; wild enthusiasm stirred.

LONDON — Diplomats take emperor's speech as tantamount to mobilization order; British speed up peace efforts.

ROME—Duce tells nations military preparations in Eritrea in good shape; East African command reports water supply plentiful.

NAPLES—S. S. Ganges sails with more than 1,000 soldiers; seven other steamers being loaded.

GENEVA—League expects small states to demand protection of Ethiopia's integrity; Ethiopia adheres to international Red Cross convention.

(Copyright, 1935, By The AP)

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, July 18. Emperior Haile Selassie today called his people—men and women, Christians and Mohammedans, young and old—to fight to the death against Italy in the "sacred" cause of Ethiopian independence.

Many in the vast audience of parliamentarians, soldiers and public wept unrestrainedly as the emperor, asserting those who died for their country were "happy mortals," said:

"Your sovereign, now speaking, will be among you unhesitatingly to spill all his blood for independence."

Challenging Benito Mussolini and his land to respect Ethiopia's independence and territorial integrity, the emperor nevertheless looked the possibility of war squarely in the face and told the world Ethiopia was prepared to resist to the last man.

He paraphrased Fascism's famous "better to live one day as a lion than 100 years as a lamb" when he told Ethiopians it were better to die free that to live without liberty.

"God Will Be Our Fortress"

While members of parliament, tribal chieftains and leaders of his army enlisted, the King of Kings and the Conquering Lion of Judah said:

"God will be our fortress and shield and the modern armament of aggressors can not deter our duty which is sacred for Ethiopian independence."

(The God upon whom he called is the God of Solomon and David, for Haile Selassie's dynasty claims direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Ethiopians are Coptic Christians).

While the emperor did not order general mobilization of Ethiopia's fierce fighting men, as had been expected, he sounded the call to approaching battle in vigorous tones, shouting:

"Our ancestors preserved their independence by sacrificing their lives. Follow their example!"

Peaceful Efforts Revived

Out in the sun-washed streets of this high-set capital, dusky soldiers from the provinces had but lately been drilling barefoot in the dust, learning the rudiments of modern warfare, as Haile Selastie told his people Italy's intention to use modern scientific methods of warfare would be met with Ethiopia's united resistance.

Revealing for the first time that Ethiopia had accepted Britain's ill-fated proposal for three-way exchange of land to avert war, which Italy rejected, Haile Selassie reminded parliament, the soldiers and the county that Ethiopia wanted peace.

His appeal to the United States under the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war and Ethiopia's repeated appeals to the League of Nations, resulting in initiation of final steps by the League council, was proof of his peaceful aims, he said.

Efforts to avert war have been unsuccessful, however, the emperor continued, because of Italy's determination to avenge in blood the defeat Italy suffered at Adua, Ethiopia, in 1896.

Afterward ministers, chiefs of the clergy, military leaders and other dignitaries met in Menelik Square while all about them demonstrations of popular enthusiasm resounded.

British Keeps Up Peace Efforts

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie's stirring appeal to Ethiopia to defend its independence to the last man—interpreted in some diplomatic quarters here as tantamount to general mobilization, today gave new impetus to Britain's efforts for peace.

The cabinet met, considered Britain's move at the forthcoming council meeting at Geneva and determined to speed up its diplomatic activity despite the dark outlook. What specific decision, if any, as to procedure the cabinet reached was not revealed.

Sir Samuel Hoare, foreign secretary, vigorously supported conciliatory policies in an address delivered to the foreign press association. Without mentioning Ethiopia specifically, he said:

"I shall try to make peace and help, of course, in reconciliation where peace and reconciliation are possible."

Airplane Shipments Impeded

Anthony Eden, secretary for league affairs, who will head the delegation to Geneva, assured Geoffrey le M. Mander, of the liberal opposition, in the house of commons that Britain would not join Italy in exerting pressure on Ethiopia but would "have full regard to the rights and obligations of states' members of the league" during the present negotiations."

The commons also learned from Edward L. Burgin, parliamentary for the board of trade, that the government was requiring all exporters of planes to Ethiopia to obtain export licenses, though this requirement was not enforced in the case of any other country.

Viscount Cecil, writing in the national labor party's fortnightly "News Letter," urged the government to take adequate steps in conjunction with other league powers, "however drastic they may be," for the preservation of peace should current negotiations fail.

Ask Negro Congressman To Act for Abyssinia—Petitions Planned

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—In one of the most enthusiastic, united front meetings ever held here on the South Side, the Negro section of this city, more than 4,100 people representing seventy-six organizations met in answer to the call for the defense of Ethiopia, sent their vow of support to the Ethiopian people through Emperor Selassie, greeted the anti-war struggles of the Italian anti-fascists, and demanded that Roosevelt, Congress, and the Negro Congressman Mitchell take a public stand of opposition to Mussolini's war advances in Africa.

Coming from scores of Negro and white organizations of every description, churches, clubs, political parties, fraternal societies, and civic bodies, the audience which packed the large Pilgrim Baptist Church at 3301 Indiana Avenue, Friday night, sent up rousing cheers of enthusiasm as speaker after speaker proclaimed the readiness of the Negro and white masses and their sympathizers to render united aid to Ethiopia (Abyssinia) in the fight to maintain peace and her integrity against imperialist invasion.

Negroes Greet Italian Editor

The audience, the majority of whom were Negroes, welcomed Raymond Sirocco, editor of L'Unita Operaia, Italian Communist paper, who spoke in the name of Italian revolutionary workers, with a tremendous ovation.

The speakers included, in addition, to Sirocco, Professor Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago, Harry Haywood of the Communist Party, Dr. Arthur G. Falls, chairman of the Inter-Racial Committee of the Urban League, Reverend R. C. Keller, assistant pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Livert Kelly, president of the Retail Clerks Union of the A. F. of L. Thomas R. McKenna of the American League Against War and Fascism.

"Mussolini's attempt to perpetuate his own tyrant rule by sending the sons of the Italian people to slaughter in Africa is a crime against the world," Professor Lovett declared amid enthusiastic applause. "We here who want peace, who wish to help preserve the integrity of the last free state of Africa have the duty of holding demonstrations, of making demands upon our State Department to block Mussolini's war threats."

Plan Big Parade

As an immediate step, the conference decided to prepare at once to hold a mighty united front parade through the South Side to rouse the 250,000 Negroes, together with the workers of the adjoining neighborhoods for defense of Ethiopia.

The following program of action was unanimously adopted to be executed under the guidance of the Sponsoring Committee: a parade to be held Sunday, July 28, at 2 p. m., delegations to be sent to the Italian Consulate by the participating organizations, with telegrams, letters, and telephone calls to the Consulate demanding hands on Ethiopia; a series of meetings to be held in the churches endorsing the coming parade; a delegation to Mayor Kelly and other prominent authorities in the city government demanding their stand on Ethiopia; the setting up of a Joint Action Committee in Defense of Ethiopia; the distribution of petitions on Ethiopia with the demand that the Negro Congressman Mitchel memorialize Congress to take a stand against Fascist Italy for violation of the Kellogg Peace Pact, demanding an embargo of all loans and munitions shipments to Mussolini, the sending of letters of support to the Ethiopian people, and the Italian anti-war fighters.

Ask Roosevelt to Act

Roosevelt and the League of Nations, as well as Senator Nye and Congressman Marcantonio were written to act. The Joint Committee includes Reverend J. C Austin of the Inter-Denomination Ministers Alliance, chairman, Prof R. M. Lovett, L. Kelly, R. Sirocco Harry Haywood, Dr. A. G. Falls, secretary, Rev. A. L. Scott, treasurer, and D. Cade of the League of Struggle For Negro Rights.

"It is dangerous deception that is advanced in the theory that two races are facing one another in Africa as Mussolini prepares for war," Haywood stated. "It is not two races, but fascist-imperialist tyranny against the Ethiopian people. There are two Italys, the Italy of the Italian working class and peasantry, the Italy of the anti-fascist heroes who are at this moment defying Mussolini's tortures to carry the message of struggle for peace and liberation from fascist tyranny right into the ranks of the Italian army. And there is the other Italy, the Italy of the handful of parasites, the industrialists, bankers and landlords for whom Mussolini unleashes his terrorism. Our cause is with the Ethiopian people and with the toiling masses under the heel of the fascist murderer Mussolini."

For United Struggle

Continuing, Haywood declared "there can be no reliance on imperialist nations to defend Ethiopia and peace. Rather it is in united front struggle that the Negro people and their allies must now exert pressure on our own government It is willingness for joint struggle that is the test of all groups."

Dr. Falls warned that if we do not fight for the defense of Ethiopia we are permitting, at the same time, the advance of fascist terrorism in this country.

Big United Front

Sirocco told of the heroic anti-war actions of the Itaian working class under the leadership of the Communist Party. "Let us firmly reject the rotten poison of chauvinism and hatred which the fascists try to foist upon us, and which certain groups do not resist but really strengthen. Let us clasp hands, we the workers of Italy who hate fascism and war, who are the natural friends and allies of the Ethiopian people. In the name of the revolutionary Italian working class I hereby pledge that we shall spare no efforts in our common struggle against the murderer and torturer Mussolini who now seeks to hide his crimes at home by committing a new and greater crime."

The meeting was a splendid united front with 29 churches, and 47 other groups including six trade unions, participating, including the Negro World Alliance, the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Democratic Clubs of the 14th Precinct, Communist Party, Y. C. L., six Italian branches of the I. W. O., the Moslems, and Garveyites. The continuations meeting for the parade will be held Friday evening at 3301 South Indiana.

Race Problem — 1935
Africa.

Abyssinia.

THE ITALIAN "OBSERVATIONS"

"No Agreement Possible with Abyssinia"

The report of the Committee of Five contains a summary of the oral observations of Baron Aloisi to Senor Madariaga.

Guardian
Manchester
9-27-35

The Committee of Five, he said, had not paid sufficient attention to the fact that Abyssinia was admitted to the League on certain specially specified conditions and that she might be regarded as no longer possessing the status of a member of the League, inasmuch as she had not fulfilled the conditions of her membership.

Manchester
Guardian

The different peoples which were subject to the tyranny of Abyssinia and lived on the frontier of the country under inhuman conditions should be rescued from them.

The proposals of the Committee of Five, Baron Aloisi said, were limited to offering the Abyssinian State as it now is assistance which, though more extensive in certain aspects, did not differ in principle from the assistance which had been offered by the League to other States in temporary difficulties.

In the case of a country where conditions of barbarism were accompanied by a powerful modern armament international supervision could not be regarded as a solution to the aims that must be pursued both by the League in a last effort to lift Abyssinia to a higher civilisation and by Italy, who saw in Abyssinia her special and most dangerous enemy.

Baron Aloisi suggested that the Abyssinian State "properly so called" should be placed in such a position that it could do no injury to its neighbours, and that its administrations should be reformed so as to raise the country to a higher level of civilisation.

A case like that of Abyssinia, Baron Aloisi continued, could not be settled by the means provided by the Covenant, because the Covenant did not contemplate the case of countries which, though unworthy and incapable of participation in the League of Nations, continued to claim the rights and demand the observance of the obligations which such participation involves.

Had some latitude of judgment and elasticity of application been allowed for even on the lines of such League principles as are embodied in the institution of mandates the solution of the problem would have been brought nearer, he claimed.

The Committee of Five, however, had not followed this line, and based its solution on the idea of assistance which was not adequate in Abyssinia's case. It was true, he said, that this assistance also provided for the organisation of the police and gendarmery services by the dispatch of a mission of foreign specialists. But there had already been enough, indeed too many, of these specialists in Abyssinia. All they had done was to raise the armed forces of Abyssinia to a modern degree of efficiency, which consequently made her more dangerous to her neighbours, and particularly to Italy.

This was the more serious, he declared, since in the proposals of the Committee of Five the organisation of the army was left quite free of control. The fact that the Committee's plan left the army entirely in the hands of the Government although control was imposed on that Government in a number of questions of lesser importance, showed that the plan had not been based on practical criteria taking realities into account.

Italian reasons based on treaties, historical facts, the defence of Italian colonies, and Italy's mission in Africa had been completely ignored in the Committee's proposals.

The Committee had not borne in mind the peculiar situation of Italy and Abyssinia, the consequence of the Tripartite Treaty of 1906, and the previous agreements which formed an integral part thereof.

The statements made by the representatives of France and the United Kingdom had alluded to territorial adjustments in favour of Italy in exchange for territorial concessions to Abyssinia in the region of the Somaliland coast. This seemed to be a renewal of the proposal which had already been made to give Abyssinia an outlet to the sea.

The Italian Government was forced definitely to oppose these proposals, because it had repeatedly denounced the danger of such a solution which would make Abyssinia a maritime Power, thus heightening the real threat which she constituted to Italy.

The Italian Government had always opposed such a possibility. Italy had formerly refused an Abyssinian proposal for the exchange of Ogaden for a territorial outlet to the sea through the Italian colony of Eritrea. The Italian Government was now all the more bound to refuse a proposal for the cession of an outlet to the sea to Abyssinia through the colonies of other Powers.

The mere fact that there was such a possibility showed that no account had been taken of Italian reasons and the causes which had led to the present conflict, which consisted mainly in the fact that Abyssinia constituted a menace to Italy.

Instead of considering such a proposal, Baron Aloisi's criticism continued, the Committee of Five ought to have considered the territorial rights granted to Italy by article 4, paragraph (e) of the tripartite treaty (the right to a junction between the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland to the west of Addis Ababa).

The Governments of France and the United Kingdom recognised that Italy had a special interest in the economic development of Abyssinia. While noting this friendly disposition, Italy had heard that the putting of these concessions into effect would remain subordinate to special agreements between Italy and Abyssinia.

But all the reasons that had led to the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and the attitude Italy found herself obliged to adopt demonstrated the impossibility of any agreement, even economic, with Abyssinia, in view of that incapacity to enter into and still less to respect international agreements of any kind whatever.

Red Cross Will Handle Ethiopian Funds in New York

Afro-American

NEW YORK—All New York agencies now endeavoring to raise money for Ethiopia have been requested to combine their efforts under the supervision of the Red Cross, it was learned this week.

Hereafter all contributions sent to the Committee for Ethiopia, the "American Aid for Ethiopia" society, and other such organizations will be turned over to the Red Cross.

10-26-35

To Avoid Confusion

"This decision was made to avoid confusion and to prevent sporadic fund raising," Robert Harris, executive secretary of the Committee for Ethiopia, explained.

"In view of the announcement that contributions can now be made through the American Red Cross and its public announcement of forth-coming assistance, the Committee for Ethiopia is happy to leave the public collection of funds in the hands of this nationally competent organization."

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OBSERVER

NOV 2 1935

ETHIOPIA, A MELTING POT.

More substantiation comes of the theory that the ruling class of the Ethiopians are Semitic rather than Negroid in origins.

The Amharas, the race which controls the country, have black curly hair and light brown skins. A New York Times writer says of them: "They have the high thin nose of the Jew and not the broad flat nose of the negro." He describes them as having thin, sensitive lips, splendid physiques and in general the build of the Semitic peoples. Their customs bear many traces of the Mosaic law and in at least one tribe of them ancient rites of the Isreaites are still practiced.

The Amharas are "proud, warlike and liberty-loving."

This race, however, comprises only a small percentage of the Ethiopian population. Indeed, the name "Abyssinia" by which the country is sometimes called means a mixture of races.

Hardly inferior to the Amharas are the Gallas, a people somewhat darker of skin than the Amharas, but intelligent, eager for education, and apparently the most progressive type in the country. They are excellent fighters.

In the deserts that lie between the plateau and Italian Eritrea there live the Danakils, a wild desert tribe, nomadic, fierce, owing allegiance to nobody, and a law unto themselves.

To the south there are the Somalis, another nomadic people whose blood is strongly admixed with the Arabic.

Still another race is the Grougos, a rather light complexioned people who invaded the country in the 16th century. These people work for wages, are very thrifty, and are superior in intelligence to most of the Ethiopians.

The Shankallas are real negroes from the interior of Africa.

Slaves constitute the final class in the complex Ethiopian menage. In the main they are treated as members of the families they serve and their emancipation is the aim of the present regime.

ITALY AND THE ADOWA DISASTER

Guardian weekly 10-18-35

Letter by a Daughter of Richard Cobden

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—This letter, written in 1896, by the daughter of Richard Cobden, the great apostle of peace, is at this moment so apt that I venture to send it you for publication. Though its author has passed to her rest, "in death she yet speaketh."

Manchester Guardian

The people has spoken at last, and has spoken for humanity as well as for Italy. There are demonstrations now being made in Italy for peace, and for the retreat from Africa, that are unlike, in character and extent, any hitherto seen. The people has roused itself from its political apathy, and is saying with one voice, from the north to the south of the Peninsula, that the Government shall be based on abstract right and justice. Crispi has fallen. "God has sent the bill to him," and a man who began life as a hero and a patriot ends it as the scourge and shame of his country. Nothing can be more gratifying to those who have loved Italy and have never doubted her real greatness through very dark days than to witness this vigorous outburst of feeling, specially notable for the spontaneous part taken in it by her youth. Is Italy, indeed, to lead the way to true international alliance—alliance between peoples, not Cabinets.

On Wednesday last, when news of the defeat at Adowa reached them, the students of the ancient University of Pavia called a meeting to initiate a movement in all the universities of Italy to protest against the continuation of the war in Africa. The following resolution was passed: "The students of the University of Pavia, believing that the African expedition was not undertaken in the interests of the nation but in those of a few ambitious speculators, believing also that in face of the misfortunes of their country her youth cannot remain indifferent, now vote that the insane enterprise be immediately cut short, and invite the other universities of Italy to join them in their protest."

Hearing that by the next train a handful of artillerymen were to start for Africa, the meeting adjourned to the railway station, and there the demonstration assumed formidable proportions. A great crowd of citizens, men and women of all classes, took part in it. The students went on to the line and tore up the rails to prevent the train from starting. The whole crowd then turned and met the soldiers, who were surrounded by officers and carabineers, and, with cries of "Down with Crispi" and cheers for the army, succeeded in a short time in literally compelling them to return to the barracks. There they remained until the middle of the night, when they left the Castle through a back window, descended by a ladder on to a deserted piece of ground, were marched stealthily back to the railway station, and sent on to Genoa inside a luggage train. But the moral effect of this demonstration was magnificent. It met with instant response from the youth of the other Italian universities. Will not the youth of other countries now send their greetings in anticipation of the day when one great flood of world-wide enthusiasm will end the whole wicked business of war?

Meanwhile the highest and noblest and most enlightened courage is being shown in the very moment of defeat and disaster. Good must come of it eventually, whatever blunders there may still be before the end of this campaign. There have been fine things said and done from the first. Cavalotti, Imbriani, Costa, and others in the Chamber of Deputies expressed regret and respect for the dead and wounded of the enemy, as well as for their own. It was a sublime impulse which made them do so in the very moment of defeat, and such an episode makes one believe that the brotherhood of man may not be a too distant dream, and that not for ever will fools and knaves in power add to the burden of weeping and make a hell of earth and turn men into destroying devils.

This is the noble resolution of the women of Pavia, the city of Adelaide Cairoli. They have never grudged the lives of their best and dearest to their country, and they do not fear to be called unpatriotic to-day. "The women of Pavia are full of sadness and pity for the inconsolable affliction of so many Italian families, and also for those mourners among that other people who are defending their country and their independence. They take part in the anxieties and the tears of the mothers, the wives, the daughters, the sisters of all those who are in battle, irrespective of race or colour. They tremble for the fate of their country, to which will come neither glory nor profit from an undertaking not prompted by liberty and justice. They remember all that their city and their Lombardy endured to free Italy from the stranger, and they believe, what their nearest and dearest have taught them, that it is sweet to die for their country. They declare that the heroic constancy of our soldiers, praised to-day by the whole of the civilised world and also by the foe, should not be exercised as a sacrifice to a dictator but should be sacred to the good of the people. They demand that our battalions should be recalled from Africa and that so many precious lives should be restored to the land of their devotion. They invoke the memories of modern Italy in which the false glories of conquest have no part, the memories of their Italy that from Columbus to Garibaldi has been the bearer of civilisation and fraternal help to the unhappy and the oppressed."

Will not some of the women's associations send messages of sympathy and appreciation to the women of Italy, through those in Pavia, who have written this manifesto? And will not some of our young men, with the generosity of youth, let their brothers in Italy know that they are with them heart and soul? Or must there still be only interchanges of international discourtesies, as when the words of a crack-brained war-lord were magnified into importance by unscrupulous financial adventurers and given effect to by the sham courage, the real cowardice, of the men on our front benches and their backers-up? I have dwelt more especially upon Pavia, but in every town and city the same sentiments are finding expression in language of the greatest calmness and nobility. Everywhere it is insisted on that the disgrace lay in going to Africa, and that there is no disgrace in coming away.

Do kings ever see their opportunities? Here is the King of Italy's. Let him give power to the men who, from the first, have opposed the war, and prophesied disaster. They alone could organise the retreat in such a spirit of triumph, that the army would return to a country wild with enthusiasm to receive it, and ready to inauguarate a new era that might truly be "On earth peace, goodwill toward men."—

Yours truly, E. M. COBDEN.

Venice, March 6.

—Yours, &c., X.

London, October 11.

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER
NOV 11 1935

WARN 1,500 HERE OF WAR'S DANGER

Representatives of Widely Varying Groups Address Armistice Meeting.

BY CHADS O. SKINNER.

Representatives of the pulpit, organized labor, the Negro race, peace societies and such diversified political tenets as those of the Democratic, Socialist and Communist parties last night, on the eve of Armistice Day, stood before more than 1,500 persons in Masonic Auditorium to advance a common cause — opposition to war and Fascism.

When they had expressed their denunciation of international conflict and dictatorships the crowd adopted, in a booming chorus of "Ayes," a resolution demanding that the United States withhold credit and war supplies from Italy as the aggressor nation in the Italo-Ethiopian war and that this country steadfastly recognize the independence of Ethiopia.

The meeting was under the auspices of the city committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, whose national congress will be held here early next year.

Urges Excess Profits Seized.

The speakers were Rev. Victor Obenhaus, assistant pastor of the Church of the Covenant; Mrs. Royce Day Fry, president of the Cleveland branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Roy Burt of Chicago, representing the Socialist party; Congressman-at-large Stephen M. Young, a leader in the Democratic organization; Max S. Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, labor paper; W. O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call-Post, Negro newspaper; John Williams, Cleveland organizer for the Communist party, and Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner of Euclid Avenue Temple. Prof. Paul Rogers of Oberlin College presided.

After Congressman Young had urged, in event of war, the government seizure of excess war profits and statutory provisions that no drafted soldier be compelled to serve on foreign soil except to prevent or repel invasion, Hayes evoked a salvo of applause by saying:

"I suggest to Mr. Young that a bill appropriating excess war profits be amended to require every senator and congressman voting for war to take a place in front-line trenches and that they also be occupied by manufacturers and editors of daily newspapers who foment war."

Warns of League Tie-Up.

The Socialist speaker asserted that a danger facing those opposed to war and Fascism was that they might place too much trust in the League of Nations, which he described as an instrument of imperialistic governments for maintaining the status quo. The Communist representative said his party would stand by the League in any tactics it might prescribe, "no matter how inadequate we may think they are."

Saying that "the competitive system as we have known it is done for," Rabbi Brickner asserted that the reason why peace-minded citizens gather for such demonstrations as the one last night was that the "whole ideology of the nineteenth century is bankrupt" and an era of co-operation rather than profit-grabbing was needed before war clouds could be dissipated.

Rev. Mr. Obenhaus warned that those opposed to war and Fascism might be lulled into a false sense of security because the people of this country had not actually lived under Fascist dictatorships.

Numerous military and civic organizations will hold meetings today in observance of the World War's close. One of the principal of these will be the Armistice Day luncheon under the auspices of the Cuyahoga County Council of the American Legion at Hotel Hollenden, where Mayor Harold H. Burton is scheduled to make his first public appearance after his inauguration this morning.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold a military ball at the Circle Ball Room, 10300 Euclid Avenue, tonight, and will present a decoration to Cornelius W. Cody, until recently inspector of Cleveland detectives.

Also tonight will be a lecture by Maj. John Hay Beith, noted English author, who will speak at the Cleveland Medical Library Auditorium under the auspices of the Cleveland chapter of the English-Speaking Union on "International Co-Operation—Is It Possible?"

Race Problem—1935

Africa

Abyssinia

LIBERTY OR DEATH IS NATION'S STAND, ASSERTS SELASSIE

Constitution

Conquering Lion of Judah Says Ethiopia Won't Make Concessions to Italy Without Payment.

9-21-35

(Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press.)

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 20.—Ethiopia's pious little emperor told the Associated Press in an interview today his people will defend their liberty "to the last drop of blood."

"We cannot make any political, economic, or territorial concessions to Italy without compensation," he said firmly, "nor can we give Italy bribes in any other form to purchase immunity from attack."

Haile Selassie spoke from the balcony of his palace as he reviewed thousands of warriors riding past on Arabian horses and on mules.

He said he still held confidence the League of Nations would settle the dispute—"We joined the League to secure the protection of great powers in the event we were threatened with invasion, as we are now."

"If we did make compromises we would invite other attacks in the future," said the "Conquering Lion of Judah."

Insists on Liberty.

"As an independent, sovereign empire, we insist on the preservation of our liberty, the maintenance of our economic integrity, and the inviolability of our frontiers.

"We have committed no act which in law or in morals justifies Italy in menacing us with war. We have come before the bar of international justice with clean consciences.

"Let mankind judge us on our record. Let no pretended leader of Christendom attempt to crucify an innocent people crying out for justice and mercy."

The correspondent pointed out Mussolini says he "wishes to civilize Ethiopia; what does your majesty say to that?"

When the brass band leading his troops had ceased playing the national anthem, the emperor replied:

"Good Enough for Us."

"God forbid that Italy should give us such a civilization through the instrumentality of war. One is the negation of the other.

"Our own civilization is one in which Christ himself lived. If it was suited for the greatest man of all time, it is good for us.

"By this, I do not wish to say we oppose social and economic progress. Such progress has continued and will continue with all the rapidity compatable with the political and intellectual advancement of our people within our limited financial resources."

Haile Selassie spoke in Amharic, Ethiopia's official language. It was translated into English by Otto David, an Ethiopian graduate of the American College at Feirut, Syria.

"Men who live among lions and tigers are not likely to fear any enemy," the emperor observed.

Asked if he would accept an American mandate over Ethiopia if it would avoid war, he replied:

"No, the acceptance of any mandate, whether American, Italian, British or French would undermine the keystone of our independence."

The emperor spoke English last night at a banquet for foreign correspondents, chatting animatedly with Americans. The emperor's two small dogs and inseparable companions, lying at their imperial master's feet, watched the strangely-clothed visitors suspiciously.

In addition to newspapermen and photographers from a score of different countries, the emperor's entire cabinet was present.

Whites Offer Selves to Haile Selassie

Afro-American

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—(ANP)—Scores of American aviators, many of whom saw service during the World War, have offered their services to Ethiopia during the past ten days, according to reports here.

These men, some of the arventurous type, others who are actuated by the spirit to see justice done, and those who just like to fight, have written to the Emperor and the military officials here, requesting an opportunity to join the Ethiopian air forces under Col. J. C. Robinson.

Other white Americans have sought to gain admission in other branches of service, but neutrality laws and other "entangling alliances" have hindered the acceptance of these offers in any great number.

Diplomacy Not Entirely Dishonest

Ethiopians will never again believe in the honesty of the white man. They have been tricked and deceived so much by European diplomacy that today as they dig into the sides of the mountains to hide themselves while sniping their enemy, they sing with each stroke of the shovel: "The white men are the thieves of the ages!"

And there is plenty of evidence of this. The "burnt skin" men have no more reason to love white Europeans than the American Indians had. The exploitation of the African continent is no less barbarous than was that of the American continent.

And European diplomacy has meant on many occasions, lying, deceiving, murdering, robbing and stealing, and national honor was regarded as nothing. Treaties and pacts were scraps of paper. An agreement was good only so long as it seemed adavntageous to recognize it. If anything could be gained by repudiating it, the repudiation was prompt, and it was followed with a grin of satisfaction.

But John B. Whitton, writing in the magazine issued by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, paints a more hopeful picture of national honor. He says there are some twenty-five thousand of these national and international agreements, and they govern or direct a mulitude of interstate matters, ranging all the way from the protection of migratory birds up to the regulating of the size of navies. These international accords would be too fragile to endure, he says, if they were not based on the rule requiring pacts and agreements to be performed in good faith

Of course, the world is shocked when a nation composed of good and honorable individuals is headed by a scoundrel who does not mind violating national honor, and who considers himself smart when he tricks another nation. This is heralded far and wide, and creates the impression that there is no longer any such thing as honor. But this is a short-sighted view. It is true the nations of the world have hitherto been too cowardly to make such a scapegrace toe the mark or forfeit his standing before the world; but the action of the League of Nations proves that there is yet a backbone among nations. While England may be accused of having the greatest stake in the Ethiopian situation, it cannot be denied that the world is coming into better things when the fifty nations in the League say to Mussolini that he cannot with impunity repudiate his oath. It is something new under the sun, but it betokens a brighter day in the world. It at least is a start toward committing these 50 nations to living up to the standard they demand Italy shall observe—which is going a long way toward world peace.

SELASSIE, THE CHRISTIAN

Christianity is no joke to Emperor Haile Selassie. Otherwise he could not have said what he recently said when denying the charge that Italy is using dumdum bullets and poison gas and killing noncombatants ruthlessely. The emperor is quoted as follows:

10-25-35

Let us try if we may to mitigate the inherent horrors of war by being frank and honest and giving our enemies credit where credit is due.

The Birmingham Age-Herald comments:

"We submit that a people cannot be wholly bad who have this type of man for a ruler. The warriors of the Lion of Judah may eat raw meat and capture slaves, but their leader evidences a spirit of civilization no less fine than is Rome's."

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

NOV 9 1935

The American Negro

TO THE EDITOR:

I AM writing after reading your paper. Editor's note says the Negroes of America should cool their sympathy for Ethiopia when Mussolini says he will put an end to slavery in Africa. And that American whites have had no quarrel with Italy. That's true. Neither have you had a quarrel with the American Negro.

You are forgetting that America has as much and as many savage white men in the south of this country as Africa. Lynching and burning human bodies without a fair trial at the court of this land. You make the law and the savage white man breaks it by not giving a black man a chance in court. What more of a savage then—500 white men storming a jail to get one Negro. They hang him and fill his body with bullets, drag him through the street while white women and children look on and make sport of it. If that isn't savage, pray tell me what it is. You will find out that the American Negroes are a far better friend to you in this country than any foreigner. You know that.

All a white man wants to know is that a Negro is in jail and not armed, then they don't wait to know the truth, just know he's black, that's all. And the whole world knows about you here in this country. And would you clean your own house before you say anything about Africa. It was a white man who mixed your blood with ours in the dark day of slavery when our mother and grandmothers could not help themselves. And today you are lynching and burning your own blood. Very seldom can you find a full blooded Negro. In America it is not our fault.

I am writing you because I want you to know we are lovers of our African blood and this will be in our hearts when America calls on her black, as they did in 1917. Your next war will be not with a white nation. It will be over here. Then you will be saying to every black man and woman and child that this is our country. After it's all over, then lynching and burning will start as it did when the World war was over.

We, as American Negroes, are able to think even though you think not. Some day it all will end. You love to write about us and our English. Publish this, I shall be looking for it in your paper.

MRS. C. L. LEAVEY,
City.

TO-DAY'S PICTURE

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Mussolini speaking at Naples to a Blackshirt—Division of his Army who were seen after to leave for East Africa.

FROM ABYSSINIA

Abyssinian peasants armed with rifles gathering in their village.

Daily Times
8-17-35
Lagos, Nigeria

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

Abyssinia.

RACE TRANSCENDS RELIGION

One of the remarkable phenomena attending the Italo-Ethiopian crisis is the unanimity with which the darker peoples of Asia and Africa are siding with the empire of Haile Selassie. Pittsburgh Courier

There are many religions, many nationalities in this vast area, but religious differences are being ignored and nationalism forgotten in the common antagonism to white imperialism. Coptic Christian, Moslem and Pagan stand as one against Italian aggression. 9-28-35

With the 10,000,000 Egyptian Christians stand 300,000,000 Moslems, and as many Hindus and Buddhists, all bitterly opposed to the expansion of white imperialism, which they all know means further enslavement. In Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Transjordania, India, Iraq, Iran, in Tripoli and down the east and west of Africa, the surge of angry racial unity rises. The vernacular press is bitter in its denunciation, and Moslems who have dared to champion Italy's acts have been silenced by their own brethren. In Tripoli, now Libya, the dreaded desert secret order, the Senussi, is being revived to harrass the Italians. Pittsburgh

The significance and implications of this vast racial movement are not lost on England and France. Possessing vast colonies whose wealth enables their leisure class to live in luxury, these Powers know that with a general world uprising of colored folk, they stand to lose everything. And without colonies they sink promptly to the insignificance their actual size merits. With England and France must perforce stand Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands.

These powers wish to prevent war, not because they care anything about Ethiopia or are averse to Italian colonial expansion so long as it is not at their expense, but because war now means the end of their dominance over the darker peoples.

It is a simple matter in these days of airplanes, machine guns and poison gas to suppress an isolated uprising of natives. It is quite another to even deal with a wholesale uprising of natives.

When it is considered that the situation is further complicated by the menace of re-armed Germany, a power "Communist" Russia and an arch-militarist Japan, it is easy to understand why Italy finds herself isolated, and why England moves in businesslike manner to maintain, if she can, the status quo.

The whole conflict resolves itself into a situation where the white Powers who have colonies are lined up against those who have none, but all are opposed to the rise of the darker peoples. And the significant thing today is that the darker peoples know it.

Stallings Describes Lion of Judah As Most Insular of All Monarchs

Atlanta Ga Constitution 9-26-35

By LAURENCE STALLINGS.

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 10.—(By Mail.)—The man who sways Ethiopia seems the most insular of all rulers, as is befitting a country which has been isolated from the currents of history.

The Emperor Haile Selassie (king of kings, Lion of Judah) receives his visitors in a long, cleanly furnished drawing room, his back to the light, his body cased in a sweeping robe of finest black gabardine. At first one is abashed, for this seems to be not the blaze of royalty, but a difficult, recondite ritual through which one is passing. The emperor sits, garbed from head to feet in this cloak of night.

The sun pouring in robs the observer's eye of definition. There is a figure of a man in black, aloof, isolated, chill. When the eyes become accustomed to the feat of observing a black figure lined against a strong light, it is apparent that here, indeed, is a strange, unperturbed majesty. The king of kings sits in a spindling French chair—on the edge of it—befor a slender rosewood table. His hands are habitually withdrawn into th folds of his gabardine, which is trussed around the neck as though its wearer were having a chill.

Firm Handclasp.

These hands, however, when one is done with bowing and from sheer usage extends a hand, are readily drawn out. His handclasp is slender, nervous, firm. The light strikes the emperor's head, which is excellently chiseled. The texture of his hair is exceedingly fine: a dark mass of it above a good high forehead, pressed in an ascetic's mould around the temples, is brushed en brosse, Elizabethan-wise. The dainty beard completes the illusion. Schoolbooks show Sir Walter Raleigh in such a cut.

The nose is narrow, acquiline, the skin is a dark copper, reddened at cheek-bone and nose by an equatorial sun. He seems, this Lion of Judah, a man more used to the warmth of his native Harar, land of citrus fruits, of sands and sun, than of a high-ceiled mansion 10,000 feet above sea level in a kingdom of black mountaineers. As he stands to shake hands, he is observed to be a small, wiry man, only a little sad around tired eyes. There is no doubt that he is ascetic, burning. Or that he is a king.

Strange Talk.

"Only those,' he says, "who remain long in Ethiopia can expect to understand, after much study, its peculiar problems."

Though perfectly understanding French and English, and speaking them easily, he answers regally in Amharic to even the most simple visitors. To a question put to him regarding state policy, he speaks fixedly to an interpreter—a few words—which will bring from the ghost at his right a hundred more in explanation. He speaks while staring through the questioner. There is a patent majesty in this stare, which kindles intensely while one is addressing him. When he observes that one is studying his face, his hands, his gestures—he turns more fully toward the student lest majesty, by rudeness, fail to offer courtesy to the rude.

It was difficult to talk with him, and speech was trivial. He was seeing one, surely, because he will play every card, copper everything on the table, to win his way. In a crude, primitive state, he had launched undreamed-of reforms, which might be years reaching completion. No matter what the question—provided it was not the easy question of the stock interview (duly signed and sealed), the answer was that one must study long to understand. That he was tired there could be no doubt, no more than there could be any anxiety on his part to conceal this fatigue.

But there was no doubt, either, that the Lion of Judah was a considerable hombre who could not only take punishment, but could give it back; which is the mark of a first-class contender. League of Nations, oil contracts, armies—what-not must not have been racing through the dark, slender head.

"We are not," said a spokesman of the palace, "a poor nation. We do not lack for gold. We lack for friends." One ventured that England had been a friend indeed. But this fell shy of the mark. "It is friends," said the spokesmen, "friends who will come here and wish us well."

One speaks of the possibility of averting war. "No: Mussolini cannot possibly recall his troops now. How could he take them home without a fight? He will fight. But it will be over quickly. Sometimes we think here it will be a good thing for the emperor. He is trying to centralize the government among many people who live primitively. Perhaps this war will take us from the past, and push us a few hundred years ahead of ourselves."

Many Photographers.

Talking this way, one notices many men filing into the audience chamber. They bear tripods and cameras. Already, in a corner, Georges Mejat, French photographer, is on one knee, his automatic Cine cocked against his cheek. There is no mystery for the Parisian. Through his finder he has been Alexander of Yugoslavia, slump dead by Barthou. He is filming another king.

"Please," he says in persuasive French, "turn your head a little nearer me, your majesty." Slowly the head turns upon the black shoulders. And one hears the whir of the batteries in the movie camera of another photographer, Len Hammond, catching speed. One thinks of the spokesman's speculation as to a few hundred years; they seem upon his majesty at once.

(Copyright, 1935, by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc., and Fox Movietone News.)

World's Window

BY PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

Compulsory Service

Atlanta, Ga

The Italian authorities are feverishly recruiting laborers in all the near eastern countries. Only Egypt in the Hitler East and the government-general of the Dutch East Indies, where Italian recruiting agents had even gone to engage volunteers, have refused to let their nationals be used as Mussolini's coolies. The natives of the Italian colonies, of course, have no choice. They are being rounded up in concentration camps and forced to work on the roads from the Red Sea coast to the borders of Ethiopia. Somalis, who cross and recross the borders with the dexterity of snakes, have come back to Abyssinia to tell of the conditions under which their brethern have to work under the watchful eye of the blackshirt police.

The laborers get their keep and half a lira a day, and are chained up at nights or locked up in barbed-wire encampments, which in turn are heavily guarded to prevent mass-desertion. This is going on in the colony of the European state, which is making slavery the pretext of her intervention in Ethiopia.

* * *

Female Sharpshooters.

Not even the women are exempt in Italian Somaliland. They are drilling like the men, rifles on their shoulder. When news of this leaked out a few months ago in Europe, the Italian press explained that the women were enlisting out of pure enthusiasm for a war against Abyssinia. They were happy, it was said, to come to the aid of Italy in carrying the benefits of the fascist civilization inland to their own tribal relatives. There was not the slightest coercism, the Mussolinian journals affirmed. Nothing but idealism and ardor.

Although the doings of the Italian armies in Somali and Erithrea are shrouded in darkness, not a single newspaperman, Italian or foreign being allowed to go in and look around, the frontiers are not so hermetically closed as Rome imagines. There are thousand of miles of border, covered with deep, primeval forests or wide open desert spaces. Men go in and out in spite of all precautions.

The arrival on the Abyssinian side of the frontier of a camel-caravan carrying Italian ammunition, stolen, sold or given away, I don't know which, shows that there are loopholes aplenty, and from what the camel-drivers say it is not difficult to make out what state of affairs prevails on the other side. The Italian army is up against unexpected difficulties. There is no question about that.

(Copyright, 1935, for The Constitution.)

ABYSSINIA.

The most important fact to record on the long talks at the opening of the Italo-Abyssinian Conference last week is that the solidarity of France and Britain is still the dominating factor in the situation. Ever since M. Laval went to Geneva three weeks ago he has been impressed by the dangers which the Abyssinian adventure would bring to France, firstly by upsetting the juridical system of Europe in which French suprem-

acy and security rest; and, secondly, by the effects which an Italian advance into Abyssinia would have on the French colonies in Africa. The Arabs are following the dispute with closest interest for they believe that if Signor Mussolini succeeds in Abyssinia, he may cast his eyes across the Red Sea with designs on Yemen.

GERMANY.

Herr Adolf Hitler has made his open declaration of policy on the present religions and economic conflict in Germany. His speech made it clear that the campaign against the Stahlhelm, the attacks on the Catholic Church and the fight by Dr. Goebbels and other extremists against the Jews have his support and authority. On the Church situation he stated: All pious people who think they have a monopoly of Heaven's blessing should be made to realise we would not be where we are if we did not have Heaven's blessing also.

AMERICA.

President Roosevelt has signed the Social Security Bill which provides for compulsory unemployment insurance, old age pensions, Federal grants and aid of needy and sick mothers and children, and further extensions of the Public health service. Mr. Roosevelt said that the Bill gave at least some protection to 30, 000, 000 citizens, and represented the corner stone of the structure they were building.

ITALIANS DEMAND ALL OF ETHIOPIA; PARLEY AT A HALT

New York Times 8-18-35

Mussolini Seeks Annexation of Lowlands, Protectorate Over the Highlands.

New York, N. Y.

POWERS DISAGREE IN PARIS

British and French Say They Await Word From Rome—Italians Deny Queries.

New York Times

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—What Italy wants in Ethiopia has come out here unofficially but indisputably tonight as a result of an utter disagreement between the French and British on the one hand and the Italians on the other regarding occurences at the conference.

This disagreement involves the good faith of one party or the other. It is vital.

One of its immediate consequences has been that it has brought out a substantial fact veiled by these negotiations and which, if persisted in, will wreck them. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine why in the circumstances these negotiations ever started, for it is asserted that Anthony Eden of Great Britain learned this in Rome several months ago. Italy's actual demand upon Ethiopia is all of the country: annexation of her lowlands and a protectorate over her highlands. That means the extinction of Ethiopia as an independent country and the reduction of her Emperor to the status of a liegeman of the Italian King and of her free people to vassalage to the incoming Italians.

Attainable Only by War.

Moreover, it is a status for each which can be attained only by war in defiance of four treaties and in utter disregard of pledges to the League of Nations when Italy became a member and of world opinion, which believed it had relegated to the past oppression of the weak by the strong.

This statement regarding Italy's real aspirations was made upon ample authority and may be relied upon. It remains only to be seen what the world, the League and especially the two great powers now conferring here will do about it if Italy persists, as she probably will.

The situation that brought to light these demands needs further explanation.

The British, supported by the French, say the conferees are waiting for a reply from Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy to certain questions discussed yesterday and communicated to Rome. These questions cover the general desire for a precise statement of what Italy really wants. Anthony Eden of Great Britain visited Premiere Purre Laval late this afternoon to inquire about the answer, but it hadn't arrived.

"We're still waiting for the Italian reply," said a British spokesman to British and American correspondents this evening.

A very different picture was presented by an Italian spokesman at a general press conference assembled at his invitation an hour later "to make the situation clear." No precise questions had been submitted to Rome, he said; hence no answers were expected.

Daily Times 8-30-35 Longview, Washington

The Volunteers From New York U. S. A. For The Abyssinian Army

BORGER, TEX.
HERALD

NOV 5 1935

PEACE TALK

Evidently the war in Ethiopia and the near-war in Geneva are about over, and there is to begin the usual fighting over the terms of peace. A great battle may be pending in Ethiopia, but if it is fought it will be a mere incident in the general war situation. It was said in Italy that six months would be required to conquer the land of the blacks, and if the Italian drive lasts that long Mussolini will be in control of all the territory he wants.

First predictions about the course of the war and the relation of the League of Nations to it still hold good. The Italian drive is being made, Italy is winning with increasing difficulty due to the terrain, the league has done debating of no real consequence, and now the talk of peace terms is beginning.

At the beginning all the nations apparently are standing firmly by their positions. France is trying hard to get Britain and Italy together. Ethiopia, rapidly being occupied by the armies of Italy, is in no condition to do anything with Italy or the league except the best it can, and that probably is little.

The course of events may change rapidly, but now there is no indication that the league is any strong force in settling a war. It is probable that had Britain not taken the stand it did, even the talk of sanctions would not have been heard.

Race Problem - 1935

Abyssinia

Africa

Bible Tells Story Of How Ethiopia Became Christian After Crucifixion

Advertiser 10-7-35

By STEPHEN J. McDONOUGH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—(AP)—Ethiopia, land of strange contrasts, was one of the first civilized nations on earth.

It was the first Christian country; developed early a simple, legible and easily understandable language; and has successfully defended itself against conquests for about 7,000 years, according to Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Harrington has spent considerable time in the little African empire studying its language, habits and customs. His respect for it is matched only by his admiration for the people and the progress they have made.

Bible Reports Conversion

The record of the beginning of Ethiopia's conversion to Christianity is found in the Bible itself where the 27th verse of the eighth chapter of Acts relates that the Ethiopian minister of finance was converted by St. Philip five years after the crucifixion.

About 195 years later the entire country was Christian with a large priesthood and the Bible and other religious literature translated into Ethiopian, a language much older than the Hebrew in which the Bible was written, Dr. Harrington says. It has remained Christian down to the present.

Only once in its 30 centuries of existence has Ethiopia been threatened as it now is. About 1600 A. D. the Mohammedans conquered Egypt, changing the language and religion of that country, but their efforts to control Ethiopia were stopped. About 1100 B. C. the country paid tribute to Egypt but was only nominally under control of the pharaohs.

"Language Of The Free"

Because of this heritage of freedom, the Ethiopian refers to his tongue as "lesaawa geghez," meaning "language of the free," Dr. Harrington says.

"The Ethiopian language did not take the primitive Semitic alphabet over without change," he remarks. "The Ethiopian modification of that alphabet was a real invention.

"They reversed the order of writing to make it read from left to right, as in English, and materially simplified it by designating vowels by ticks in a definite order, a tick at one corner of a consonant figure meaning "A," at another corner "E" and so forth. In the old Hebrew, as in Arabic, vowels were written as cluttering dots outside the consonant letters."

Forms of the Ethiopian letters are also more like the proto-Semitic than the Biblical Hebrew, he explains. The present English "A" originally meant ox in Semitic and was the picture of the head of an ox. In Ethiopian it is "alf" but in the Biblical Hebrew it already had been corrupted into "aalef."

The original Ethiopian language, the most ancient branch of the Semitic tongue, gradually developed into seven modern dialects, in addition to being preserved itself as the official, sacred language of the Ethiopian church. These dialects are: Amharic (the official language of the emperor), Tigre, Harari, Argobba, Cafat, Hambat and Gurague, according to the ethnologist.

Dr. Harrington points out that the motto of Emperor Haile Selassie has been mistranslated to make him appear as the arrogant "Conquering Lion of Judah." As a matter of fact the motto, used at the head of all his public documents, is merely a testimonial of his ancestry, being "The Lion (An-be-sa) hath prevailed (Me-gha) from the tribe (Ze-'em-ne-ged) of Judah (Yehuda). Other interpertations than this Dr. Harrington scores as "absurd distortions." The motto merely indicates that the emperor is a direct descendant of King Solomon and Queen Sheba of the tribe of Judah, a line which is attested to also in the Book of Kings of the Bible.

Other mottoes of the emperor are "Zah-gha Ab-re-ham" meaning "Posterity of Abraham," and "Bat-ra Tse-yon" meaning "Staff of Zion." His own name, incidentally, written in Ethiopian, is "Hhay-leh Sel-lah-syeh" meaning "The Power of the Holy Trinity."

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA

Exploitation or Service?

[This is the second of two articles contrasting the older methods of getting and exploiting colonial empire with the League ideal of international co-operation in service. The first article was published last week.]

By J. L. Hammond

10-18-35

The world, anxious to re-establish itself on some other basis than that of negotiable prestige, has not escaped from the conditions in which prestige dominated diplomacy. On the contrary, the cult of prestige is preached and practised with a thoroughness that was impossible before the war had taught Governments what can be done by propaganda. The doctrine that all politics are economics misleads some observers into thinking that if we can get rid of economic nationalism we can draw the teeth of this passion. They seem to others to underestimate its force. How strong is that force we can see if we ask a single question—How often does a statesman dare to defy it?

One example stands out, and it is instructive. In February, 1881, Gladstone gave the Boers an armistice and peace after a British defeat at Majuba, because he held that a Great Power was not justified in using its strength merely to avenge defeat. He said at the time that no Government which was not a strong Government could have taken that decision, and that no Government could so act without using up a great deal of its strength. If an election had come soon afterwards it would certainly have been fatal to his party.

Nobody who was alive in the nineties, when what Mussolini calls "sacro egoismo" was dominant in England, will forget what a large part the rankling memory of Majuba played in exciting the evil passions of the hour. Yet what was the position of the country that gave that example of forbearance? She was the mistress of India; her servants were rulers in every continent; her fleets had no rival in any sea. Yet so nervous are men about prestige that most Englishmen believed that a nation with all this power in its hands, all this dignity in its position, lost something of its self-respect, and something of the respect of its neighbours, by a self-restraint that might under very different circumstances have looked like fear. If such a nation was so afraid of the contempt of others, so ready to think that generosity would be taken for weakness, on what a volcano of sensitive pride must those nations live who look out on a world in which their power is ambiguous, their importance uncertain, and their ambitions unsatisfied. There are two peoples at this moment—there may be others to-morrow—in which slighted pride and balked ambition provide material for any ruler who likes to mobilise national passion.

We have thus in the world the League of Nations representing the idea of public law, which reposes on an idea of equality, and these fierce ambitions and passions surviving from the causes of war and quarrel in the old world.

Beneath these ambitions there are two impulses, the impulse to use and exploit, and the impulse to direct and help. In the first adventures of empire the first impulse is the driving force; in the later history the second plays a part of growing importance. The difference is seen when we contrast Verres with Agricola; Hawkins in the West with Bentinck in the East; the early Spanish marauders who plundered and destroyed wherever they went and the best Spanish governors of the middle period in the West Indies who set their faces against cruelty and injustice. In modern times we have men like Peters who belonged to the first class, men like Lugard and Lyautey who belonged to the second, and men like Rhodes who belonged to both. The difference between the history of Kenya and the history of Nigeria shows the two impulses at work in the same empire at the same time. The career of Rhodes shows them at work in the same man. The distinction between the two impulses may suggest a clue to our problem. So far as the desire for empire is the desire for profit, a great step towards pacification can be taken by imposing Free Trade, but no economic settlement will solve the other problem, that of satisfying the honourable desire of powerful peoples to help the world by their own gifts of initiative and energy. It is to that desire that Mussolini appeals when he talks of reviving the glories of the Roman Empire.

It is not unnatural for Mussolini to use the Roman Empire when trying to excite the Italians with the spirit of Imperialism. For peoples that have a great past are apt to be sensitive about their present. Nothing irritated the Italians of last century more than the tendency of other peoples to look upon Italy not as a living nation but as a famous museum. But the analogy of the Roman Empire suggests another reflection. Is it not true to say that the place once occupied by the Roman Empire should be occupied to-day not by a single Power but by the League?

The last century of the Roman Republic was spent in anarchy, to do for this what the Roman Empire did for that world. But in exploitation, and war. The Roman Empire men from all parts of the world took part, men of different race and blood, united only in their sympathetic acceptance of certain common ideas about government. If the League is relatively good and Roman

Abyssinia

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Bible Tells Story Of How Ethiopia Became Christian After Crucifixion

Advertiser: 10-5-35

By STEPHEN J. McDONOUGH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—(AP)—Ethiopia, land of strange contrasts, was one of the first civilized nations on earth.

It was the first Christian country; developed early a simple, legible and easily understandable language; and has successfully defended itself against conquests for about 7,000 years, according to Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Harrington has spent considerable time in the little African empire studying its language, habits and customs. His respect for it is matched only by his admiration for the people and the progress they have made.

Bible Reports Conversion

The record of the beginning of Ethiopia's conversion to Christianity is found in the Bible itself where the 27th verse of the eighth chapter of Acts relates that the Ethiopian minister of finance was converted by St. Philip five years after the crucifixion.

About 195 years later the entire country was Christian with a large priesthood and the Bible and other religious literature translated into Ethiopian, a language much older than the Hebrew in which the Bible was written, Dr. Harrington says. It has remained Christian down to the present.

Only once in its 30 centuries of existence has Ethiopia been threatened as it now is. About 1600 A. D. the Mohammedans conquered Egypt, changing the language and religion of that country, but their efforts to control Ethiopia were stopped. About 1100 B. C. the country paid tribute to Egypt but was only nominally under control of the pharaohs.

"Language Of The Free"

Because of this heritage of freedom, the Ethiopian refers to his tongue as "lesaawa geghez," meaning "language of the free," Dr. Harrington says.

"The Ethiopian language did not take the primitive Semitic alphabet over without change," he remarks. "The Ethiopian modification of that alphabet was a real invention.

"They reversed the order of writing to make it read from left to right, as in English, and materially simplified it by designating vowels by ticks in a definite order, a tick at one corner of a consonant figure meaning "A," at another corner "E" and so forth. In the old Hebrew, as in Arabic, vowels were written as cluttering dots outside the consonant letters."

Forms of the Ethiopian letters are also more like the proto-Semitic than the Biblical Hebrew, he explains. The present English "A" originally meant ox in Semitic and was the picture of the head of an ox. In Ethiopian it is "alf" but in the Biblical Hebrew it already had been corrupted into "aalef."

The original Ethiopian language, the most ancient branch of the Semitic tongue, gradually developed into seven modern dialects, in addition to being preserved itself as the official, sacred language of the Ethiopian church. These dialects are: Amharic (the official language of the emperor), Tigre, Harari, Argobba, Cafat, Hambat and Gurague, according to the ethnologist.

Dr. Harrington points out that the motto of Emperor Haile Selassie has been mistranslated to make him appear as the arrogant "Conquering Lion of Judah." As a matter of fact the motto, used at the head of all his public documents, is merely a testimonial of his ancestry, being "The Lion (An-be-sa) hath prevailed (Me-gha) from the tribe (Ze-'em-ne-ged) of Judah (Yehuda). Other interpertations than this Dr. Harrington scores as "absurd distortions." The motto merely indicates that the emperor is a direct descendant of King Solomon and Queen Sheba of the tribe of Judah, a line which is attested to also in the Book of Kings of the Bible.

Other mottoes of the emperor are "Zah-gha Ab-re-ham" meaning "Posterity of Abraham," and "Bat-ra Tse-yon" meaning "Staff of Zion." His own name, incidentally, written in Ethiopian, is "Hhay-leh Sel-lah-syeh" meaning "The Power of the Holy Trinity."

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA

Exploitation or Service?

[This is the second of two articles contrasting the older methods of getting and exploiting colonial empire with the League ideal of international co-operation in service. The first article was published last week.]

By J. L. Hammond

Manchester Guardian Weekly 10-18-35

The world, anxious to re-establish itself on some other basis than that of negotiable prestige, has not escaped from the conditions in which prestige dominated diplomacy. On the contrary, the cult of prestige is preached and practised with a thoroughness that was impossible before the war had taught Governments what can be done by propaganda. The doctrine that all politics are economics misleads some observers into thinking that if we can get rid of economic nationalism we can draw the teeth of this passion. They seem to others to underestimate its force. How strong is that force we can see if we ask a single question—How often does a statesman dare to defy it?

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It is not unnatural for Mussolini to use the Roman Empire when trying to excite the Italians with the spirit of Imperialism. For peoples that have a great past are apt to be sensitive about their present. Nothing irritated the Italians of last century more than the tendency of other peoples to look upon Italy not as a living nation but as a famous museum. But the analogy of the Roman Empire suggests another reflection. Is it not true to say that the place once occupied by the Roman Empire should be occupied to-day not by a single Power but by the League?

The last century of the anarchy, to do for this what the Roman Empire did for that world. But in a Roman world took part, men of different race and blood, united only in their acceptance of certain common ideas about government. If the League is to play the same part as a composing and creative force, we have to bring into its active service that desire to gain glory by benefiting the world which is at once so honourable and so dangerous an element in the life of States. We have to find in the League the means of satisfying this instinct in peoples and men. So far as the

government of the weaker and backward races is concerned, there should ideally be only one Great Power, and that Power the League of Nations.

If such a revolution were possible, we should see men of all countries administering the African territories, not under a national flag but under the flag of the League of Nations, men differing in blood, race, and other respects but united in accepting a certain common standard, certain common ideas of justice and duty, ideas that we roughly call European. If it is retorted that this is a vague standard, we must remember that the standard already exists, for the League of Nations has to-day to decide whether that standard is observed by British, French, and South Africans in ruling Togoland, or Tanganyika, or Southwest Africa. Under this plan we should give to the good impulses of peoples, and to men with a taste for rule, a far wider opportunity than they possess to-day for serving the world. If we are proud of Lord Lugard, it is not merely because he was a great ruler; we are proud of him because he initiated new experiments and contributed new ideas about the government of African peoples. If we are proud of the British Empire, it is for the examples it has set and the lessons it has taught in a world where man has slowly become less savage and less selfish. With a common League of Nations service such ideas would pass quickly from place to place, and they would be studied in an international training college where French civil servants and British, Latin, and Scandinavian would learn from each other.

Some observers have believed that an experiment on these lines might be tried in one or two mandated territories without danger, and Mr. Toynbee in the "Spectator" has suggested that the League might co-operate in other ways in territories that are not now under mandates. Mr. Ramsay Muir has suggested the extension of the present mandate system to all such possessions. It may be that jealousies and practical difficulties are too strong for any large scheme of this kind. It is ominous that Lord Lugard has taken this view in a searching article in the "Times." His authority is almost overwhelming. Yet it is difficult to resist the suspicion that we are at a turning-point in history when only bold measures can save us, experiments that seem too daring for prudence. Mr. Fisher observes in his "History of Europe" that when Columbus lighted on the New World Europe had a great opportunity for co-operative statesmanship. Our present danger gives her another. If we knew how to take it we might rob the rivalries of nations of their perils and keep only their virtues. For nations would be rivals not in power but in culture, proud of the achievements that men praised at the Council of Constance rather than of the strength that they feared. It is perhaps a hopeful augury that the greatest of the benefactors of Europe amid the misery and confusion that have followed the Great War was not a statesman from one of her rich and powerful empires but the man whose Viking blood had conquered the dark North, son of a small and simple people, owning nothing but the mysteries of its mountains and the sagas of its seas.

Dignity Of Ethiopia Upheld In American Magazines

Courier 11-9-35 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Noted Writers Pay Fine Tribute to Haile Selassie, King of Kings—Lauds Queen and Princess.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — The attitude of American newspapers toward Ethiopia is now well known. But how has the last African Negro nation fared in American magazines—fared at the hands of interpretative writers who, on the whole, are supposed to be better trained, better informed, more cultured and more polite than the average newspaper correspondent?

In mid-summer, when Mussolini was rushing troops to Eritrea and loudly boasting of his intentions, Ignatus Phayre, a British observer who knows Italy and Ethiopia at first hand and who has met both Mussolini and Emperor Haile Selassie, wrote in Current History: "A grave and graceful figure is the little Emperor; a man of hieratic pose, speaking perfect French and even fair English. His one desire is to be left in peace, hoping by degrees to educate and uplift his very "mixed" peoples. He leans to white nationals who have no ulterior motives in regard to Abyssinia. Belgian and Swedish officers have drilled and modernized his army. Norwegian doctors and nurses staff new hospitals copied from those the Emperor saw in Paris and London during his European tour in 1924. A Swiss jurist advises his Courts. To American engineers the Emperor looks for roads and bridges in the chief towns. His prospecting geologists are either Germans or Anglo-Egyptians. And after years of doubt and hesitation, the building of the famous barrage works at Lake Tsana, in the Gojam mountains, was entrusted to the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York."

Richard Halliburton, author of "New Worlds to Conquer," "The Flying Carpet," etc., wrote in the Baltimore Sun Magazine: "His Ethiopian Majesty has only one wife, to whom he has been married 21 years. She entered behind him, a plump, quiet, motherly woman with no interest whatsoever in affairs of state. Behind her came the Princess Royal, 20 years old, with a most aristocratic face, and wearing a European dinner gown. Having spent her life in English and Swiss schools, she speaks English, German and French without accent; plays Debussy on the piano, and has graceful manners that would distinguish her anywhere. Unmistakably she is a royal princess, conscious of the tradition that she is descended straight from King Solomon.

"The King, behind his charming social exterior, looked none too happy as we sat down to dinner. He knew that at that moment 100,000 Italian soldiers were massing at his frontiers, and 1,000 airplanes standing by laden with bombs. He knew that Abyssinia had no champions in Europe, and that Italy was merely waiting on the weather before launching her attack * * *"

In a second article in Current History, Ignatius Phayre, who has consistently shown sympathy for Ethiopia, writes: "Ethiopian soldiers are incredibly mobile. They do not march so much as run. No commissariat hampers these sinewy tribesmen, who have servants and mules to follow with provisions where any man can get a foothold. In Italy's last invasion, Menelik's Ethiopian hordes, 90,000 strong, had an uncanny way of appearing out of the blue, attacking ferociously, then vanishing again. They utterly humbled the flag of Savoy, and made Menelik II the most courted monarch that has yet reigned in Africa * * *"

The Literary Digest featured Emperor Haile Selassie mounted on a white charger on its front cover, and in the same issue, on an inside page, carried a photograph of a "machine-gun squad of Ethiopian Army in training near Harrar."

A high note of perfidy came from Colonel E. M. House, a Texan and adviser to Woodrow Wilson, founder of the League of Nations which has taken more drastic action than ever before to save Ethiopia. Col House wrote in Liberty (of all places): "The legions marching into Africa may lay the foundation for a new Roman Empire great enough to give the Italian people a chance to breathe. If Mussolini succeeds, Italy will expand in Africa without exploding in Europe." Then the Colonel adds, perhaps facetiously, "Let us hope that this may be done without improperly exploiting the rights of other people."

RACE PICKETERS ASSAULT BUYERS AT FOOD STORES

Defender 11-2-35

Repercussion Of African Conflict Planned

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 1—The wide-spread resentment against the Mussolini attack on Ethiopia was turned into false channels here this week when groups of Race people began picketing small grocery stores operated by Italian-Americans. Race members who attempted to make purchases at these stores were beaten by the pickets.

Police Chief Hollums attributed the boycott to "Communist agitation," but it is known that the boycott has been instigated by officials of a grocery chain, which seeks the business of the Italian-American stores, and by remnants of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan has always sought to foment prejudice against the foreign-born, especially the Italian-Americans, whom it calls "dagoes."

The Communist party has answered the boycott of the Italian-American stores with an appeal to Race people to boycott Italian-made goods but not the small Italian-American stores. These little Italian grocers, the party pointed out, fled to American shores to escape the exploitation and persecution of the Italian ruling class.

Many of them, it is shown, are sympathetic to the struggle of the Ethiopian people and are vigorous enemies of fascism and war. The party has called on the Race people and the Italian Americans to make common cause against Mussolini and his robber war, and for the defense of peace and Ethiopia.

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

IL DUCE WARNS NATIONS TO KEEP OUT OF QUARREL

Constitution

Italy Ready for "Any Eventuality" and Will Settle Own Troubles, He Declares.

5-15-35

Full Text of Mussolini's Address in Page 16.

ROME, May 14.—(AP)—Benito Mussolini, declaring Italy "ready for any eventuality," today warned other nations to keep hands off Italy's quarrel with Ethiopia.

No one except Italy, he said in an impromptu speech to the senate, "can be the judge in this most delicate matter."

Denying Great Britain and France had taken diplomatic action to prevent Italo-Ethiopian conflict, the fascist chieftain said those nations need not be alarmed lest Italy weaken herself in Europe by sending thousands upon thousands of troops into Africa.

"We shall maintain under arms for all the time necessary," he declared, "the three classes of 1911, 1913 and 1914. Moreover, another class, that of 1912, is in reserve and ready."

Even as the senators shouted their approval of Il Duce's militant words, mobilization orders went out to parts of the class of 1912 and army headquarters indicated the nation's men under arms would be pushed almost to the million mark by the end of the week.

"I believe a total of 800,000 to 900,000 soldiers is sufficient to guarantee our security," Mussolini told the cheering senators.

"Perfectly Trained."

"They are men perfectly trained, with morale which it is no exaggeration to say is superb.

"They are equipped with the most modern weapons made in our war industries which—I am revealing no secret—have been working full time for some months."

Replying to critics who objected to Italy's weakening herself by sending forces to East Africa, the premier said:

"It is precisely in order to be tranquilly secure in Europe that we intend to have our backs completely protected in Africa."

Listeners said they took that reference to be Britain's and France's reported diplomatic steps to induce Italy to accept conciliation of the dispute, instead of leaving it for the League of Nations to handle.

In any case the government today named two of its ablest diplomats Count Luigi Marescotti Aldrovandi, former ambassador to Germany and Argentina, and Grand Officer Raffaele Montagna, former representative at The Hague, to serve on the conciliation committee provided in the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928.

Before Mussolini spoke, Alessandro Lessona, under-secretary for colonies, declared the senate could be "certain the fascist government will carry out its duty" in the Ethiopian crisis and repeated his previous charge that Emperor Haile Selassie had mobilized troops along the border between Ethiopia and Italy's African colony.

Haile Selassie's latest note to the League of Nations declared "absolutely false" that charge.

A government spokesman, commenting on orders issued to the class of 1912, said only those having special qualifications were called for immediate service, the rest being held in reserve. He made reference to Ethiopia's "evident attitude of hostility."

ITALY WOULD LINK AFRICAN COLONIES

Times

Her Aim Held to Be Conquest of Strip Joining Eritrea to Somaliland.

5-19-35

WAR IN INTERIOR AVOIDED

New York, May

Goal Could Be Attained Without Attacking Country Experts Say Is Impregnable.

By AUGUR.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—People who study maps and books of reference and who know a great deal about rainfall and water levels in Northeast Africa shake their heads when the chances of an Italian campaign against Abyssinia are discussed. Military experts shake their heads, too. They speak at length about hills and defiles, which can be held by a couple of men with a machine gun, and of the natural advantage possessed by the Abyssinia warrior over the unacclimated Italian soldier.

Now, all these obstacles probably exist, and it is possible that they really are more formidable than the wise men say. Yet all this criticism presupposes one thing: That the Italians will embark upon an expedition into the interior of the mountainous Abyssinian plateau. Premier Mussolini's intentions in this respect have not been revealed.

There are reasons to suppose, however, that the Italian plan, in the first place, is not to strike at the heart of Abyssinia at all. If we look at the accompanying map we see that the Italian colonies—Eritrea on the Red Sea and Somaliland on the coast of the Indian Ocean—represent narrow strips of territory, situated at a right angle to each other. Coastwise no direct contact exists between the two, because of the interference of French Jibuti and British Somaliland. The interior is under Abyssinian sovereignty. The only practicable line of communications on a large scale between landlocked Abyssinia and the open sea is the railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa.

French Won Monopoly.

The French, when they obtained the concession for the railway from the Abyssinian Government, secured also exclusive rights to exploit the economic resources of the country on both sides of it and especially in the border province of Harar. For this when in 1908 Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to delimit their zones of economic influence in Abyssinia, the Italians claimed and were given a strip that establishes communication between Eritrea and Somaliland. Roughly, it represents a curved segment with its incurvature toward the west so as to come round the bulge of the French zone of influence, around and along the railway line. The British zone was situated outside the Italian segment.

This peculiar combination, caused by the existence of the French concession, explains the otherwise incomprehensible fact that Lake Tsana, the headwaters of the Nile, which lies nearer to the Egypt-Sudan border, falls into the Italian zone.

But on Jan. 9 Pierre Laval, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, concluded with Signor Mussolini in Rome an agreement for the settlement of points of difference between their two countries. The part of the settlement that gave most satisfaction to the Italians was the secret protocol for the rearrangement of the zones of influence in Abyssinia.

New Territorial Aims.

Not only did the French concede to the Italians an important participation in the capital of the railway company, but they also agreed to reduce their special rights in Harar considerably. Thus the Italian Government now considers itself in a position to plan the creation of a direct territorial connection between Eritrea and Somaliland. It desires eventually to surrender the zone as drawn under the treaty of 1908 and to substitute for it a more natural arrangement, not in the western, but in the eastern part of Abyssinia. A look at the map will explain the situation.

Abyssinia is not a politically or ethnographically homogeneous State. A central plateau is inhabited by a group of dominant tribes which have imposed their rule in a more or less loose way upon the populations of the surrounding provinces. These populations not only are of a different race than the Amhara—the original Abyssinians—but they themselves fall into several racial group widely differing one from the other. Emperor Haile Selassie has been working hard to destroy the power of provincial feudal lords (ras) and organize a central modern government. The first part he has realized to a certain extent, but the second part has not been fulfilled.

The Italians do not seem to have any intention of bearding the Ethiopian Emperor in his strong hold in the interior with a large expedition. Their plan instead apparently is to move from Eritrea and Somaliland simultaneously parallel to the borders of French Jibuti and British Somaliland, so as to cut the railway line somewhere in the neighborhood of the town of Harar, establish themselves there in a strong base position and await developments. They argue that in this manner Abyssinia will find herself cut off from all direct communication with the outer world. While the Italians will proceed to consolidate their position, it will be for the Abyssinians to advance and challenge them, an enterprise for which the native forces, however bellicose, may neither be trained nor sufficiently armed.

Air Raids on Capital.

Meanwhile the Italian air force, flying over natural obstacles and local ambushes, can strike at Addis Ababa itself, as well as at several other points, where the Abyssinians are known to have installed depots and rudimentary munition works.

Whatever the ultimate outcome may be, the experts are obliged to confess that in this manner some of their standard criticism is overcome, so to say, by a flanking movement. The enterprise still remains a gamble, of course. Still it is possible, if the Italians have the means and the stamina to carry it out.

Naturally, in discussing the technical possibilities of the Italian plan, we have not gone into the question of right or wrong, neither have we taken into account the complications that will arise at Geneva, because both Italy and Abyssinia are members of the League of Nations, to which Great Britain and France, the two powers also interested in the Abyssinian problem, also belong.

ITALY'S HOPE OF GAIN IN AFRICA IS RISING

Enthusiasm for an Abyssinian Adventure Grows Despite Vagueness as to Aim.

RETREAT HELD IMPOSSIBLE

Mussolini Must Press Forward or Disappoint His Nation—Keeps Plans Guarded.

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 19.—Only one man knows precisely what Italy hopes to achieve by her increasingly portentous concentration of forces in East Africa, or how far she will go to attain her objectives. So far he has not disclosed his plans to discreet but insistent inquiries from London and Paris.

Although no official representations have been or will be made, it is no secret here that the French and British Governments are employing all resources of friendly diplomacy to discover Premier Mussolini's aims and intentions.

The atmosphere of Rome is thick with questions and conjectures. Here one sees best how completely the original dispute over the Ualual wells has been lost sight of in a far bigger enterprise and how national feeling, at first indifferent, has been stirred up to a point where disappointment will be widespread if nothing comes of this mighty manifestation of Italian will.

Every Village Interested.

Abyssinia is almost the sole topic of conversation. Newly issued maps of East Africa are snapped up as soon as they appear in the news kiosks. Two months ago Somaliland

contained only 2,000 Italians to a native population of 1,000,000 and Eritrea 5,000 to 600,000. Today every village in Italy has a son in one or the other of thes tropic colonies.

From hitherto unheard of places—Massaua, Asmara, Magadiscio—they send postcards home reporting the water ration of one liter daily but "everything is fine."

Obviously the government has gone too far to retreat. Signor Mussolini's speech to the Senate and the appointment of two Italian members of the commission of conciliation forestall action on the Abyssinian appeal at the League of Nations Council meeting. This relieves the embarrassment of the English and French, but the League faces a greater embarrassment if Italy decides to turn the tables by demanding a full inquiry covering not only the frontier incidents leading to the present tension but the whole question of the competence of the Addis Ababa government to control outlying tribes, curb slave raids and the slave traffic and in general fulfill the obligations incumbent upon a member of the League of Nations. This step is among the possibilities now discussed here.

The understand Italy's belligerent attitude, so disproportionate to the apparent issues involved, it is necessary to recall that until this year Ethiopia was in Africa what the Balkans were in Europe—a theatre of bitter post-war rivalry between France and Italy.

Against British objections France sponsored the admission of Abyssinia to the League to block the designs of Italy, for fifty years coveting a protectorate over practically the only African territory not parceled out among other European powers. Cornered, Italy was obliged to acquiesce in Abyssinian membership lest she lose the advantages of her policy of friendly cooperation with the Emperor in peaceful penetration of Ethiopia. This policy, Italians claim, was constantly undermined by France until the two countries buried the hatchet last January.

Italy's Hands Freed.

The Rome agreement changed the situation in Africa as in Europe. While formally reiterating the old tripartite pledge of Great Britain, France and Italy and guaranteeing the status quo in Ethiopia, tacitly it recognized an Italian sphere of influence in East Africa.

From the moment the pact was signed, Rome stiffened her attitude toward Addis Ababa. First, General Emilio de Bono was dispatched to Asmara as high commissioner to persuade the Emperor to fall in with the Italian plans. Followed a spectacular display of force, turning Premier Mussolini's independent line in Africa into a headline.

Where that line leads is evident. In official circles it is frankly admitted Italy wants more than security for a vaguely defined colonial frontier abutting on 1,100 miles of Ethiopian territory. She wants to link up these widely separated coastal colonies and provide an economic hinterland. She wants increases in the habitable area for colonization, found only in the highlands, and safety for colonists. Colonization, however, is not the primary aim. It is difficult to attract settlers to the existing colonies, either Libyan or East African. Reclaiming the desert is a slow, ruinously expensive process.

What Italy wants most from Abyssinia are exclusive rights to exploit her natural wealth and develop markets for home manufactures. Raw materials plus outlets for goods are far more valuable than space for overcrowded countries like Italy and Germany.

Many Italians doubt the existence of reputed gold, platinum and copper buried in Abyssinian soil. If the country is worth anything, they argue, Britain would not have let it go after the Napier expedition of 1868. They remember the illusory oil and mineral wealth they were led to expect from Albania when the Tirana treaty established a zone of influence across the Adriatic.

Left Over, but Italy Wants It.

Abyssinia is regarded as a left-over already penetrated by the Japanese and coveted by Germany as a dumping ground. Anyway, it is the only empire now available. In their present rynamic mood the government and the people are determined to take a share of the dark continent that Italy was too weak and disunited or lacking in foresight to take thirty years ago.

The European picture has radically changed since the African adventure was projected. The change complicates the situation but does not affect Signor Mussolini's plan. German rearmament makes the Italian forces more important in Europe at the same time it served warning the Reich is again in the field for colonies. Therefore, Signor Mussolini has greater reason to go ahead and less reason to fear interference from France and Britain.

Some observers believe, with an American Army officer touring Italy this week, that East Africa is being used as a practice ground to test the mettle of the untried military machine created by the Fascist régime. Others think the movement of workers and troops is an emigration drive to populate the colonies.

The truth is that Signor Mussolini is seizing the opportunity to inaugurate the second phase of his program. Collecting an empire is a riskier business than reforming a nation. But the die is cast. Sooner or later the Fascist State was bound to strike out for a Roman Empire.

To all this should be added that Rome is less nervous than Paris or Berlin. No Italian really believes the Abyssinian dispute will lead to war. The people have faith in their Premier and his new technique, which is to get what you want by threatening war.

ITALIANS DEFEAT ETHIOPIAN TROOPS

Telegraph

Battle on Frontier Resulted in One Killed and Several Wounded, Report Says

3-26-35

ROME, March 25 (AP)—A pitched battle between Ethiopian and Italian troops on the frontier of Eritrea was described today in a government communique.

The action took place during the night of March 23, the announcement said. One Ethiopian was killed and several were wounded.

News of the new incident ni the strained Italo-Ethiopian relations was published shortly after Negradas Yesus, Ethiopian minister, gave out a communique from Addis Ababa announcing Ethiopian troops are no longer concentrated along the borders of Italy's colonies in East Africa.

This, he asserted, was proof of "Ethiopia's strong wish for peace now, as always."

The armed clash of March 23 was the first to occur on the Eritrean frontier since the present tension, the others having been near the undefined frontier of Italian Somaliland.

The Italian communique said a band of armed Ethiopians 300 meters inside the Italian border fired on an Italian patrol when ordered to withdraw behind their own frontier. The Italians returned the fire and after a brisk skirmish the Ethiopians fled, it was announced.

The Ethiopian announcement declared "even in the face of danger to Ethiopia's independence, owing to the vast military measures of Italy, Ethiopia wishes to confide wholly her just cause to the League of Nations."

Premier Mussolini has sent thousands of troops and stores of war materials to East Africa in recent weeks.

ETHIOPIAN WOMEN CALLED TO COLORS

Constitution 4-15-35

Selassie Decrees Obligatory Military Service, But Extent Is Unknown.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 14.—(AP) — Black-bearded Emperor Haile Selassie announced today the introduction of obligatory military service, including both men and women.

The move was regarded as part of Ethiopia's answer to concentration of Italian troops in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The extent of the added military service was not specified.

In drafting women as well as men it was made plain that female military tasks will be confined to nursing and the like, with little probability that women would be actualy trained for fighting.

Ethiopia was obviously still somewhat nervous regarding the dispute with Italy, now in the hands of the League of Nations for settlement at the request of Ethiopia after direct negotiations had been broken off.

While hoping that a "just decision would be reached it was stated in official quarters that a "state of defense" will be declared if no agreement materializes.

The most recent nation to join the ranks of those preparing against the eventuality of war, Ethiopia's emperor has stated without equivocation that his nation is ready to repel any and all aggressive advances upon its soil.

Figures as to the possible strength of an Ethiopian army have ranged as high as 1,000,000 men, all hardened folk for whom the transformation from peaceful citizens to soldiers would be comparatively simple.

Italy now has upwards of 30,000 men on African soil. Mussolini's troops are building roads toward the Ethiopian frontiers, where border clashes have caused the existing trouble.

As recently as April 4, Emperor Haile Selassie was reported to be moving 100.000 well-armed and well-equipped troops closer to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, with the declaration that the military movements were purely "precautionary."

Fired by Reports of Ethiopian Agression, Il Duce Sends More Troops

Telegraph

ROME, June 4 (AP)—The naval ministry tonight called 2,000 petty officers and specialized sailors from all classes to help transport the steady stream of troops and workmen flowing to East Africa.

Fired by reports of two new "incidents" along the Italo-Ethiopian frontier in Africa, Rome newspapers this afternoon said flatly there could be no compromise in the conflict.

An official communique published today charged Ethiopian forces with attacking Italian native forces on the Eritrean border last Friday, killing 30, and driving off several thousand head of cattle as they withdrew.

The statement also said 30 armed Ethiopians were repulsed with unascertained casualties after attempting to invade the Italian military zone near Gublei in Italian Somaliland.

Militant Tone Adopted

Although official quarters asserted the new conflicts need not necessarily prove to be the starting signal for the immense war machine Benito Mussolini has assembled in Africa, the Italian newspaper comment was distinctly militant.

Front page editorials asserted the situation must be carried forward to its logical conclusion. Lavoro Fascista said:

"The fact that Italy has consented to the procedure of conciliation does not change the substance of things.

"The Italo-Ethiopian conflict is a conflict which, like all fundamental historic conflicts, can have only a total solution—that, is either the total defeat of the Ethiopian agression, with consequent full recognition of Italy's rights of carrying civilization into Africa, or total renunciation by Italy of any political task whatsoever in Africa.

"Ethiopia, with her innumerable aggressions, has [illegible] peace and rendered friendship impossible. It is therefore logical to ask if it is not the case for Italy to denounce the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928 and resume her liberty of action."

Meanwhile, three more steamships sailed for East Africa carrying soldiers and workers. The Siculo left Genoa with 140 workmen aboard, the Meranda sailed from Naples with 155 soldiers and the Sturla put out from Leghorn with several hundred workmen.

35 FACE TRIAL FOR PROTEST ON ETHIOPIAN WAR

Chicago Bd. 6-2-35

Judge McCarry Scheduled To Hear Charges

Thirty-five persons of both races, opponents of Mussolini's robber war against Ethiopia, will go on trial Monday for demonstrating against Italy's actions. The trial will be held in Municipal Judge Eugene McCarry's court.

The 35, among whom are nine women, were arrested on 47th St. and Prairie avenue in August when they attempted to mass a peaceful parade of protest. Led by the "Red Squad," under Lieut. Make Mills, police attacked demonstrators and bystanders alike, arresting more than 500 persons. Almost all seized were beaten, crammed into crowded cells, and held for hours.

Police refused to place charges against those held until militant organizations' attorneys forced them to do so. Thirty-five were charged with disorderly conduct and unlawful assembly, the others seized being released without charges, after being held from four to eighteen hours without being allowed to communicate with friends or counsel.

The International Labor Defense secured bail, won the release of all booked and is conducting their defense. It has four attorneys on the case, but only a court room full of opponents of Il Duce's imperialism will assure the acquittal of these defendants.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Abyssinia

Italian Army Movies 'Sell Out' in Ethiopia

This is the second in a series of dispatches mailed from Addis Ababa by Pierre Van Paassen, The Constitution's European correspondent now on the Ethiopian front. The series will appear in The Constitution every day this week.

Atlanta, Ga

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

ADDIS ABABA.—(By Mail.)—Two of the four movie houses in Addis Ababa are running an Italian newsreel showing some recent gigantic preparedness parade in Rome. It is almost impossible to get in. Seats have been sold out weeks in advance and the lineup before the theaters is a permanent feature of the street life these days. I hear that thousands of tribesmen from the interior are coming to the capital to watch this picture. The nobles and provincial governors, the army commanders and rases have all seen it. Haili Sellassie and the imperial family saw the film in a command performance at the palace.

I finally battled my way into the nickelodeon today after a two-hour struggle in the hot sun alternated by a drenching downpour of rain. I wanted to see the reaction of the populace in the presence of those eloquent images which speak louder than words about Italy's formidable military strength.

I must confess that I was not only disappointed, I was puzzled. I learned nothing. There wasn't a whisper of comment in all that crowd. The audience was as silent as a church congregation during prayer. Not a word. Not a shout. Not even a boo when the face of Mussolini was thrown on the screen. Were these Abyssinians paralyzed with fear? Were they sitting there flabbergasted with stupefaction as heavy artillery, great, monstrous tanks and armored cars, dense masses of steel-helmed infantry, an endless procession of cavalry, filed by slowly before their eyes?

Made No Visible Impression.

Maybe they thought is was only a fairy tale put on by a bunch of actors? Still the crowd on the sidewalk in the picture cheered and cheered and clapped their hands. That sounded real enough. The flocks of battle-planes and the low-flying bombers of the Italian air force filled the theater with a roar of thunder, frightening, menacing. But nobody stirred. I could make head nor tail of it. That the spectators were not insensible to emotions and did not hesitate to give vent to their feelings became clear enough, however, with the next film when we saw the little crown prince of Belgium, Baudouin, on the screen taking his seat on the official tribuna in Brussels at the opening of the great exposition in that city and hold a bouquet of flowers under the nose of the little sister, Charlotte, and when she sniffed delightedly, shove the flowers unconventionally in the face of the dignified generals, Burgomaster Max and King Leopold himself.

A pleased, natural ripple of laughter passed through the audience at the sight of the Brussels incident but no matter whether Mussolini stood or sat, or drew himself up in one of his dictatorial poses and flung out his arms, clenched his fists and screwed up the muscles of his face in talking realism to the blackshirts, nothing of all that fizzed on the Addis Ababian audience. They showed no anger, no amazement, no fright, no amusement, nothing. But you could have heard a pin drop.

Italian Officers Attend.

Strange, I thought, but Paris audiences betray no emotion either when newsreels from Germany show Hitler haranguing an endless field of motionless coal-scuttle helmets or when he passes a division of the reichswehr in review. In France I know the secret. The Parisians are either kind of mesmerized with the Teutonic war display or they shrug their shoulder while sighing: "What else can you expect from those Germans? They are back at their old game. It's from us they will try to collect the money for all this in the end."

To beat it all, I noticed that several young attaches of the Italian legation had been in the audience to watch the Mussolini show on the screen. A car with the green, white red pennant of Italy stood before the theater. I watched who got in: three young men in pea-colored uniforms, jeweled daggers swinging by their sides and wearing the regulation black shirt. They came through the lobby with a certain ostentation, a bit swaggering, aware of their own somewhat incongruous presence in this place.

Treated With Respect.

The white and black-robed Abyssinians gave them plenty of elbow room, respectfully moved out of their way even. But I saw no display of hostility to these very potential enemies, not even a furious look. This was very remarkable and I thought of what would happen in Rome under similar circumstances if three Abyssinians in native costume should be stepping out of a theater on the Corso. The Ethiopian minister in Rome, although he dresses in up-to-date European style, dare not show himself on the streets, the Italian government itself having informed him that it cannot guarantee his safety in public "given the present state of popular sentiment," and his home is under heavy guard.

There has not been a single demonstration in front of the Italian legation in Addis Ababa. Once when the contents of Mussolini's flamboyant speech about "the backward peoples of Africa, the age-old enemies of Rome who must be put down and civilized" became known, the Abyssinian government felt that the Italian legation might need some extra protection and sent a company of soldiers over. But nothing followed. The people remained calm and tranquil and tens of thousands heeded the call to go to church and pray the more ardently for peace after the Duce's threat.

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THE ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE.

Olanga, Lasenta
Olmesikhanu
8-23-35

Recently it was reported in the Press, that an English M. P. was challenged to a duel. Naturally, he rejected the challenge, for the simple reason that it was an obsolete and a barbarous method of settling a dispute. This was given prominence in the Press because it was a very rare occurence, as now-a-days things have progressed so much, that it is no longer necessary to adopt barbarous methods. But one wonders why war has not been discarded. Is not wholesale massacre of thousands of innocent humans a barbarous thing?

After the Great War, Nations shocked by the disastrous result, formed the League of Nations to avoid any such disaster in future. Despite its efforts, skirmishes have occurred, but all ended without serious results. To-day another dispute between Abyssinia and Italy has arisen, and the attention of the world is attracted towards the fateful Conference that is being held to avoid war by settling the dispute peacefully. Whether it will succeed in doing so is still to be seen, but the activities of the parties concerned and remarks of great authorities go on to prove, that there is a greater probability of war than peace.

If this dispute ends in war it is difficult to say which party will be victorious. Italy has over a million men scientifically trained and armed, ready to enter the field. She also has the advantage of thousands of military planes and other equipments by the aid of which she expects to have the Abyssinians at her mercy. Although her army is much superior to that of Abyssinia, there is no doubt that she will have to overcome many obstacles. Owing to the precipitous nature of the country her tractors and "tanks" will be almost useless, and as the country has no seacoast she is quite safe from naval bombardment. The question of food and water supply is also a problem that will have to be solved with much difficulty and expense.

The Abyssinian army, although not so scientifically equipped, like the Italian, is well armed with modern weapons, and as they are well used to the precipitous nature of their country, and accustomed to the burning heat of the lowlands, to the icy cold of the barren summits, there is no doubt that their movements will be much superior to that of their enemies. An army in its own country does not run as great a risk as would be the case in a foreign country. Even history proves that at times even uncivilised nations have held their own against the attack of civilised and well equipped armies.

Some of the great Powers have tried, and are still trying to settle this dispute peacefully, whilst others have not voiced their opinions. Should war result, will all the great Powers of the world remain neutral, or will they go to war? Whether the Italians succeed, or the Abyssinians gain a decisive victory, similar to the one they did against the Italians in 1896, there is no doubt that thousands, if not millions, of lives will be lost, and the result will not only depress the countries concerned but nearly every other in the world.

ETHEOPIANS AND THEIR RULER.

Olanga
Lasenta
8-14-35

Sir,

Many Abyssinians say that since their country was Ethiopia in the time of their Queen's visit to Solomon, they rightly prefer that geographical designation to the one favoured by recent map-makers. Ethiopia is to them more dignified than Abyssinia. His Majesty Haile Selassie the First, King of Kings of Ethiopina, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, was crowned on the second day of November, 1930, and is forty four yeras of age. He is slight of build, and of a decidedly Semitic cast of countenance, which is enhanced by a full beard and and a mustache. His personality is pa.ticularly engaging and he is famous for his hospitality. French he speaks well, English, a little. His Majesty has progressive ideas ideas for modernising the ancient and richly endowed empire over which he rules.

Ethiopia claims to be the oldest Christian sovereign State. The teachings of Christ were introduced about A D. 330 by two ship - wrecked Phoenician youths, Frumentius and Aedesius. The former was in time consecrated by the head of the Coptic Church in Alexandria as Bishop of Axum. He comes down to posterity as Saint Frumentius. Before tpey became Christians, the ruling classes of Ethiopians were adherents of Judaism. Their present church ceremonial retains many traces of that great and venerable religion.

The united Ethiopians have never been beaten in war. The only foreign invasion of their country which did not come to grief was that led by Lord Napier. His success was based to an important extent upon the large faction in Ethiopia which allied itself with him as a means of defeating Theodore. Napier took back with him to England one of the Ethiopian royal crowns aa well as priceless manuscripts and related material. Many of these relics are in the British Museum and are of intense interest to Ethiopian scholars. A gracious British gesture of recent years was the return to Ethiopia of Theodore's thrown and crown. The country is surrounded by the colonial possessions of Great Britan, France and Italy. The Blue Nile--like our Black Mtolozi-- so named from the dark colour of its silt laden waters, has its source at Lake Tsana. This river in mighty flood from the heavy summer rains in the Ethiopean mountains dams the flow of the White Nile (White Imfolozi in Zululand) at its junction near Khartoum and carries directly to the inundated fields and gardens of Egypt its load of rich and life--giving Ethiopian soil.

This Ethiopian contribution represents much of the water and most of the rich silt upon which Egypt depends for Agricultural prosperity, so much so that the control of the Blue Nile has become an outstanding problem, not only of Egyptian, but of international concern. In the Italo-Abyssinian dispute Great Britain therefore is indirectly interested, and if Signor Mussolini persists in coercing Ethiopia to war, England may reluctantly be drawn in.

JOSIAH MAPHUMULO.

Kwa Qedumhawu,
Esidunjini.

ITALY.

Signor Mussolini made an important statement last Friday on the Italo-Abyssinian situation. Among other things he said: "I cannot believe that Italy's action in Ethiopia, which partakes of a purely local and colonial character, can influence as is asserted in some matters —the development of the policy of European collaboration to which Italy has given her entire adherence. Britain, in the Protocols of 1891 and 1894, recognised that almost the whole of Ethiopia was included in the sphere of Italian influence, and these Protocols are still in force. Britain's interests in the head waters of the Nile are likewise specially recognised in the Accord reached in 1925 between the British Ambassador and myself. Britain's local interests in Ethiopia, therefore, are safeguarded."

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA

Daily Express

Approaching the War Path

8-30-35

DETERMINED PREPARATION IN BOTH COUNTRIES

Sunday Express

The Italo-Abyssinian dispute continues to engage the serious attention of statesmen and politicians throughout the civilised world. The League of Nations whose continued existence as an effective international organisation for the maintenance of world peace is considered to be mainly dependent on the issue of the negotiations still proceeding for the peaceful settlement of the dispute, carries on its work with unrelaxed energy in spite of the break-down of the recent Paris talks. The meeting of the League Council which takes place on September 4, is being eagerly looked forward to, as it is expected that it may still be possible to achieve something at that meeting which will open a way towards the clearing up of the war cloud now settling with menacing rapidity on the East African Negro Empire.

Meanwhile hectic preparations for war proceed apace both in Italy and Ethiopia. The war fever has even extended to the United States where the negro element seems to be in active sympathy with Abyssinia.

The accompanying picture shows a group of Negro American volunteers from New York who have offered themselves for training as pilots to serve in the Abyssinian Army in the event of War between that country and Italy. Six of these are men and one a woman whose intention is to form a flying Red Cross Corps in the service of Abyssinia.

On the other hand, Italian troops have been pouring into East Africa in large numbers during the last few weeks, but the climate does not seem to be too favourable to them. They have suffered terribly from the heat to which a considerable number have succumbed, while several thousands have been placed on the sick list.

In another page a picture is shown of a patient (Italian Solider) being carried from the lazaret in order to be sent back home to Italy.

It is still being sincerely hoped that something may emerge from the peace efforts of the League and its constituent Powers to save the situation and avert the catastrophe that is certain to resulting from the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia, both of whom are members of the League.

Race Problem—1935

Africa

Abyssinia

INTERNATIONAL REGIME: NO ITALIAN DOMINATION

From our own Correspondent

GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Committee of Five met this morning and put the finishing touches to the "suggestions suitable for forming a basis for negotiations" to be submitted to the Italians and Abyssinians. It is semi-officially stated that no changes were made in the scheme this morning and that it was merely a question of the final wording.

Señor de Madariaga, chairman of the committee, saw Baron Aloisi and then Mr. Tecle Hawariat early this evening and communicated the "suggestions" to them. They were asked to reply as quickly as possible. The committee will meet again at 10 30 to-morrow morning to hear the results of Señor de Madariaga's interviews with the representatives of the two parties.

It was reported this afternoon that Baron Aloisi would leave for Rome to-morrow morning, taking with him the proposals of the Committee of Five. (The Italian Cabinet meets on Saturday.) The report has not yet been confirmed. Should it prove to be true, it would be an indication of a more reasonable attitude at any rate on the part of the Italian Delegation. Should Signor Mussolini consent to negotiations, no doubt he will try to obtain modifications in the scheme of such kind as to give Italy a preponderant situation in Abyssinia. Among other things, they would no doubt attempt to get an Italian appointed as "general commissioner," "principal adviser," or whatever the delegate to be appointed by the League is called.

This delegate and the other advisers will be for all practical purposes a Government of Abyssinia, for they will have under their control the international police, the national finances, and other public services.

The Emperor of Abyssinia would no doubt refuse to agree to the appointment of an Italian as delegate of the League.

I understand that the view of the British Delegation is that the delegate should not be a national of Great Britain, France, or Italy, although unfortunately the proviso to that effect was, as was said in my message last night, eliminated from the scheme by the Committee of Five yesterday.

The scheme is to a great extent an outline, leaving many details to be filled in. For example, it leaves open the composition of the international police and does not say what countries are to be represented in it, or in what proportion. Mussolini would no doubt ask that Italians should preponderate in the international police, or even that it should be entirely officered by Italians, as was proposed by certain members of the Committee of Five. He would also, no doubt, ask for a preponderance of Italians among the various advisers.

It is said in British official quarters that Great Britain will not consent to any Italian preponderance, and will insist that the regime shall be thoroughly international and that Italy shall participate in it on an equal footing with other Great Powers and no more.

It is pointed out in British official quarters that the scheme offers Italy economic advantages, territorial concessions, and the security for her colonial frontiers that Mussolini has consistently declared to be his principal aim. This is true, and if Mussolini has been sincere in saying that his motive was to obtain security he ought to accept the scheme.

A well-known member of a certain delegation said yesterday that the scheme reduced Abyssinian sovereignty 100 per cent and gave nothing to Italy. This is, of course, an exaggeration not meant to be taken quite seriously. But it is true that the scheme as it stands does not give Italy any kind of predominance in Abyssinia, except as regards economic enterprises, nor any kind of political domination.

It is also true that it does not leave much of Abyssinia's sovereignty, but it has to be remembered that the scheme is for a fixed number of years and that at the end of that time Abyssinian sovereignty can be restored.

If the scheme functions as a general international "mandate," it ought to be of great benefit to Abyssinia, and the general opinion here, even among those most opposed to Italian policy, is that the Abyssinians would be wise to accept it on condition that no modifications are made in it to meet the wishes of Mussolini. As it stands, the scheme undoubtedly gives less to Italy than the Paris proposals did and, on the other hand, curtails Abyssinia's sovereignty more than those proposals did.

There is a movement among some of the smaller Powers to keep the Assembly in session until the Congress is at an end. I understand that although the British Delegation is not taking any initiative in this matter it is quite prepared to support such a proposal.

MUSSOLINI'S "NO"

The Cabinet Communique

After a long meeting of the Italian Cabinet on Saturday afternoon, the speeding up of the military preparations in East Africa and reinforcements for Libya was announced, and the following communiqué was issued:

The Duce made to the Council of Ministers an ample report on the military and political situation which has developed during the past week since the Council of Ministers at Bolzano.

From the military point of view our preparations in East Africa are proceeding with greater intensity in order to guarantee us against the preponderating Abyssinian forces, whose mobilisation is now in progress.

In view of the restlessness demonstrated by certain exiled Cyrenaical quarters reinforcements of our defences in Libya are in progress.

On the basis of detailed information the Duce demonstrated that the total of our forces—military, naval, and air—is sufficient to meet any threat from whatever source it may come.

Under the management of the Commissariat for War Manufactures, entrusted to General Dallolio, who has had valuable experience in this task during the World War, the provision of war supplies is proceeding at an intensified but regular pace.

From the political point of view the head of the Government reported on the constitution of the Committee of Five and on the speeches of Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval. These speeches could not have been different from what they were for evident reasons in view of the British and French positions in regard to the League of Nations Covenant.

And for this reason they were received with the greatest calm in responsible quarters and by the Italian people as a whole.

The Council of Ministers nevertheless note with satisfaction the cordial words that M. Laval dedicated to the Franco-Italian agreements of January, 1935, and to the friendship which they consecrated.

This friendship Italy intends to develop and to strengthen not only in the interests of the two countries but also in the interests of European co-operation, which cannot be broken by a conflict of a colonial character or by the use of sanctions which were never specified and never applied in far graver previous controversies between members of the League of Nations.

In this connection the Council of Ministers examined under what circumstances Italy's continued membership of the League of Nations would be rendered impossible

The Council of Ministers after noting that in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute all the forces of anti-Fascism abroad were gathering, feels it to be its duty to reaffirm in the most explicit manner that the Italo-Abyssinian problem does not admit of a compromise solution after the huge efforts and sacrifices made by Italy and the irrefutable documentation contained in the Italian Memorandum presented at Geneva.

The Council of Ministers have decided to send a telegram of approval and greetings to General de Bono (High Commissioner in East Africa).—Reuter.

THE ABYSSINIAN PROBLEM

Geneva Plan Submitted to Mussolini

M. Laval made his declaration of French policy to the League Assembly on Friday. His speech showed general accord with the British views as expounded by Sir Samuel Hoare.

In the course of this year, he said, difficulties that seemed insurmountable were satisfactorily disposed of. We succeeded yesterday. Shall we fail to-morrow?

In that case a new situation, more deeply stirring for all, would call for our study. We are all linked by a solidarity that establishes our duty. Our obligations are prescribed in the Covenant. France will not evade them.

In a significant reference to Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration he said:

> Sir Samuel Hoare told us of the determination of Great Britain to adhere without reservation to the system of collective security. He declared that this determination was and would be the guiding principle of the international policy of Great Britain.
>
> No country has received with greater satisfaction than France the words of the British Foreign Secretary. No country is better able to appreciate and measure the scope of such an undertaking.
>
> The solidarity in the responsibilities of all kinds in all circumstances of time and place which is implied for the future by such a declaration constitutes a date in the history of the League of Nations.

Great satisfaction with M. Laval's speech at Geneva was expressed in British quarters. The speech is regarded as a definite pledge that France will live up to the full obligations of the Covenant.

[M. Laval's speech is given on page 230.]

Notwithstanding the defiant "no compromise" declaration by Signor

Mussolini on Saturday, the Sub-committee of the Committee of Five at Geneva continued their work on the new plan extending the Paris proposals. By Wednesday they had finished their work and they then handed to the Italian and Abyssinian representatives their suggestions for a basis of compromise.

Signor Mussolini's statement (made in the form of a communiqué after Saturday's Cabinet meeting) declared that the dispute with Abyssinia "does not admit of a compromise solution after the huge efforts and sacrifices made by Italy and the irrefutable documentation contained in the Italian memorandum presented at Geneva."

The Italian war strength is declared to be sufficient "to meet any threat from whatever source it may come." The preparations in East Africa are "proceeding with greater intensity to guarantee us against the preponderating Abyssinian forces."

The references to the League's proceedings in Mussolini's statement carefully avoid anything likely to irritate the French; indeed, he emphasises his intention to develop and strengthen the friendship of France and Italy in their own interests and in those of "European co-operation." The statements by Sir S. Hoare and M. Laval are treated as giving no cause for surprise and as having been received in Italy "with the greatest calm."

Finally, after a reference to the possibility of sanctions against Italy, it is announced that the circumstances which would render Italy's continued membership of the League impossible were considered by the Ministers.

New York Herald-Tribune

SEP 26 1935

9,000 at Garden Hear 7 Speakers Assail Il Duce

Songs, Marchers, Banners Spur Fervor at Protest on Invasion of Ethiopia

Dr. Wise Gives Address

Haile Selassie's 'Adviser' Flaunts Pink Turban, Flag

Under the aegis of the American League Against War and Fascism, 9,000 white and Negro New Yorkers gathered in Madison Square Garden last night, to protest Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia in every possible manner, from a speech by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise to a banner in which "Ethiopia" was spelled "Etheopia."

The meeting was a highly successful one. Jules Bledsoe sang. Marcus Garveyites marched about in resplendent uniforms. Some seven speeches, each one more fervent than the last, stirred the audience to its depths. The Emperor Haile Selassie's "technical adviser," Professor Richard D. Erby, appeared in a pink lampshade damask turban with glass bead tassels on it, carrying a home-made cotton Ethiopian flag. A band played, and a large collection was taken up.

The lower part of the Garden was filled with sympathizers with the cause. Half the assembly wore buttons calling on all to defend Ethiopia. And banners along the balconies declaimed "Peace and Freedom for Etheopia" and "For Etheopian Independence." Behind the platform hung a large hand-painted map, in which the spelling of "Ethiopia" had been carefully corrected, but that of Lake Tsana had been left "Lake Tsania."

Mussolini Called "Racketeer"

Slight mistakes in orthography did nothing to dim the enthusiasm of the meeting, however. Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor of ethics at Union Theological Seminary and chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, presided. He called on every one present "to stop American profit makers from using this war as they did the last one." Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that "arrogance of white nations and their conscienceless exploitation of colored races of the world must be stopped."

Mr. White voiced the hope that perhaps the colored races might be spared the trouble of taking steps, since the white races might kill one another off in their wars. And in a speech which had to be read, since he could not be present, Dr. John Haynes Holmes remarked of Mussolini: "Drunk with the dreams of power, this international racketeer would wreck the world to satisfy his lusts."

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, professor at Atlanta University and Negro historian, outlined the history of Ethiopia. Jules Bledsoe sang "Water Boy." The Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of the St. James Presbyterian Church in Harlem, wished that Haile Selassie were Joe Louis and Mussolini Max Baer, and attacked Alfred E. Smith for his recent anti-Communist speech.

Then the fun really started. Before the meeting opened detachments of uniformed Garveyites, members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, smartly turned out members of the Young Liberators and a group of Black Cross nurses had marched to a band's strains to the platform. They made a remarkable enough picture, in serried ranks, with band, in front of the misspelled map. The picture was considerably enhanced by members of the Harbour Division of the International Labour Defense, who suddenly appeared, dragging a large cardboard image of Mussolini on a scaffolding and another imageless scaffolding.

Frank Palmer, of the Federated Press, a war veteran with an admirable gift for oratory, stepped to the platform, and while the I. L. D. men were erecting their cardboard image and their scaffolding, he made a stirring speech on the horrors of war. When Mussolini's simulacrum was straight the audience burst into a wild chorus of "Muss Up Mussolini"! "Let's muss him up," said Mr. Palmer vehemently, "but it takes ammunition to do it."

A ceremony thereupon began which was a blend of a camp meeting collection and that ritual in sympathetic magic in which an enemy's image is melted, or pierced with pins, to procure his death. Mr. Palmer shouted, exhorted, persuaded, and joked for contributions. First came $100 from an anonymous source, then some tens and twenties. When the $200 mark was reached Mussolini's legs came off.

A Flood of $1 Bills

More $10 bills came in, under the auctioneerish persuasions of Mr. Palmer. Other parts of Mussolini were torn from the scaffolding. And as Mussolini was coming down, the other scaffolding was being covered with a mysterious image. At last Mr. Palmer called for $1 bills. Scores of people all over the hall jumped onto their seats, waving them. The collection was made. Mussolini's head came off, and a minute of wild cheering, yelling and whistling followed. The other image's top was put on, and it turned out to be a rather colicky-looking cutout of a Negro and a white worker, with arms raised in simultaneous protest. More cheering burst forth.

After that there was music from the band, and Rabbi Wise marched to the platform. He denounced all Fascism, not forgetting the Nazi brand, as murderous cruel and un-democratic. Captain A. L. King, leader of the Garveyites, made a final speech about the teachings of the Negro leader who wanted to see a Negro-governed Africa, and Bledsoe sang once more, a song in which the verse "Hands Off Ethiopia, we shall not be moved" was repeated again and again.

While he sang the final effect was in preparation before the platform. A rolled-up paper banner was moored to ropes hanging from the roof, and as Bledsoe finished the ropes were pulled, and the banner was unfurled. It read:

"HANDS OFF ETHEOPIA."

THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA

A Broadcast Speech

ADDIS ABABA, SEPTEMBER 13.

Hailé Selassié, Emperor of Abyssinia, broadcast a message to Europe on Friday. When he went to the microphone he was first introduced in French by an Englishman, who stated that the Emperor's address was to Europe. The Emperor spoke in French. An English translation was afterwards given.

The Emperor in the course of his address said:

"The Abyssinian people are greatly attached to peace, but they are at the same time animated by a great love of country. Whatever the state of disarmament in which they find themselves through the diplomatic manœuvres of Italy, they will know how to oppose every aggression. All Abyssinian peasants are jealous of their independence, and they know how to use the sword and the spear as well as the plough when it is a question of defending the lands they cultivate.

"We do not want war, but we will not suffer aggression pacifically. Abyssinia has confidence in God, and knows that His justice transcends that of man. She knows also that the cunning weapons and modern methods of men to destroy their fellows have never been the symbol of civilisation.

"Abyssinia renders homage to those statesmen who, notwithstanding the immensity of their task resulting from the present difficulties of the world, have for months given their efforts to assure the maintenance of a peace which the unjust ambition of Italy seeks to disturb.

"The Abyssinian Government, the Ethiopian Church, and our people in their entirety address daily to God their ardent prayers that He may direct them and assist them in their efforts for the maintenance of peace.

"Abyssinia is conscious of having always fulfilled without any exception all her international obligations, and of having up to now made all sacrifices compatible with her honour and her dignity in order to assure the peaceful solution of the present conflict.

"She wishes and hopes with all her heart that an honourable and peaceful settlement in accordance with right and justice will be secured under the auspices of the Council of the League and in conformity with its Covenant, the violation of which, committed with impunity by a Great Power, would imperil nations, great and small, who place their ideal and trust in peace and human progress."

The Emperor spoke for thirteen minutes.—Press Association Foreign Special.

SOUTH AFRICA'S WARNING TO EUROPE

Mr. Te Water, the South African delegate to the League, gave a broadcast address on Friday on South Africa's attitude to the Italo-Abyssinian problem. It restated briefly the views he had expressed in a speech to the Assembly. He said:

The Union of South Africa is compelled by its geographical situation to take a long-range view, in contradistinction to what I may call an opportunistic view, of an episode which will inevitably, whether it develops one way or the other, provide a precedent for the future partition of Africa by the Great Powers.

"In our view the consideration of the occupation of African territory now or in the future and this problem appears to me to be galloping upon us—can and must alone be undertaken under the guidance and blanket of the League of Nations.

"To seize African territory by force, to arm the black races of Africa for European wars which will be the result of such seizure are violations of such fundamental principles of the League system as would disrupt and destroy it immediately were the member nations of the League to permit it. Africa would then be at the mercy of uncontrolled events.

"The Government of the Union therefore insists, at the price of being compelled to consider its continued association with the League, that the parties to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute should comply with the procedure for settling disputes contained in the Covenant and the treaties which exist between them for this purpose.

"Let me say one word more. The South African Government has always in the firmest manner faced up to its commitments and undertakings under the Covenant and the Pact of Paris. Should any one of the parties to this dispute violate his own undertakings under these instruments the South African Government will not hesitate, as a matter of national honour and conscience, to stand by the Covenant to the extent of applying sanctions should the League members decide upon this course unanimously.

Race Problem — 1935

Africa.

Abyssinia.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
OCT 3 1935

Harlem Beats Martial Drums

WHILE "LITTLE ITALY SHRUGS

Father Divine's Peace Plea Goes Unheeded by His Flock of Thousands

By JOSEPH HARRINGTON

"War—me?" The fat, comfortable Italian on Mulberry st. looked blank and a little distrustful. He took the cigar out of his mouth, blew some smoke out after it. "What you mean?"

The reporter waved his newspaper. "See here, where Il Duce says 'Men and women of all Italy, Italians all over the world, beyond the mountains, beyond the sea, listen!' Well, that means you, doesn't it?"

The fat Italian said "No. Not me," and put the cigar back in his mouth.

Somehow, warlike spirit was hard to find on Mulberry st. last night.

Maybe it was there, but it was lost in all the other spirits. The romantic spirit, for instance. That was easy to find. It sat on iron stoops, giggled in dark hallways, flourished in the back seats of automobiles.

You couldn't even scent it. Inhale deeply, and all you got was the fragrance of salami on the open stands, the garlic floating out the doors of restaurants, the heavy scent of beer.

There was a lot of noise in Little Italy—as you'd expect, after the news had spread that Big Italy had gone to war. But it came from roller skates and squalling children.

Joe De Leo, who sells newspapers at Broome and Mulberry, at least knew there was a war on. Furthermore, he was willing to talk about it.

"You couldn't get me over there," he said. "Nix. I'm saving to bring my folks over here."

Most everybody, pressed hard, admitted that Italy would clean up Ethiopia in practically no time at all. But, personally, they weren't thinking of doing anything about it.

In Sal'sh poolroom the talk didn't touch on war. Sal himself laughed in polite appreciation of a joke when queried on whether, possibly, he was going over to follow Il Duce's banner.

"But I'm married," he said. "Gee, no. Besides, I'm an American citizen now."

A furious gust of words poured out the basement restaurant on Mulberry st., just south of Broome. It sounded like the real goods and the hunter of warlike spirit dived in. But it was only five card players quibbling over a rule.

The waiter served a 20-ounce glass of beer, listened politely to questions, then shook his head.

"No. I guess maybe somebody go over, but I no know who. Who—me?" He giggled. "No, not me."

Somebody suggested the place for warlike spirit would be up at the Italian War Veterans' place, 245 W. 54th st., where a meeting was being held.

There was a meeting there all right. Two thousand Fascisti were there, listening to passionate oratory and shouting passionately: "Il Duce! Il Duce! Il Duce!" The Italian Consul, Dr. B. B. Spinelli and Daniels Vare, former Italian Minister to China, spoke long and vigorously. A resolution approving Il Duce's policy was offered and passed unanimously with cries of "Il Duce! Il Duce!"

The reporter wanted to know how many of these cheering enthusiasts proposed to sail for Italy.

"Why that's unnecessary," said Dr. S. Bonnaro, president of the veterans' organization.

War Spirit Lacking Among Italians, Though Most Are Behind Il Duce

By TERRY DONOGHUE.

Father Divine—the "God" of Harlem—sat beneath a brown star of which was tinselled "Our Sweet Father." Around him white and black secretaries hovered as about a sacred person.

"Peace," they murmured to each other.

A small dark man in a gray suit—head gleaming under the lamplight—he fumbled with a stock of letters on the narrow library table. A white man, small, solicitous, pencil poised over n otebook, waited for him to speak so he could capture every word. Another secretary.

Father Divine shook his head and looked up. The numerous secretaries murmured—"Peace"—and ended their movements waiting for a pontifical pronouncement.

"I am the representative of peace," he said. His eyes rested on the mass of flowers on the table. "I am opposed to all wars I advocate universal peace. We cannot have righteous governments until theunrighteous politicians are out of office. My blessings are for all nations. Wars will end when we have righteaus governments."

A few blocks away, at 118th st. and Lenox ave., under an arch of green, yellow and green Ethiopian flags, a black speaker gesticulates from a ladder and calls upon Harlem to support Haile Selassie in his stand against Italy's aggressions.

On the lapels of most of his audience are two celluloid buttons. One bears the dead-pan of Joe Louis and the other the Ethiopian colors.

Their faces are alight. Their lips move as they repeat as a litany the prophecies of the speaker. They chant affirmation as he luridly describe the treatment the Italian warriors will receive at the hands of tribesmen in the sun-baked hell of Ethiopia.

Down Lenox ave. In many of the windows are seen the bearded face of Haile Selassie. Over many doors fly the now familiar colors. On other street corners speakers exhorting "us Ethiopians must unite against the demagogues."

Along Lenox among the passers-by and the loungers on the street cornsers all have something to say.

Jama Kissina, of 1925 Seventh ave., an Ethiopian, who came here in 1925.

"I'd leave tonight if I could to fight for my country. Mussolini has gravely insulted the dignity of the Ethiopian race. It must be avenged."

Lucian Kuntz, of 34 W. 118th st.

"Co-operation of the Negroes in the western world and Ethiopia is bound to win in a battle against the Latin dictator."

Amazing how precise the Negroes are in their speech as they attempt to phrase their feelings in suitable language.

William Drummond, of 109 W. 114th st., insisted that his statement be taken down word for word.

"Ethiopia has been grossly insulted. It is unfair and unjust what Mussolini is doing."

They crowd around as if prizes were being given away. All of them have a message to deliver.

Emil Surat, of 240 W. 148th st., of Arabian birth. He clipped his words with an English snap.

"Ethiopians of America are willing to go into blood up to their chins to preserve the integrity of their race."

The Word "Sanctions"

While some say that sanctions mean war and others that they mean peace, there are a certain number of people who doubt whether they mean anything at all. "Sanction" is one of those words used differently in technical language and common conversation. In our everyday talk "to sanction" a thing means to permit it, and to many it seems both mystifying and paradoxical that at Geneva the use of sanctions is clearly intended not to permit something but to prevent it. Yet both meanings are merely two sides of the same coin. The word was taken direct from the Latin verb "sancire," which meant to render something sacred and inviolable—usually a State decree or public proceeding. From this it easily came to mean "to ratify" or "to permit." But it is an unfortunate fact that decrees do not remain sacred merely by being declared to be so; it is necessary to back them by all the force of authority. So sanction also came to mean that which preserves the sanctity of law—namely, the force employed by authority. This was the meaning which has remained as a common legal term in jurisprudence, and as such it was naturally transferred to international law. The word "sanction," however, does not appear in the League Covenant at all. Article 16 (the sanction clause) only talks of "measures," though "sanction" would have been perfectly natural. Nor is it likely to be found in any other international treaty, for the good reason that until the creation of the League of Nations there was no supreme authority in international law and therefore no sanction. It was on this ground that Austin and the analytical school denied that international law was really law, for, they said (with some justification), without sanction there can be no law.

'ETHIOPIA MUST BE AVENGED . . .

New York Journal 10-3-35

"I'd leave tonight if I could fight for my country," says Jama Kssina, an Ethiopian who came to Harlem in 1925, stroking the famed "Tree of Hope" stump. "Mussolini," continues Jama, "has gravely insulted the dignity of the Ethiopian race. It must be avenged." His words sum up Harlem's sentiments. Picture from International News

New York Herald-Tribune

OCT 4 1935

Italians Clash With Negroes in Own 'War' Here

Harlem and Latin Section of Brooklyn See Fights Night Patrols Doubled

Black Belt in Ugly Mood

Police Beat War Veteran Waving Ethiopian Flag

The first shots of the Italo-Ethiopian war were echoed in New York City yesterday as Negroes and Italians engaged in several patriotic skirmishes, creating serious tension in anxiety to officials of the Police Department and the Little Chicago section of Brooklyn, and causing grave apartment.

Last night the atmosphere of unrest in Harlem became so heavy that the Police Department's old emergency reserve system was invoked for the first time since the taxi and elevator strikes of last year. By a teletype order that went out after an evening conference at Police Headquarters, about one-tenth of the patrol force (more than 1,000 men) was held ready for call in station houses throughout the five boroughs.

The greatest concentration of police power was in Harlem and Brooklyn although every precinct received its supply of reserves. All patrolmen in the West 123d and 135th Street stations, who ordinarily would have gone off duty at 4 p. m., were held in the station houses for an extra tour. These were augmented by fifty extra patrolmen in each precinct and by large details of motorcycle and mounted police.

From the time the first newsboys began to shout through the streets of Harlem that Italian airplanes had destroyed Ethiopian towns, the anger of resident Negroes mounted hour by hour. Outside the entrances to Italian fruit stores and vegetable markets in Harlem chalk inscriptions appeared, reading: "Italians. Keep out."

Street-corner demagogues shouted to their listeners that "Africa is the black man's home."

Warfare developed between Italian and Negro pupils at P. S. 178. It all began Wednesday afternoon when an argument between two twelve-year-old boys, one a Negro, the other an Italian, grew into a fight, and the fight ended in victory for the Negro. Smarting under his defeat, the Italian boy gathered fifteen sympathizers and waited outside the school gate at 8:30 a. m. yesterday. As each Negro boy came to school he was seized and beaten by the Italians.

The process of mayhem was proceeding with vigor and dispatch when a teacher, Albert C. Tweedy, surprised the assailants and broke up the system. They ran away to their classes leaving before the horrified gaze of Mr. Tweedy four icepicks, a sawed-off billiard cue, four home-made clubs and a baseball bat.

Since one-third of the school's enrollment of 2,200 are Negroes and one-third are Italians, the growing jingoistic spirit in the student body presented to the school authorities a problem of no mean proportions.

Just before 3 p. m., when the school day ended, the teachers were alarmed to see a crowd of 500 Italian and Negro parents forming outside the entrance to the school.

Three o'clock struck, but the children were not dismissed. Outside on the street the parents glared at each other, and just as the first fists began to fly the screams of police sirens rang out and fifteen patrol cars, an emergency crew and fifty uniformed men arrived on the scene. Then, and only then, school was out.

The hostility between Italians and Negroes in Harlem came to a head outside the King Julius General Market at 170 Lenox Avenue, between 118th and 119th Streets. At 4 p. m. Louis and Sol Apuzzo, proprietors of the butcher department, and Nick Augustino, owner of the vegetable and fruit concession, began to grow uneasy at the crowd forming outside their store.

A tall Negro in a dark blue shirt, a red tie and a gray tweed coat was shouting "Harlem is for the Negro. Drive the Italians out of Harlem. Drive the white man out of Harlem. The white man is a monster who preys on the black man. We're Ethiopians, all of us. I'm an Ethiopian and I'm proud of it. We must fight the battles of our brothers overseas."

And so on. The indignation of the Negroes against the terrified Italians inside the butcher shop increased, mounting to fever heat when a Negro woman went inside and ordered a large ham. Louis Apuzzo started to wrap up the ham, keeping one eye on the group outside. Suddenly there was a concerted rush at the door. The ham was wrenched from the customer's grasp and she herself was hustled out on the street by the furious invaders.

There were ten Negro clerks in the King Julius Store and five Italians. All of them seized knives and cleavers. One of them telephoned to the police. Outside, a lone patrolman, whose name later was given as Chaimowitz, rushed up to the entrance with drawn revolver. The Negroes scattered, but formed again and were discussing what to do when three radio cars, an emergency crew, twenty-five patrolmen and fifteen detectives drew up to the curb.

Within a few moments the crowd, which numbered about 200, dispersed and drifted up Lenox Avenue in small groups. At 123d Street and Seventh Avenue its members formed again and then proceeded down toward the West 123d Street police station, near Eighth Avenue, to protest something which never was fully resolved. The general belief was that they were protesting the drawing of Patrolman Chaimowitz's revolver.

They happened, however, to select the time when the police were changing tours and as they approached the door of the station house, a large squad of policemen came marching out and lined up on the sidewalk in a double column. The two groups stared at each other. The Negroes hesitated. The police paused. Then Captain George Mulholland gave an order.

On the south side of the street, 200 feet east of the police station, Charles Linous, who was carrying the red, orange and green flag of Ethiopia, found himself cornered on a brownstone stoop. Later Patrolman John J. Reilly said that Linous had swung the staff of an Ethiopian flag as a weapon and had broken the officers hand. Linous, however, said that the policeman broke his own hand beating Linous in the back room of the station house after the Negro's arrest. He gave his address as 63 East 115th Street, and said he had served in the Sengalese forces of the French army in the World War.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 4 1935

HARLEM ITALIANS PROTEST TO MAYOR

Bruno Says Constituents Report Violence.

While the Police Department took steps today to guard against trouble in the Italian and Negro section of the city that might arise from the Ethiopian conflict, Mayor LaGuardia had before him a letter written by Alderman James Bruno, a Harlem Republican, who described violent scenes which had been reported to him by his constituents.

Further evidence of the rabid interest that Harlem has in the Italo-Ethiopian troubles was offered by the proprietor of a novelty store, who reported that in the last three weeks he had sold 3,000 Ethiopian flags at 25 cents each. Buttons bearing a picture of Emperor Haile Selassie had been sold to at least 5,000 persons, he said, and 3,000 sales of photographs of the Ethiopian leader have been sold.

One arrest resulted from outbreaks of fighting in Harlem and Brooklyn last night and one demonstration was provoked by a shout that "Africa is the black man's home."

The war situation has been the cause of particular strife in a number of schools where Negro and Italian children have taken to their fists to express their views of the situation.

Boycott Against White Merchants As Result Of East African War

New York Times 10-18-35

A heavy increase in trade of local colored merchants and a proportional decrease in that of local whites was reported this week by observers. This fluctuation, it was said, was believed due to the outbreak of war between Italy and Ethiopia.

Several white storekeepers reported that their trade had been cut in half during the past week, and attributed it to an underground boycott which is said to have been in progress since the East African situation first became serious.

The boycott is said to have been originally aimed only at Italian merchants but it is believed that the campaign has gradually expanded with the result that all white-owned shops, regardless of nationality, are suffering.

A number of stores are reported to have posted placards in their windows announcing that no Italians are engaged in that particular business but this recourse, it is reported, has had little effect.

African Natives Vote To March to Ethiopia To Aid Her People

10-7-35

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Africa, Oct. 6—(U.P.).—Kikuyu natives passed a resolution at a meeting here favoring marching to Ethiopia to aid Emperor Haile Selassie's fight for Independence. The resolution also urged Africans not to participate in supplying goods for Italians

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

ETHIOPIAN AIR ACE OUTWITS ITALIAN PLANES IN BATTLE

Courier 10-12-35

Life Story of Johnny Robinson, Tuskegee Grad, Who Fought Off Two of Duce's Planes and Carried Message Through, Reads Like Fiction.

Pittsburgh Pa.

LONDON, Oct. 5—The American Negro airman Johannes Robinson, flying one of the five courier planes dispatched from Addis Ababa to the front, fought off two attacking Italian planes and brought dispatches back to the capital, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Addis Ababa stated.

Robinson was returning to Addis Ababa from the Eritrean frontier war zone, around Aduwa, when he was attacked. He returned the Italians machine gun fire and, although flying an antiquated monoplane, managed to escape his better-equipped enemies.

By P. L. PRATTIS
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

In May, 1925, a nut-brown, pleasant-faced, yes-sir and no-ma'am boy shook hands with Capt. Alvin Neely on the campus of Tuskegee Institute and said "Good-bye." Not unlike the farewells of thousands of others was this parting for Capt. Neely, hero of Tuskegee's male undergrads, except that this boy had been his student chauffeur. He was now ready to go out into the world, charged with the mission of service which Booker T. Washington left as a mantle covering the great Alabama institution.

Courier

The boy was John C. Robinson, Alabama-born, a graduate of Tuskegee, taking his leave of his alma mater, to begin life.

Pittsburgh

10-12-35

Nature in Alabama is kind to men, black, brown and white, but all men there do not treat others as brothers and because of the cruel restriction of opportunity in his native State of sunshine, John Robinson, like so many others, looked to the North, where the climate is harsher, but the hearts of men are slightly warmer for the chance to develop. Like so many other black boys and girls, he took the gifts which he might have made to the South to a more hospitable clime. So had gone before him, Joe Louis, the great prizefighter; Jesse Owens, the world's greatest athlete; William Levi Dawson, master musician, whose symphony was performed under the baton of Leopold Stokowski last winter, all Alabama born, but disowned and neglected in their native State until they had won acclaim on alien soil.

And John C. Robinson, who studied auto mechanics at Tuskegee Institute, if he had stayed at home, might still have been a good odd-job man in some white man's garage.

Today, 10 years since he said farewell to Capt. Neely, John C. Robinson is Johannes Robinson, "the Brown Condor of Ethiopia," Haile Selassie's star flying man who takes his messages to Garcia.

In the life of John C. Robinson there are lessons for white and black America, lessons which white America will probably continue to ignore, and lessons to inspire and hearten black boys in every State.

I place before the more than a half million readers of The Courier, the story of John Robinson that, reading it, many of them may be lifted out of the slough of despond and encourage to seek the heights, regardless of the barriers erected by race prejudice.

It has been nearly seven years since this writer came to know John C. Robinson, a tinkering automobile mechanic with a yen for aviation. Youthful, modest, a boy of good manners, one scarcely suspected the existence of his talent, nor the powerful inner force which has driven him on. He looked like a boy who, rather than go to the trouble to blast his way through an obstacle, would go around it. He did talk about airplanes. He wanted to be an aviator, but didn't know how to get a start. The tax-supported aviation corps of the United States navy and army refused to accept Negro applicants. The commercial flying companies would not even talk with a colored boy. Aviation schools would not admit Negro students. But these obstacles did not deter John Robinson.

By 1929, John Robinson had constructed his own home-made airplane out of old automobile parts. The machine did not look new, of course, but it was a plane of regular size and had all the parts. For several months it was placed on display on Pershing road in Chicago where Robinson had gone to make his home. Pictures of the plane, taken by Woodard of Chicago, were published in the rotogravure sections of Negro newspapers.

'Twas a nice novelty all right, but this achievement on the part of Robinson did not strike folk as being of great importance. Sure he had skill. So have many Negroes. But what can they do with it? What could a Negro do in aviation?

But Robinson was inspired by his own achievement. He knew he had made an airplane with his own hands. What would he be able to do, he asked himself, if he had a chance to go to school? He determined that he would try to break in. From one school to another, he went. These private institutions all turned him down.

Robinson did not give up. He went back to the schools, applied again. He was particularly anxious to get into the Curtiss-Wright Aeronautical University in Chicago.

No, no," the officials there told him. "The white students here would not stand for it. We would lose money if we accepted colored students."

Again and again, in the course of a year, Robinson returned to the Curtiss-Wright school, seeking admission. His persistence finally impressed George Churbuck, the president. He decided to open the door just a little.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," opened Churbuck. "We just can't take a Negro student, but I have no prejudice myself and I'd like to see you learn something. If you want to come on down to the school and work around with the white students, helping them, we'll let you come on in. Maybe you'll be able to pick up something that way."

Did John Robinson lose his patience? No, indeed! He eagerly grasped the opportunity. He went to the Curtiss-Wright school and became a flunky. John Robinson was a "natural-born" mechanic. He helped these white students so much that they came to like him, forgot he was colored, treated him as they would any other young man. At the end of a year, Robinson had reached another stage in his climb. Charbuck called him in.

"You've made a fine record here, Robinson," he announced. "The students all like you. If you still want to study aviation, I think we can let you in as a student, just you."

The Curtiss-Wright school now boasts of John Robinson as one of its most competent graduates. So apt and conscientious a student was he that, after his graduation, he was made an instructor in the Curtiss-Wright university. Two years before, the officials were afraid to admit him to the school, afraid that white students would quit. Now he was employed to teach white students — A Negro teaching white men to fly.

Robinson organized in Chicago the Challenger Air Pilots Association, an organization composed of colored pilots and students. At the all-colored town of Robbins, Ill., this group set up its own flying field and the male members of the club built their own hangar for the airplanes they owned.

Last January, Robinson walked into the offices of the Associated Negro Press in Chicago and expressed the desire to help Ethiopia. The clash at Ualual with the Italians had occurred, and the young aviator sensed there would be trouble.

"Do you think I can get over there, and how?" he asked.

The director of the Associated Negro Press knew an Ethiopian student, Malaku Baven, in the medical college of Howard university. Bayen was close to the Emperor of Ethiopia. Robinson's ambition was communicated to him. He invited the aviator to Washington for a conference—he wanted to be sure Robinson knew his job. The Chicago man flew to Washington.

Bayen told Robinson that he would communicate with the Emperor. This was done and Robinson was invited to Washington again for further planning.

"Go back to Chicago and be prepared to leave when I call for you," Prince Bayen told him.

This was in the latter part of March of this year. At the same time, Tuskegee institute was considering the establishment of an aviation school with Robinson as its chief. The matter was to come up at the meeting of the board of trustees in early April. Bayen had told Robinson to wait. But what should he do if the Tuskegee offer came in the meanwhile, Robinson wondered. He decided that he could be of more immediate service in Ethiopia.

In the second week of April, Emperor Haile Selassie cabled for Robinson to come to Ethiopia, just two days after he had broken his arm "cranking" plane. With his arm in a cast, he made immediate plans to go. His garage business in Chicago he placed in the hands of his wife and on the morning of May 2, he left the Municipal airport in Chicago for Ethiopia. Among those to see him off was Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press. The only pictures of the memorable take-off are now in the possession of that organization.

The rest of the story you know. John Robinson is now in the thick of the fighting between Italy and Ethiopia. He was in the thick of the first bombardment, out on the front lines for the Ethiopian empire.

Alabama would have denied him a chance to learn, his own country would have denied him a chance to serve, but his determination has won him a reward in fulfillment of the Biblican prophecy that "Ethiopia shall stretch forthh er hands."

Emperor Haile Selassie sent him to the front for dispatches. While he was there, the Italians came in great numbers and in great machines. But John Robinson flew back, escaped the enemy and took "the message to Garcia."

Is it not written somewhere that all black men need is a chance?

World's Window

BY PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

Courier

Colonel 'Julian'

10-10-35

From Harlem, N. Y., city of "Battling Siki," Christian communism, Josephine Baker and red-hot jazz has come Colonel Hubert Fauntleroy, the "black-eagle" of One Hundred and

Twenty-Second Street. He is here in Ethiopia, if not to fight, then at least to impress Mussolini and the whole world, as he says, with the fact that 12,000,000 colored folk in the U. S. A. and Canada stand solidly behind the Negus, "with their resources and their full moral support."

Some say Julian is not a colonel in the American army at all and that he never had a commission from Washington. But, anyway, Colonel or not, Julian looks at least like a field marshal with his tight-fitting khaki uniform, very elegant, red tabs on his shoulders, five gold stripes on his sleeves and a cap, when he is not sporting a sun-helmet, on the peak of which sits a broad strip of gold braid, three inches thicker than I once saw on the Prince of Wales' headgear when he was in the uniform of the Grenadier guard.

* * * *

Downcast Spirits.

I met the colonel in an unofficial capacity, as he sat in a deep leather fauteuil in the barroom of the Hotel Europe, contemplating a tumbler of whisky, a bit pessimistically, I thought. Things indeed appeared not to be going exactly as he wanted. The colonel did not complain, but he looked gloomy just the same.

"Are you in the Abyssinian army now, colonel?" I asked.

"Not yet," he shook his head. "I am here in the capacity of observer, and to offer the services of a million American colored men to the Negus."

"A million men, that's a lot!" I said somewhat taken aback.

"That ain't so much as you think," came back Colonel Julian, "I could raise a force of two million if I was asked."

"Has the Negus accepted your American volunteers?"

"Dunno yet. There's some difficulties," he replied curtly.

"Financial difficulties?" I ventured.

"Yes and no," the answer came hesitatingly. "It's about the transports, you see. Abyssinia ain't got no navy and I dunno if Uncle Sam will lend us his boats."

"In the great war, Uncle Sam had quite a job of getting his own men to France. It isn't a small job by any means. Then there will be the Italian submarines," I commiserated.

"Oh, them subs isn't holding us up," Colonel Julian protested with a gesture of contempt. "Them subs is the least of our worries."

"What's the thing that's worrying you then?"

"It's our own boats, where we gonna get 'em!" he said.

"You gotta steamboat blues, so to speak?" I asked.

"Yea, an' how!"

"Colonel Julian," I said, "I understand your friends have actually opened recruiting offices in New York."

"We got five of them working full speed, working over time," he announced with pride.

"But you charge the recruits a sum of money, don't you, to have their names put on the enrollment lists?"

"It should be an honor for a man to fight for his own race and people," nodded the colonel and he added: "the lists will be submitted to the emperor of Ethiopia and he will designate how many men he needs."

Marking Time.

"Have you submitted a list yet?" I asked.

"Not yet. I have not been received by the emperor so far, I probably will be next week. There is a lot of red tape about a war. Maybe you know?"

I nodded sympathetically and asked again: "How long have you been here?"

"Three weeks," came the answer, with a rather hopeless gesture of the hand.

"What have you been doing in the meantime?"

"I have had some conferences at the war office." The colonel stuck out his chin impressively like the duce.

"Is it true that you have occupied an official post with the Abyssinian government in the past?"

"Yes, I was minister of aviation."

"And you remained an American citizen just the same?"

"My position here was temporary. I had permission from Washington," he explained.

(Copyright, 1935, for The Constitution.)

Mussolini Sends News of Capture of Town of 3,000

100,000 MEN USED

Casualties Said to Have Been Equal—Planes, Tanks in Action

LONDON, Oct. 6.—By the tens of thousands, Ethiopian fighters are rushing to Jijiga, Harrar and other strategic centers to hurl back the fascist invaders who have taken Aduwa, cable reports here from Rome and Addis Ababa today declare.

Exhausted fascist troops, suffering heavy casualties, reached the outskirts of Aduwa which was evacuated by the defending Ethiopian forces.

Celebrations, which were delayed two days because of severe Italian reverses, were staged by the fascists in Rome to make capital of the capture of Aduwa, where Italian forces met defeat in 1896.

Mussolini personally sent the news of the capture of this town of 3,000 by 100,000 Italian troops supported by bombing planes and tanks to King Victor Emmanuel, vacationing at San Rossari.

No accurate figures of casualties on both sides have yet been issued, though it is generally stated that they were equal among Ethiopian and Italian soldiers.

100,000 Defenders Mass

(By United Press)

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Oct. 6.—Italian armies advanced through Ethiopia today from the North and South toward the vital Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad. Aduwa was ordered evacuated.

Reliable reports said Italian airplanes that bombed Gorahai in Ogaden Province Friday and Saturday, and Gerlogubi this morning killed fifty and wounded fifteen or more. Army commanders on the Italian Somaliland frontier reported they had captured many prisoners, including officers, but were falling back toward Jijiga, to the North.

At Jijiga Ethiopia plans to make its greatest stand against the Southern Italian army. Reports to Emperor Haile Selassie from the field indicated that more than 100,000 men will be entrenched there when the invaders arrive five days to a week hence.

In the North, where the major part of the Italian Expeditionary Force drove from Eritrea toward the country's heart, tanks, artillery, machine guns, bombing airplanes and infantry forced the defenders backward in slow retreat. Gov. Ras Seium reported by telegram that many were killed, but gave no figures.

Gas at Addis Ababa Feared

Addis Ababa's population of civilians grew hourly as women and children and infirm men poured in from more immediately threatened points. The Emperor warned the people by proclamation of the danger in concentration from air raids.

The government is studying the possibility of gaining protection of civilians from gas bombs by adhering to the protocol of the 1925 arms convention against employment of chemical warfare weapons in certain circumstances. In teeming Addis Ababa, where no one but a few officers and newspaper correspondents has gas masks, terrible slaughter might be caused by gas bombs. Italy has ratified the convention but is not bound to regard it against non-signatory nations.

The first death of an American citizen traceable to the war occurred today. Wilfred Courtney Barber, New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who arrived little more than a month ago, died in Filuha hospital of nephritis and malaria. He was stricken three weeks ago in Ogaden province, en route to Gorahai.

IL DUCE IS DETERMINED TO CONQUER ETHIOPIA

Minister at Addis Ababa Says Only Military Rule Will Satisfy.

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 13.—(AP)—Italy's envoy to Addis Ababa, facing virtual deportation, told the Associated Press today "nothing will stop" Premier Mussolini from conquering Ethiopia.

While Luigi Vinci-Gigliucci, the minister, remained in the capital past Emperor Haile Selassie's last "deadline" for his departure, anti-aircraft guns were removed from the royal palace and the railway station, creating a belief Italy had agreed not to bomb Addis Ababa.

It was reported the government had learned through diplomatic channels that 11 nations had urged Il Duce to refrain from such an air bombardment, and while nothing was known as to Mussolini's precise reply, a feeling prevailed among diplomats that the danger of air raids was appreciably lessened.

When this correspondent asked him whether Mussolini, in the face of the League of Nations indictment of Italy, would accept an economic mandate for Ethiopia if it would prevent the application of sanctions, he snapped: "Never! A complete military occupation or nothing."

Under terrific strain in the last few days, the usually genial diplomat seemingly had lost his former poise and spoke with dramatic gestures, giving the impression of a man whose motives and whose country's policies have been completely misunderstood.

He said efforts to settle the Italo-Ethiopian conflict peaceably failed largely because Selassie listened to the advice of other powers, especially Great Britain.

"Even last January, when I went to Rome to confer with Mussolini, I reported Ethiopia's intransigeance and unwillingness to listen to amicable solution which would have been mutually profitable," Vinci declared.

"It was then that Il Duce, with my concurrence, decided to occupy Ethiopia provided further conciliatory measures failed. Italy as a world power must expand and find new outlets for her growing population."

He then launched into praise of the fascist dictator, who, he said, "possesses the capacity for piercing the future like an eagle penetrating space."

"By secret exchange of letters in 1915 and 1925, England granted Italy a large part of Ethiopia. Today, under the mask of humanitarian principles and international morality, England tries to block us from executing our legitimate rights.

"But despite England's powers and the League's collective threats, we are going right ahead. Thanks to our magnificent army, we already occupy 3,000 square miles of Ethiopia. We will never give it up. Our cause is just and honest. We fear nobody."

Negroes Flay Italian Consul In Picket Case

Prince Guido Colona vice consul in New York for the Fascist regime of Italy, whose delegates to the League of Nations Council meeting at Geneva arrogantly refused to sit in the same room with the delegates of Ethiopia, was subjected to a biting cross-examination by a Negro attorney in the Fourth District Magistrate's Court at 153 East 57th Street, at the hearing yesterday of the fascist Vice Consul's complaint against Jane Speed and Julia C. Kolar.

The two white women, who are members of the American League Against War and Fascism, are charged by Prince Colonna with having caused a disturbance in the offices of the Italian Consulate, which they entered on Sept. 8 to file a protest against Mussolini's projected robber war against the Ethiopian people.

They were defended in court by Ben J. Davis, Jr., editor of the Negro Liberator, and Joseph Tauber, International Labor Defense attorney.

Further charges filed by the fascist consul against the two anti-fascists are that they "annoyed" him by protesting Mussolini's war moves against Ethiopia, and that Miss Speed threw an ink pot at him, soiling his suit. The charges are denied by the defendants.

During Prince Colonna's perjured testimony, Ben Davis interrupted to ask if he was responsible for what he said. Colonna changed color and shouted back that as Italian Vice Consul he was "responsible" for what he was saying."

Special District Attorney Eugene McAuliffe was assigned by the court to prosecute Mrs. Kolar and Miss Speed, although Colonna had his own attorney in court. The court throughout the first day's hearing showed its antagonism to the defense by consistently sustaining the objections of McAuliffe during the cross-examination of Colonna by defense counsel, and by reflections from the bench on the Negro defense attorney.

The prince was unable to produce the ink well that he accused Miss Speed of throwing at him. He claimed that the two anti-fascists entered the Consulate by a ruse pretending they were planning a visit to Italy. When they informed him they represented the American League Against War and Fascism he ordered them out of the Consulate building and called the police. The League was conducting a continuous day and night picketing of the Consulate at the time the two women visited the Consulate. When the two anti-fascists made inquiry of the struggles of the anti-fascist masses of Italy against the fascist dictatorship, he was further angered, the prince testified.

Hearing in the case of Jane Speed and Mrs. Julia Kolar, two anti-fascists who visited the Italian Consulate on Sept. 8 to protest fascist Italy's attacks on Ethiopia, will be continued this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Fourth District Magistrate's Court, 153 East 57th Street. At yesterday's hearing a small army of police patrolled the entrance and corridors of the court, in an attempt to intimidate workers attending the hearing. Workers were urged to mass at the court this afternoon.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa.

Abyssinia

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

OCT 4 1935

HARLEM DRIVE UPON ITALIANS STARTS STRIFE

By EDWARD DILLON.

Harlem felt its first serious repercussion of the Italo-Ethiopian war yesterday when a crowd of 200 colored men launched a move to drive Italians out of the district.

At the threat of an outbreak, all police were ordered held in reserve at the W. 123d and 135th Street Stations.

Harlem demonstrated this way yesterday in front of an Italian grocery at 170 Lenox Ave. That chap in the right foreground, holding the Ethiopian flag, was arrested later for disorderly conduct.

From police headquarters came an order directing that one-tenth of the city's police force, numbering more than 1,500 men, be held on reserve at precinct stations.

One hundred detectives also were dispatched to zones thickly populated with the mixed races.

The Harlem trouble began with a mass meeting of colored people at 119th St. and Lenox Ave. at 3 P. M. Waving the Ethiopian banner of green, orange and maroon, a soapbox speaker harangued the crowd.

Rush for Market.

"Let's run the Italians out of Harlem!" he shouted.

A rush was made on King Julius's market, a short distance away, at 170 Lenox Ave., near 118th St. While the proprietor, Julius Switkes, is Jewish and employs about fifteen colored youths, three Italians rent stalls from him to sell fish, vegetables and meat.

Colored patrons were kept from entering the place. A patrolman rushed into the melee and drew his gun. The crowd drew back, then formed into a procession. With shouts of warning to Italian merchants and jeers at the police, the crowd marched to the W. 123d St. station.

Capt. George Mulholland, in command at the station, ordered the crowd dispersed. A sharp tussle ensued. Patrolman John A. Kennedy charged that the colored banner carrier, Charles Linous, 33, of 65 E. 115th St., struck him with the staff of the flag. Linous was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. He was cut about the face. Kennedy went to Harlem Hospital with a broken hand.

After the crowd dispersed gangs circulated throughout Harlem. With chalk they wrote on the sidewalk in front of Italian stores:

"Italians, don't buy here."

In another incident at noon emergency police were called to P. S. 178, adjoining St. Clair McKelvy Junior High School, on Dean St., between Saratoga and Hopkinson Aves., Brooklyn. This section is largely populated by Italian and colored citizens, with large representations of both races attending the school.

Wednesday afternoon, even before the African conflict broke out, an Italian and a colored boy, each 14, fought out the respective claims of their races with their fists. The colored boy won the decision and is said to have administered another beating to his foe that evening.

Anticipating further trouble, Alfred Tweedy, the assistant principal, instructed monitors to keep close watch on the Italian and colored contingents when they reported for classes yesterday morning. The monitors detected three pupils smuggling ice picks into the school. Two others carried sawed-off billiard cues in their trouser legs.

The weapons were confiscated, and before closing time, Tweedy reconnoitered. When he saw gangs of colored adults and Italians lurking in the street, he called for police protection. The children departed for their homes without disturbance.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL

SEP 30 1935

Ethiopia and the Negroes

Europeans More Concerned Than America for Race Problems That May Arise From War in Ethiopia, No Matter Which Side Is Victorious—Has Mussolini Laid Groundwork for Negro Solidarity?

By OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

AMERICANS are apt to laugh at Harlem's excitement over the fate of Ethiopia, at the stories of some of its unemployed seeking to volunteer for the war with Italy, and at the tale of the "Black Eagle," a Negro aviator in the service of the Emperor. Europeans take such manifestations much more seriously. They are painfully aware that in India and elsewhere the colored people are so impudent and rebellious as to refuse any longer to consider themselves highly favored if they are allowed to black the boots of the white man, to come running when he whistles, and to salaam before his wisdom and his superiority.

Here is a dispatch from London citing an Englishman who speaks with the gravest alarm of what may happen if Ethiopia is attacked. The World war was bad enough, he says. That struck nearly a fatal blow to the European's prestige in the Far East. The natives had always been told the poorest white specimen was a better man than the best black man and that all whites were of the Lord's anointed. Then, when the war came, the natives to their astonishment were told that the white Germans were the scum of the earth, who tortured and raped and cut off children's hands for the sport of the things. Now, he says, if Ethiopia is attacked in this unjustifiable way, the white man in the Orient is undone. No China boy, or Hindu servant will come if you snap your fingers!

Situation In India

This will strike most readers as ridiculous if not wholly humorous. But the colonial Englishman cannot forget the simple truth that if there were a servants' strike in India against the British overlords those glorious creatures would have to leave India bag and baggage within three months. Englishmen, and especially Englishwomen, cannot care for themselves very long in that climate under the usual living conditions. The English are aware, too, that the present wholesale questioning in India of the why and wherefore of British rule bodes ill for them in the long run. Hence their taking a distinct step toward Indian self-government in the constitution just granted. They are painfully certain that if Mussolini subjugates Ethiopia there will be repercussions wherever there are people of color.

Now the amusing thing about this is that they are not sure whether it will be worse for white "prestige" to have Mussolini win or the Ethiopians. If the Emperor is defeated the indignation of the colored people will know no bounds. If the Emperor wins how will it be possible to keep the colored peoples from forgetting their rightful place in the world as the humble servants and worshipful adorers of the white race?

Nowhere more than in Africa itself is this issue vital. That is not merely because of the fact that Abyssinia and Egypt are joined for so many miles, and therefore whatever happens to the Ethiopians will have profound effect across the borders. The truth is, especially in South Africa, the relations between the whites and the blacks are becoming steadily worse. No South African statesman, not Smuts nor Hertzog, has been able to devise a statesmanlike policy that will do justice to both races, for the white man remains intransigeant and discriminates more and more against the colored man. His lands are constantly being taken away from him, his social ostracism is greater, and his entire life, agricultural, industrial, economic and social, is more and more being restricted.

On the other hand, the blacks are increasing in numbers and the whites are not. In the last year or two I have heard some remarkable statements from South Africans—that if the fighting Zulus and other tribes should get weapons and undertake a holy war they would prove irresistible. Another statement is that the white race will die out in South Africa, gradually, of course, but so certainly that it will be pushed out and will not

be able to hold in check the black millions.

Communism in China

As for China, surely no one can doubt that despite the utter discouragements of the existing situation there is a potent stirring as has been clearly shown by the great Communist movement there. The Japanese may yet find that they have contributed enormously to the awakening of the Chinese. Of course, the Communist doctrine of equality of all people is the most dangerous one that the Russians have set afloat in the world; to me, at least, it seems more dangerous than the abolition of private property. What is worse, the Russians have lived up to it. It is possible to show where, for one reason or another, the Soviets have deviated from their own Communistic doctrine, either for temporary or a lasting advantage. But I have heard no charges so far that they were not living up to their doctrine of race equality. They are now setting apart more space for the embattled Jews in the province of Biro-Bidjan. This Christian attitude has stirred the American Negro far more than the doctrine of the universality of property.

As vice-chairman of the commission appointed by Mayor LaGuardia to study the conditions in Harlem in order to ascertain what it was that brought about the rioting there last March, I have not found that the Communists or Communistic incitements were responsible for that astonishing and expensive outburst of popular rage. But I have found that the people of Harlem are showing an extraordinary amount of group consciousness which to my mind is precisely what ought to be.

They have come to know what their rights are and they can prove to you just how, and to what extent they have been discriminated against by previous city administrations. Kind words are not going to butter so many more parsnips for them. They thronged the hearings and they were very outspoken as to their feelings. Certainly everybody there knows about Ethiopia, and while their sympathy will, of course, remain volatile and explosive and nothing else, it must not be forgotten that this is the first time that they have been emotionally aroused and stirred by something happening to people of color on the other side of the world.

An American Negro writer, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, has just published a book, "Black Reconstruction," which he concludes, in part, thus:

"The most magnificent drama in the last thousand years of human history is the transportation of 10 million human beings out of the dark beauty of their mother continent into the new-found Eldorado of the West. They descended into Hell; and in the third century they arose from the dead in the finest effort to achieve democracy for the working millions which this world has ever seen. It was a tragedy that beggared the Greek; it was an upheaval of humanity like the Reformation and the French Revolution . . . Before the dumb eyes of ten generations of 10 million children, it is made mockery of and spit upon; a degradation of the eternal mother; a sneer at human effort; with aspiration and art deliberately and elaborately distorted. And why? Because . . . we fell under the leadership of those who would compromise with truth in the past in order to make peace in the present and guide policy in the future . . . Immediately in Africa, a black back runs red with the blood of the lash; in India, a brown girl is raped; in China a coolie starves; in Alabama, seven darkies are more than lynched; while in London, the white limbs of a prostitute are hung with jewels and silk. Flames of jealous murder sweep the earth, while brains of little children smear the hills."

There are signs and portents and signs again. This is one of them. When a dark race has a writer who speaks thus it is time to take note. Shall Negro solidarity and co-operation of the colored races be dated by Benito Mussolini?

(Copyright, 1935, by Oswald Garrison Villard)

New York World Telegram

OCT 4 1935

Lenox Avenue Surrenders

Harlem Buys 5,000 Ethiopian Pins and 3,000 Flags to Show Loyalty.

The sale of Ethiopian flags, pins and photographs of Haile Selassie was booming today in Harlem, according to Albinette Stewart, of 112 W. 135th St., manufacturer and distributor of the flags and pins.

More than 5,000 of this pins have been sold within the past few days and more than 3,000 flags and photographs also have been purchased. The pins sell for 15 cents, the flags for 25 cents and the photos for 10 cents. Reports from other cities, notably New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago, where the Negro population is large, indicate similar sales there.

The Ethiopian flag is of horizontal stripes of green, gold and red, with the green at the top, the gold stripe in the middle and the red at the bottom. The green stands for fertility, the gold for good fortune and the red for the blood the Ethiopians will shed in defense of their homeland.

A mass meeting was called for 8 o'clock tonight at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., by the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia at which efforts were to be made to raise funds for medical supplies.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

OCT 4 1935

POLICE MASSED IN FEAR OF WAR RIOTING

Harlem Negroes Mob Italian Shop, Brooklyn Boys' Fight Spreads

Revived for the first time in five years, the Police Department's "10-squad" reserve system of 1,200 men, stood ready today for instant action as tension between Italians and Negroes throughout the city reached the danger point.

Already two near-riots have broken out. In Brooklyn, six radio cars and an emergency truck were called to quell a juvenile version of the Italy-Abyssinia conflict. At a Communist meeting in Madison Square Garden, 20,000 persons screamed their approval when Mussolini was denounced as a "criminal maniac."

In Harlem, an attempt was made to mob the King Julius Market at 170 Lenox ave. While the owner is Jewish, there are three Italian concessions in the store, and a group of rabid Ethiopian sympathizers tried to pull woman customers from the store.

QUELL TROUBLE.

The trouble was quelled by police from the W. 123rd st. station. Afterward, Sol Apuzzo, 28, former machine gunner in the U. S. Marine Corps who runs the meat concession, announced that he would open for business today.

Ten Negro employes of the store likewise pledged their loyalty to the market. Their spokesman was Andy Brooks, who said:

"I have a wife and three kids. Who's going to give me a job if I lose this one. Those people that rushed the store may have thought they were right according to their lights, but they're not going to give me a new job. I'm sctaying right here."

The hostilities in Brooklyn broke out among pupils of P. S. 178 on Dean st., near Saratoga ave. This section is inhabited largely by Negroes and Italians.

"ARMS" FOUND.

The battles between the children started on Wednesday and continued over until yesterday. Instituting a search, Alfred Tweedy, assistant principal, found in possession of his pupils six ice picks, a sawed off billiard cue stick, a baseball bat and four hefty chunks of wood.

The conflict began when an Italian boy and a Negro boy decided to settle the entire territorial question by themselves. The Negro boy took the decision.

Hostilities were renewed yesterday and when adults began shoving each other around on the sidewalk the radio cars were called.

In the Harlem disturbance, Charles Linous, 33, of 63 E. 115th st., was arrested on a charge of inciting to riot.

At a meeting of 20,000 Communists in Madison Square Garden, mention of the names of Mussolini and Fascism was greeted with prolonged boos and hisses by an audience liberally sprinkled with Negroes.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 4 1935

POLICE READY FOR WAR RIOTS

Reserves Held at Stations and Detectives Shifted.

ONE ARREST IN HARLEM

Clashes Between Negroes and Italians Reported in Brooklyn.

The Police Department today is prepared in apprehension of trouble following several outbreaks between the Italians and Negroes in the city as a result of Italo-Ethiopian hostilities.

Headquarters sent out orders last night that one squad of uniformed patrolmen, about one-tenth of the total patrol force, be held in reserve in each station house throughout the city, beginning at 8 o'clock last evening and continuing until further notice. The orders also called for the transfer of detectives from the quiet sectors to "danger zones" in Harlem and in certain sections of the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens.

Since the outbreak of fighting in Africa, disorders have taken place both in Harlem and in Brooklyn. In Harlem one arrest was made yesterday and street corner demagogues added fuel to the fire by shouting that "Africa is the black man's home." The police have been forced to disperse crowds in some sections.

Harlem disorders began when Negroes started to picket the King Julius General Market, occupied by Italian butcher and vegetable shops at 118th street and Lenox avenue. When employees went outside to remonstrate with the pickets a crowd of about 150 Italians and Negroes gathered, and insults began to fly back and forth, with the result that twenty-five patrolmen and fifteen detectives from the West 123d street station dispersed the crowd.

A short time later a crowd of Negroes gathered outside that station house and was dispersed. One of its number, Charles Linous of 63 East 115th street, was injured and arrested when he refused to move and scuffled with police. Patrolmen John J. Reilly suffered an injured hand during the encounter.

Brooklyn trouble occurred at Public School 178 in Dean street, between Saratoga and Hopkinson avenues, where about 30 per cent of the 2,200 pupils are Negroes and a like number Italians. After several fights on Wednesday, children and their attitude was so threatening that police were summoned to the gathering. Parents brought various weapons, including ice picks and pool cues yesterday, break up the ugly mood, and several These were confiscated. At dismissal, Negro and Italian parents children engaged in fights. were in an ugly mood, and several children engaged in fights. After several outside the building,

be able to hold in check the black millions.

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Revived for the first time in five years, the Police Department's "10-squad" reserve system of 1,200 men, stood ready today for instant action as tension between Italians and Negroes throughout the city reached the danger point.

Already two near-riots have broken out. In Brooklyn, six radio cars and an emergency truck were called to quell a juvenile version of the Italy-Abyssinia conflict. At a Communist meeting in Madison Square Garden, 20,000 persons screamed their approval when Mussolini was denounced as a "criminal maniac."

In Harlem, an attempt was made to mob the King Julius Market at 170 Lenox ave. While the owner is Jewish, there are three Italian concessions in the store, and a group of rabid Ethiopian sympathizers tried to pull woman customers from the store.

QUELL TROUBLE.

The trouble was quelled by police from the W. 123rd st. station. Afterward, Sol Apuzzo, 28, former machine gunner in the U. S. Marine Corps who runs the meat concession, announced that he would open for business today.

Ten Negro employes of the store likewise pledged their loyalty to the market. Their spokesman was Andy Brooks, who said:

"I have a wife and three kids. Who's going to give me a job if I lose this one. Those people that rushed the store may have thought they were right according to their lights, but they're not going to give me a new job. I'm sctaying right here."

The hostilities in Brooklyn broke out among pupils of P. S. 178 on Dean st., near Saratoga ave. This section is inhabited largely by Negroes and Italians.

"ARMS" FOUND.

The battles between the children started on Wednesday and continued over until yesterday. Instituting a search, Alfred Tweedy, assistant principal, found in possession of his pupils six ice picks, a sawed off billiard cue stick, a baseball bat and four hefty chunks of wood.

The conflict began when an Italian boy and a Negro boy decided to settle the entire territorial question by themselves. The Negro boy took the decision.

Hostilities were renewed yesterday and when adults began shoving each other around on the sidewalk the radio cars were called.

In the Harlem disturbance, Charles Linous, 33, of 63 E. 115th st., was arrested on a charge of inciting to riot.

At a meeting of 20,000 Communists in Madison Square Garden, mention of the names of Mussolini and Fascism was greeted with prolonged boos and hisses by an audience liberally sprinkled with Negroes.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 4 1935

POLICE READY FOR WAR RIOTS

Reserves Held at Stations and Detectives Shifted.

ONE ARREST IN HARLEM

Clashes Between Negroes and Italians Reported in Brooklyn.

The Police Department today is prepared in apprehension of trouble following several outbreaks between the Italians and Negroes in the city as a result of Italo-Ethiopian hostilities.

Headquarters sent out orders last night that one squad of uniformed patrolmen, about one-tenth of the total patrol force, be held in reserve in each station house throughout the city, beginning at 8 o'clock last evening and continuing until further notice. The orders also called for the transfer of detectives from the quiet sectors to "danger zones" in Harlem and in certain sections of the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens.

Since the outbreak of fighting in Africa, disorders have taken place both in Harlem and in Brooklyn. In Harlem one arrest was made yesterday and street corner demagogues added fuel to the fire by shouting that "Africa is the black man's home." The police have been forced to disperse crowds in some sections.

Harlem disorders began when Negroes started to picket the King Julius General Market, occupied by Italian butcher and vegetable shops at 118th street and Lenox avenue. When employees went outside to remonstrate with the pickets a crowd of about 150 Italians and Negroes gathered, and insults began to fly back and forth, with the result that twenty-five patrolmen and fifteen detectives from the West 123d street station dispersed the crowd.

A short time later a crowd of Negroes gathered outside that station house and was dispersed. One of its number, Charles Linous of 63 East 115th street, was injured and arrested when he refused to move and scuffled with police. Patrolmen John J. Reilly suffered an injured hand during the encounter.

Brooklyn trouble occurred at Public School 178 in Dean street, between Saratoga and Hopkinson avenues, where about 30 per cent of the 2,200 pupils are Negroes and a like number Italians. After several fights on Wednesday, children brought various weapons, including ice picks and pool cues yesterday. These were confiscated. At dismissal, Negro and Italian parents were summoned to break up the gathering. Parents and their attitude was so threatening that police were summoned to disperse the children engaged in fights.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa.

Abyssinia.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 10 1935

RACE ISSUE IS UNREAL TO HIGH ETHIOPIANS

Black-Versus-White Psychology Is Lacking, but May Be Promoted In War Against Italians

By JOSEF ISRAELS 2d.

(Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

ADDIS ABABA.—The injection of the racial issue into the war between Italy and Ethiopia has produced a situation which would have elements of comedy if it were not so serious.

From the world point of view the war seems to be an attack by a white race upon a colored people. In this guise the Ethiopians have won the sympathy of the American Negro, of the South African blacks and perhaps also of the Japanese, Chinese and East Indian races. Every European power with dark-colored or off-colored subject peoples is bound to fear far-reaching effects if the Ethiopian quarrel is carried to its conclusion.

Yet the Ethiopians themselves remain serenely unconscious of the whole issue, are amused by it or see it only as a weapon thrust into their hands which they may use, if necessary, in their struggle against the Italian invaders.

The Ruling Amharas.

The reason is simple. The ruling class in Ethiopia is not a branch of the Negro race. This class is, by and large, the Amharic people, who are probably a mixture of Arab and Hamite strains and who seem to European observers Semitic rather than Negroid. In numbers the Amharas are a drop in the Ethiopian bucket, for they constitute only from 5 to 10 per cent of the population. Politically, economically and intellectually, however, they dominate the Ethiopian scene.

For ten centuries they have been slowly spreading out from their home provinces of Amhara, Tigre and Gondar. Not until the time of Menelik, late in the nineteenth century, did they make good their claim to rule and succeed in establishing their monarch literally as a "King of Kings."

The rest of the Ethiopian people are a melting-pot mixture of many African racial strains—Swahili, Galla, Shankalla, Danakil and others. Most of these have the Negro characteristics of flat, broad noses, thick lips and heavy bony structures. The Amharas, on the other hand, have small and delicate facial features, large, liquid eyes and small hands and feet. Only by the hues of their skins, running from coffee to olive, do they come under the category of the colored races.

Sympathy Welcomed.

They feel little or no blood kinship with the American Negro population, which is largely descended from West African natives enslaved during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In fact, comparisons of this sort amuse them. They are glad enough to have the sympathy of any racial group, but they frankly look down on all Negroid peoples and know them only as vassal races.

But the fact that the Amharas do not regard the war as a struggle between the black and the white races may not prevent them from making use of this deceptive issue if it will help them to save their country. They will not refuse the aid, whether tangible or otherwise, of the black, brown and yellow peoples.

Already Yemen, in Arabia, has sent several hundred hardbitten volunteer fighters to join Haile Selassie's armies. Messages of sympathy and offers of help have come from large groups in Japan, China, India and many parts of Africa. There is a definite feeling in governmental circles in Addis Ababa that Japan may be, in the end, Ethiopia's most powerful ally.

Naturally, even the vague threat of a dark-skinned line-up on Ethiopia's side alarms the white colonial powers. For Great Britain this menace has two focal points: South Africa, where the native population is rapidly growing in numbers, in enlightenment and in desire for power; and India, where a real union of the dark-skinned races against the white would be fatal to the British Raj.

Dilemma of French.

France faces much the same problems in Algiers, Morocco and the North and West African provinces only recently pacified. In the present crisis her European policy made her reluctant to offend Italy, but her colonial interest lies in stopping the African conflagration before it spreads into her own subject territories.

In Ethiopia itself hatred of the "ferengi"—an age-old word used in varying forms throughout the Orient and probably derived, at the time of the Crusades, from "Farang," or Frank, the common word for European—may not be hard to kindle. Business men and diplomats who have spent years in Ethiopia testify to increasing evidences of native dislike for the white-skinned intruder underneath the superficial attitude of friendliness.

Travelers bring even more alarming reports from parts of the country lying remote from the capital and the railway lines. Natives who have hitherto greeted white visitors amiably, or at most indifferently, now wear scowling faces and sometimes, when exhilarated by native brews, openly threaten the destruction of all "ferengi." Should the Italian advance continue there may be reason, diplomats are aware, to fear a general massacre of white residents in the outlying provinces.

In Addis Ababa itself the larger number of foreigners and the influence of the Emperor, backed by his perfectly disciplined Imperial Guard, is counted upon to prevent such a catastrophe. Yet the legations and the foreign residents have already quietly organized plans of action in case of emergency. If necessary they will take refuge in the British Legation, a large reservation on the outskirts of the city, where provision for defense has been made.

Emperor Cautious.

The Emperor Haile Selassie is not easily drawn out on the delicate subject of relations between the black and white races.

"I am pleased to learn of the sympathy our cause is arousing in other nations," he says, "but it is obvious that not all of these by any means are colored nations. Europe is a greater ally at present than any or all of Asia."

The Emperor would not discuss the possibility of a last-ditch Ethiopian appeal to the colored races to rally against the whites. Some of his subordinates are less restrained. One Ethiopian minister, educated in Europe and widely traveled, pointed out that Ethiopia could call on black warriors to the South and West if she had need of them.

"If we wanted native help from the Sudan or from the British territories of the South," this man said, "we would know how to get it. We would not need or want to make such a move in any public way. The ancient methods of communication would be sufficient, and you can be sure that in such an eventuality the result would be more than adequate. Our problem would not be to raise the warriors but rather to arm them and use them effectively.

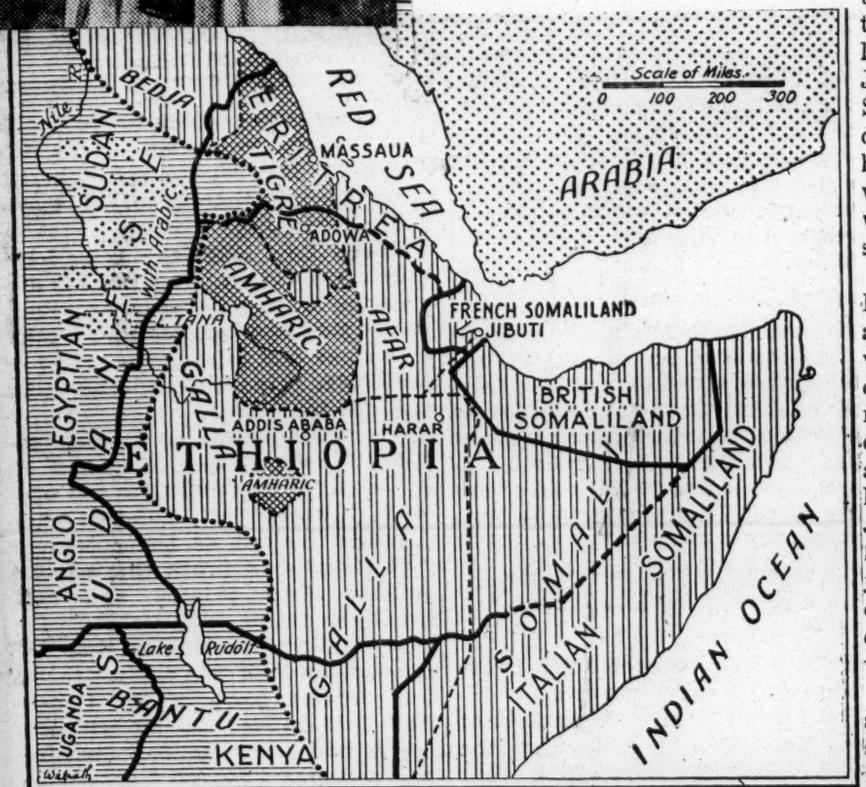
"Race Feeling Widespread."

"We have always known that racial feeling transcended the arbitrary borders of African territories and any one who has visited the people who live along the borders of Ethiopia will tell you that to the tribes and villages existing and trading where they best can there is no such thing as a boundary. This has never been better proved than in the action of the thousands of Italian Askaris who have remained loyal to their own race, deserting the Italians and coming over, with their arms and equipment, to our side. Native African troops, I venture to predict, will never be used effectively against Ethiopia."

Despite the attitude taken by this man and others like him, it seems probable that it will be outside influences, not those originating in Ethiopia itself, which will firmly determine who shall be aligned with whom in this most puzzling of conflicts.

J. A. ROGERS

International Correspondent



Keystone.

A language map of Ethiopia, showing the variety of peoples in the country. The Amharas, the rulers, are not of the Negro race.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ETHIOPIA

The League of Nations, waif of the late Woodrow Wilson, might yet serve as a means of preventing war. When the god of war stepped on the toes of China in 1932 and clubbed her, nothing happened. Fortunately in this case when he assaulted Ethiopia he struck England through her. Had Ethiopia been on the West Coast instead of the East there might be only diplomatic protest so far as Britain was concerned. It would have been France who would have been agitated.

With her great influence and might England has rallied the nations about her. For the first time nearly all the countries of the world have allied themselves against an aggressor. The three leading ones that are taking little or no part in this boycott are Japan, Germany, and the United States. This is likely to be a source of great friction. The nations who have made the sacrifice of their trade with Italy are going to be disatisfied with the three nations mentioned as strikers are against strikebreakers.

In this respect Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of England has issued a clear warning. He said, "The gravest kind of penalty we can inflict on Italy is to prevent her getting any merchandise. That will be possible only by establishing a blockade. And a blockade will not be possible unless the United States, Germany, and Japan take part in it. If the United States, Germany, and Japan fail to join and send goods to a blockaded country, each cargo of this merchandise runs the risk of causing a war with them."

This is very plain language. It seems, that if the United States is sincere in her neutrality proclamation, she will go much further than the mere barring of arms and ammunition to the warring countries. Guns and gunpowder are by no means the commodity of first importance in wars these days, especially in the case of Italy. The tighter the sooner Mussolini will be booted across the Italian border by his people, if he is lucky enough to get so light a sentence.

Recently I sat in an audience composed entirely of upper-class white people while the Joe-Louis-Max Baer fight pictures were being shown. One or two applauded at the extraordinary skill, persistent attack, and immense superiority of the black man over the white but it was evident that most of the others did not relish it at all. When the knockout came the silence was profound, and a great contrast to the noise from the screen.

There might have been several reasons for this among them being opposition to prizefighting. Was there color predjudice? Undoubtedly, the audience was American. But why did Negroes in general regard the fight as a victory for the race? Simply because of the color opposition first created by the whites. Had the fight been between two Negro boxers there would have been very little interest among Negroes anywhere. The same would have been true in North Africa or Arabia if there had been a wrestling match beween a black man and a white man. But if it were known that one was a Christian and the other a Mohammedan then we would have had the same effect as the contest beween white and black in America, or between Nazi and Jew in Germany, and between German and French in France or Germany, that is to say prejudice in favor of one's own kind.

In cases of this kind where does the spirit of true sportmanship come in? Human beings may see a contest between horses, dogs and cocks without any deep inner emotion. But when it is a struggle between man and man prejudice steps in nearly always, hence Negroes are barred from certain athletic games in parts of America and Jews in Germany and Austria. But the day is surely coming when this will cease for mankind everywhere is going to recognize the great truth that the economic bond is far greater than the racial one.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa.

Abyssinia.

DANGERS OF ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

British and French in Consultation

Two important developments in the frontier dispute between Italy and Abyssinia were disclosed on Monday.

It was reported from Rome that the Italian Government had informed Abyssinia that they have chosen their two Italian representatives for the conciliation commission which is to consider the dispute, and which has been set up under the arbitration treaty of 1928, between the two countries. The names of the representatives chosen have not yet been revealed.

Italy has also sent a Note asking the Abyssinian Government whether they are ready with their representatives.

On the other hand, the Abyssinian Government have sent a new Note to the League complaining of Italy's delay in taking the matter to arbitration, and of her aggressive attitude, and denying the Italian allegation that a general mobilisation has been ordered in Abyssinia. The Note also says that Italy has approached certain Governments whose nationals were likely to be selected as arbitrators in the frontier dispute asking them to persuade their nationals not to accept such appointment.

The British and French Governments have entered into consultation on the dispute. Regarding Italy's complaint that Abyssinia is being supplied with arms and ammunition from Europe, it is stated categorically that Britain has not been approached by Italy on the question. Conversations between the British Ambassador in Rome and Signor Mussolini are expected before the end of the week.

ANXIETY IN LONDON

(From our Diplomatic Correspondent.)

LONDON.

There is a genuine anxiety here over the turn taken by the situation in Abyssinia. Not that there is much fear that there will be an Italian-Abyssinian war (although even in this respect a slight feeling of uneasiness has begun to show itself), but an Italian-Abyssinian conflict in the League of Nations would be considered disastrous, for now more than ever is solidarity needed amongst the League Powers.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of the case were in the first instance, Italy is rapidly putting herself in the wrong, and if the dispute is handled by the League the Powers will be compelled to censure Italy, which would mean a rift right across the "collective system" that showed such solidarity recently at Geneva.

Both the French and British representatives at Rome and at Addis Ababa have all along urged the necessity of appointing the Commission of Conciliation that was provided for in the treaty of 1928 as the best way of reaching an agreement, but the action of the Italians has now made the situation so serious that joint representations to Rome will probably be made. But time is getting short and only the most rapid response by Italy to what is becoming one of the most urgent demands of international diplomacy can avert a big crisis at Geneva. The suggestion that the League shall simply shirk its duties in the matter is repudiated both here and in Paris, although it must be admitted that in Paris there is some regret that Abyssinia ever joined the League, which she did chiefly at the instigation of the French, who in those days were not unwilling to embarrass the Italians.

The Italian expedition is considered to be a personal idea of Signor Mussolini's that is being carried out against the advice of Italian experts. The chances of its success are considered doubtful unless the Abyssinian tribes can be intimidated by a mere display of force. Military operations on a big scale are thought almost impossible by reason of the climate and the nature of the country.

At the same time, it is difficult for Italy to abandon the expedition altogether, for confessed failure might react heavily on the already precarious Italian internal situation.

MUSSOLINI'S HINT TO THE POWERS

"None Can Advise Us"

In the Italian Senate on Tuesday Signor Mussolini made his first public speech on the dispute with Abyssinia.

He denied (according to Reuter's report) that Britain or France had made any diplomatic representations in Rome on the subject, or that they were likely to do so.

It is not worth while considering such rumours (he said). The word "intervention" is a disagreeable one. Even though somebody beyond our frontiers were desirous that such intervention should take place, that does not mean to say that he will do so. Owing to the excellence of the relations between Italy, France, and Britain, there is no necessity for such intervention.

I am most grateful to those who seem to be preoccupied in a more than brotherly manner with our military efficiency, which might, according to them, be weakened by an eventual conflict in East Africa. We can reply to this zealous and disinterested advice, according to which our presence in Europe is considered indispensable, that we are also of this opinion. But it is just because we wish to be at ease in Europe that we intend to have our backs secure in Africa. (Applause.)

It should be pointed out that the workmen who have left for the colonies outnumber the soldiers. But I wish to add at once, and in the most explicit and solemn manner, that we shall send all the soldiers we consider necessary. No one can abrogate to himself the intolerable position of arbiter and give advice with regard to what concerns the character and volume of our precautionary measures. No one outside Italy can be judge in such a delicate matter.

I wish to be reproached in the future with excess rather than with default where the security of our colonies and the life of even one of our soldiers or native troops is at stake.

With regard to the diplomatic developments of the dispute, it is known that we have not refused conversation with representatives of the Ethiopian Government, and some time ago we informed Addis Ababa that we were ready to nominate two Italian representatives on the committee of conciliation. But it is our duty not to cultivate, still less to spread, any illusion, taking into account the considerable Abyssinian armament, the advanced state of Ethiopian mobilisation, and, above everything, the state of mind which dominates at Addis Ababa, especially among the poorer chieftains, who are hostile to any form of agreement.

ARMS FOR ABYSSINIA

Italy's Complaint

Germany is openly accused of having supplied large quantities of arms and munitions to Abyssinia in Friday's "Giornale d'Italia," which is often regarded as a mouthpiece of the Italian Government. The editor, Signor Virginio Gayda, in an important article, also hits out at European nations in general who have supplied arms to Abyssinia. He reminds them of the arms convention, and says that they will be responsible for "unforeseen developments."

It is stated that from European countries from January to the middle of April there arrived in Abyssinia 10,000 Mauser rifles, 2,000,000 cartridges, 200 machine-guns. To these must be added large numbers of guns said to be already possessed by Abyssinia. It is well known, says the article, that almost every man in Abyssinia carries a gun.

Signor Gayda, who writes semi-officially, then refers to those European countries who are said to be furnishing arms to Abyssinia.

"There are among them nations which benefited from Italian solidarity in the Great War and which should feel some regard for Italy. As for countries with colonial possessions, they should have a clear sense of their responsibility and solidarity with whites and civilised nations. These nations evidently do not realise that Abyssinian armaments to-day directed against Italy may to-morrow be turned against their territory.

The article proceeds to state that "since arms are the first means of war, it is obvious that the warlike spirit of Ethiopia has been kindled by the supply of such arms, and the European countries concerned cannot escape from responsibility and direct complicity in the perilous state being created in Abyssinia and for the unforeseen developments that they may have. Those who desire peace should not furnish to the irresponsible the means of violating it."

5,000 at N.Y. Mass Meeting Assail Italian Aggression

Afro American

Mayor La Guardia, Mussolini, League Asked to Prevent Hostilities

3-16-35

Baltimore, Md.

AIRSHIPS, BIG GUNS, GAS, TANKS NEEDED

Ethiopia's Flag Waves as $112 Is Collected.

(By AFRO Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Aroused by Italy's threat to subdue the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia, 5,000 people and representatives of fifty organizations numbering many more thousands, massed at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue, and raised their voices in howling protest against the "nefarious designs" of Mussolini, the Italian dictator, Thursday evening of last week.

The meeting was called by the newly created Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia, and among the speakers were Dr. Willis Huggins, teacher of history and economics in the local high schools; J. A. Rogers, traveller and historian; James Ford, Communist leader, and the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., assistant pastor of the church. Dr. W. A. Freeman presided.

Cables, Telegrams Sent

Cablegrams and telegrams asking their recipients to use their offices in preventing further hostilities in Africa, or critical of the Italian expedition, were sent to Fiorello LaGuardia, New York's Italian-American mayor; the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; Il Duce, Mussolini, and Cordell Hull, United States secretary of state.

A cablegram was also sent to Emperor Haile Selassie, pledging him the support of Americans of African descent.

Rogers, in opening, gave a colorful description of the historical background of Ethiopia. He was followed by Ford, who from the outset asserted his Communist beliefs and the stand of his party on the Italian-Ethiopian question.

He advocated the spreading of dissension among the Italian workers and a united front of black and white workers "to combat the Fascist butcher." Becoming thunderous, he shouted:

Need Airships

"What Ethiopia needs in this emergency are airships, big guns, poison gas, and tanks."

Ford also denounced the Rome Pact and said that "this infamous and secret agreement of the three imperialist nations is designed to give Italy a dominant hand in Ethiopia as compensation for her share in the World War."

Arthur Reid, a leader of the boycott movement of last summer, lifted the throng to emotional heights as he visualized a possible victory for Ethiopia in the event of actual combat. The house united in long applause and Ethiopian and UNIA flags were waved everywhere.

Over $112 Collected

At this juncture, the Rev. Mr Powell made a stirring plea for cash with which to carry on the work of the committee. Over $112 was collected, including many bills.

Dr. Huggins, dressed in the flowing white attire and red fez of the Abyssinian foot soldier, answered questions from the floor, and shed more light on the history behind Ethiopia. The Rev. Mr. Powell closed the meeting with a plea that the work of the committee continue and that New Yorkers of color continue to support it.

THE LEAGUE SCORES.

New York Times

It may be that hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia are postponed rather than averted by Premier MUSSOLINI'S sudden acceptance of that arbitration of his African difficulties, under the auspices of the League of Nations, which he had long been resisting. It may be that the war party saw no loss of purpose in agreeing to arbitration for the remainder of the period that troops cannot effectively operate in East Africa because of the rainy season. Nevertheless a great principle was maintained and a stroke for peace was accomplished when, after unusual pressure from Great Britain and France, Signor MUSSOLINI consented to live up to the terms of the arbitration treaty between Italy and Ethiopia, and further agreed to an extended time limit, a League survey and the appointment of a fifth arbitrator if, by July 25, the four first appointed are deadlocked.

As conceived by WOODROW WILSON, the League of Nations' most valuable contributions to world peace were the discussion and delay to which signatory powers pledged themselves before a resort to war. When that discussion, as in this instance, is fortified by the process of arbitration, in conformity with a treaty pledging two nations to solve their problems in this way instead of by force of arms, the office and influence of the League are great. They justify its existence, make it indispensable in a nervous world and repel the criticisms and sneers of its enemies and the advocates of insular or warlike policy.

The dispatches from Geneva strongly indicate that the counsel of Great Britain, as transmitted by Captain ANTHONY EDEN, was the conclusive force that moved the Italian Premier from the uncompromising position he had maintained. What was the final argument is not revealed. But it is not improbable that Signor MUSSOLINI was brought to see the point of keeping his army in Europe, and the British were made aware of the value of field training in East Africa for one of the armies that help to persuade overreaching nations to pursue the ways of prudence.

ITALIANS FACE PROTEST HERE

Amsterdam News

Boycott Suggested as Means of Stopping War on Ethiopia

2-16-35

(See Editorial on Page Eight.)

That a few Negroes, liberals and radical groups here do not look with favor upon Italy's possible punitive expedition into Abyssinia was indicated yesterday.

New York Times

Following a demonstration Wednesday before the Italian consulate in New York City, the Pan-African Reconstruction Association, headed by Samuel Daniels, urged a boycott of Italian merchants doing business in Negro communities as a means of bringing pressure upon Premier Mussolini's government.

Mr. Daniels proposed also that cables be sent to the League of Nations protestig against the league's failure to intervene.

The American League Against War and Fascism issued a statement condemning Mussolini for his "adopting the orthodox Fascist attitude toward minority races." The League of Struggle for Negro Rights will hold a mass meeting of protest against Italy, according to William Carter, Corona leader, who said the date has not been set.

ETHIOPIANS ATTACK 2 ITALIAN OUTPOSTS; 30 NATIVES SLAIN

Times

Drive Off Several Thousand Head of Cattle in Raid at Somaliland Border.

6-4-35

SECOND CLASH IN ERITREA

New York

Incidents Mar First Conciliation Meeting Today—Italian Press Bitter at British.

By ARNALDO CORTESI.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 3.—At least thirty African subjects of Italy and an undetermined number of Ethiopians are reported to have been killed in one of two clashes on the Eritrea and Italian Somaliland frontiers. Both conflicts are said to have been caused by Ethiopian incursions into Italian territory.

A strong Ethiopian force, it is stated, attacked a small Italian post at the southern extremity of Eritrea in the Danakil area. The attackers, it is added, made off with several thousand head of cattle.

Near Gublei in Somaliland, according to a second dispatch, a band of twenty armed Ethiopians opened fire when challenged by Italian native troopers while trying to cross the frontier. The Ethiopians are said to have retreated, suffering an undetermined number of casualties.

Incidents Menace Conciliation.

These incidents will be made the subject of an official representation by the Italian Government to Ethiopia. Their gravity is the greater, it is held here, by reason of their occurrence just before the first meeting of the Italo-Ethiopian conciliation commission at Milan.

The Italian press has launched a powerful anti-British campaign. Great Britain is accused of unwarranted interference in Ethiopian affairs and of stiffening Ethiopia's resistance by giving the impression that the whole might of the British Empire would be ranged against Italy in event of a conflict in East Africa.

The blame is not attributed directly to the London Government. Indeed, the semi-oficial Giornale d'Italia lays the guilt at the door of British colonial officials in Africa, adding that their action "is certain to be deplored in London."

It is argued, however, that, as long as Ethiopia believes, rightly or wrongly, that she can count on British support, there is little hope that the conciliation commission can arrange a peaceful settlement.

It is further charged that large quantities of war materials for Ethiopia are passing through British colonies. One hundred motor trucks are said to have been unloaded at Berbera, British Somaliland, in transit to Ethiopia.

After the Ualual incident, it is asserted, the Ethiopians, on the advice of British agents, dug deep holes along the frontier to prevent the advance of Italian tanks.

A report that Ethiopia, in case of a conflict with Italy, would place herself under a British protectorate, is said to have been traced to Lieut. Colonel Clifford, head of the British delegation on the Anglo-Ethiopian commission for the delimitation of frontiers between Ethiopia and British Somaliland.

Asserting that Ethiopians wounded in the Ualual incident were treated by British doctors, the Giornale d'Italia states there is no objection to this humanitarian service but it inquires how the British doctors happened to be on the scene.

"These facts are certain to be deplored in London," comments the Giornale. "They are certainly to be attributed to the initiative and attitude of local oficials. But they serve, it must be admitted even in London, to persuade the Ethiopians that Great Britain is on their side and that it is therefore permissible to persist in their aggressive resistance. This is the reason why we are increasingly skeptical of the efficacy of conciliation."

New York Sun

Race Problem – 1935

Africa.

Abyssinia

MOSLEMS TO JOIN CHRISTIAN FORCES IF ITALY INVADES

Abyssinian Emperor Quotes Koran To Substantiate Reports of Mohammedan Support.

(Copyright, 1935, by the United Press.)

DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland, June 24. — (UP) — The growing menace of a general Moslem uprising if Italy declares war on Abyssinia was partially confirmed tonight in an exclusive interview granted at Addis Ababa, Abyssinian capital, by Emperor Haile Selassie I.

The rumors of such a fanatical religious war, with the Moslems coming to the aid of the Christian state of Abyssinia, have been whispered in Djibouti and other Moslem ports on the Red sea and Mediterranean for weeks.

Jean Perrigault, United Press special correspondent, went directly to the emperor in Addis Ababa and asked for his attitude on the matter. He repeated rumors among natives of an Islamic uprising throughout the Moslem world in the near east and Africa unless Great Britain, France and other powers prevent Rome declaring war on Abyssinia.

Emperor Quotes Koran.

The emperor, Perrigault said, replied:

"Mohammed declared in the Koran (Moslem bible): 'The Ethiopians having given me their hospitality, all Mohammedans must aid the Ethiopians if they encounter difficulties.

"For the time being, the Moslems and Ethiopians are happy and live in peace and religious liberty."

Emperor Haile Selassie, replying to a question whether Abyssinia would receive material aid from neighboring Moslems if Italy declares war, said:

"That is merely hypothesis. We have solicited nothing. We enjoy good relations with Yemen and the Hedjaz (on the Arabian peninsula). And the Christians of Egypt have intervened in Rome as mediators for peace."

Perrigault asked the emperor whether reports published abroad that the Turkish Moslem general, Mohammed Menine, would take command of the Abyssinian defense forces in the event of war, were correct.

Seeks French Aid.

"General Menine is in Addis Ababa at present, but will exercise no command," the emperor replied. "But I beg France lend support to our plea for intervention by the League of Nations to obtain a neutral inquiry along our frontiers bordering Italian Somaliland and Eritrea (Italian colony) to determine whether we, as Italy pretends, are preparing for aggression.

"I offer this proposition as still another proof of Ethiopia's desire for peace."

Perrigault reported that mobilization of the entire imperial army at Addis Ababa has left the Abyssinian frontiers practically wide open, guarded only by small detachments of militia.

His dispatch added that hundreds of adventurers, including soldiers and fliers, have come to Addis Ababa to get the emperor's approval of plans for development of Abyssinia's army and air force, but that Haile Selassie so far has turned a deaf ear to all such foreign adventurers.

ITALY ORDERS SUBJECTS TO EVACUATE ABYSSINIA

LONDON, June 25.—(Tuesday)—(UP)—An Addis Ababa dispatch in the Daily Express today reported that the Italian legation in Abyssinia had ordered all remaining Italian subjects in that country to evacuate the country within 10 days.

The Italian legation also handed the Abyssinian government a sharp note virtually accusing it of "absorbing" the sultanate of Jimma, the dispatch said.

The new note declared Italy had been informed Abyssinia was exercising direct administration of Jimma affairs, aiming to secure sovereignty over that state, and pointed out Italian interests were affected—hence Italy was obliged to express "formal reserve."

Prayer Urged For Ethiopian Victory

Black Dispatch

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 14.—(ANP)—Bishop Noah W. Williams of the African Methodist Episcopal church in a statement to the Palmetta Conference here this week, urged the members of his diocese to pray for the Ethiopians in their present conflict with Italy. The Bishop's statement was as follows: 11-16-35

"You have just spent a day in fasting and prayer for Ethiopia in the terrible, unwarranted attack on this ancient Christian nation by Italy. As your bishop and chief pastor, I am asking you and all of our members in South Carolina to pray daily that Almighty God may undertake for this solely pressed people, that the descendants of Pagan Rome may be defeated in her cruel war on Ethiopia. Rome still hangs in the balances, so I am persuaded, to receive the doom of Divine Prophecy, as stated in the Holy Scriptures, for her awful persecutions and martyrdoms in the early Christian church. And, too, I have no doubts that Papal Rome, headed by the pope, is absolutely with Mussolini in this attempt to crush Abyssinia. Remember also that the Pope of Rome is in the hands of the Order of Jesuits of the Roman Catholic church and that they are the most subtle and astute politicians that the world holds today and my guess is that they are now working day and night to prejudice white controlled nations against this African Empire on the ground of race and color while, at the same time they are trying to get all the colored people possible in the United States in the Catholic church. To this end they are establishing Catholic church schools everywhere and securing all colored children possible to attend these schools just to learn to be Catholic and yet, to my knowledge, there is not a single accredited college supported by the Roman Catholic church in the United States for the higher education of the Negro youth, while every white Protestant denomination is supporting several colleges for the higher education of the Negro.

"Again, I wish you to remember that while all colleges supported by white members of Christian denominations of the Protestant churches have Negro teachers and pastors of their churches for colored people, that the Roman Catholic church has only white priests for Negro churches and white sisters to teach in the parochial schools, excepting perhaps in Baltimore and New Orleans. Any Negro business or professional person who is not willing to support Negro preachers and teachers should not expect the support of colored people in his business or profession."

Georgia White Woman Says She's Insulted

Says Asst. to the U.S. Atty. General Hinted Her I.Q. Was Low.

MR. VANN'S LETTER PUBLISHED IN FULL

He Denies He Had White Stenographers

Afro American

(Special to the AFRO)

ATLANTA, Ga. — In the November 15th issue of the Georgia Woman's World, Mrs. James Rogers Wakefield, white, editor, claims in two eight-column headlines on page one that she, a Georgia white woman, has been insulted by Robert L. Vann, assistant to the U.S. attorney-general. Nov 14-35

The World reprints a letter from Mr. Vann denying that he had two white stenographers and could use forty as the World alleged.

The letter stated: "This writer has one Negro stenographer, selected by this writer, and for your information, the stenographers in the division in which this writer works are reported to have passed a resolution declaring they would not take dictation from a Negro, even though they have never been asked to do so.

"I mention this so you may feel at ease about the white women in the Department of Justice, where this writer works. They know how to protect themselves against what may be termed 'appearances.'

"This writer would not request a female stenographer to do this useless work because he always has been accustomed to male stenographers and prefers them, just as you probably prefer a Negro cook . . .

"The writer does not understand . . . misstatements, unless it is an attempt to cast reflections and aspersions upon the Democratic administration in Washington. If that be your purpose, **then this writer would like to advise you that the Negro vote of the border and Northern States helped to put the Democrats in power, and it is highly probable that the same vote will some day take them out of power** if and when such aspersions as you attempt to give take root in the public mind.

"In all probability, you and your paper belong to the Talmadge element in Georgia, which apparently does not have a very high I.Q."

Insulted

Mrs. Wakefield said she was insulted, and so were Governor Talmadge and 200,000 voters who elected him.

She blamed the New Deal because there is a transient camp near Pottstown, Pa., where all races eat and sleep together.

Placing colored men on juries in Georgia, Mississippi and Ohio were blamed on the President.

Mrs. Roosevelt was attacked in a previous edition for making an address to the N.A.A.C.P.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

NOV 19 1935

the Mail... ...Box

Boer Favors Italy

Editor of "The Brooklyn Citizen."

New York, Nov. 15, 1935.

Sir:—If Italy annexes the Abyssinians and their territory, I believe she will treat them better than Holland is now treating the colored people of Java and Summatra, whom Holland annexed, better than Belgium is now treating her annexed colored subjects of the Congo, better than Uncle Sam is now treating his "emancipated" colored slaves in the Northern and Southern States, and better than the hypocritical John Bull is now treating white "benighted" Boers whom he annexed and the hundreds of millions of his colored sub-

jects in Australia, Asia, Africa and America.

True, John Bull does not burn down now Boers' homes (like a "pyromaniac" here) and confine their women and children in horrible concentration camps, causing more than thirty thousand of such unfortunates to die by virtual slow torture in such British hell holes. True, "friendly" Australians and other "friendly" Britishers no longer murder wounded Boers on battlefields and mercilessly shoot down unarmed Boers, who had committed no crimes, after they in accordance with the British proclamations had trustingly surrendered to "friendly" Britishers. The treatment that Hollanders, Belgians and Britishers and Americans now still mete out to Boers and colored people is worse than the treatment that Mussolini will mete out to Abyssinians after he has conquered them. Even now while Italians are at war with them, Italian soldiers do not ruthlessly burn down the homes of defenseless Abyssinian women and children and confine them in "murder camps" or "hell holes," nor do Italians shoot down Abyssinians after they had surrendered, and Italians will not "lynch" Abyssinians and confine them in madhouses without due process of law.

Maybe one of the reasons why slave owning Hollanders, Belgians, Britishers and Americans are making war on Mussolini in behalf of slave owning Abyssinians is because they fear Mussolini will set them a noble example in treating people whom he has conquered and converted into Italian citizens—Romans.

The anti-British riots in Egypt are due to government of Egypt, who is not a member of the League, agreeing to also apply sanctions against Italy to oblige John Bull. If the government here should follow the example of Egypt, the riots here against such pro-Britishism would make the Egyptian riots look like child's play.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN PA DEMPERS,
Transvaaler.

MRS. WAKEFIELD'S PAPER

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

What do you think of this dirty circular sponsored by a Mrs. Wakefield of Atlanta? I have heard she was one of Talmadge's tools, and was really not responsible for the slimy sheet being issued.

I know that two years ago it was very active in supporting Talmadge by using the very same methods. One man receiving twenty copies today promptly placed them in the garbage can, where they belonged. When Congressman Mitchell, and other worthy Negro Democrats are making every effort to create a better understanding between the races it is indeed sad to see the state being flooded with such stuff.

I cannot believe the intelligent women of Georgia will be misled by these circulars.

Some folks are incapable of sustained loyalty to any party or any cause, and Governor Talmadge, like Governor Buffoon (or Laffoon) of Kentucky, will find it doesn't pay to stab the party in the back, after being honored by it.

Sandersville. JOE BUSBY.

AFRICA FOR AFRICANS

Recorder 11-16-35

Now comes news to the effect that Emperor Selassie, is confident of victory in his struggle with the Roman empire.

He bases his contention on the fact that the Italian campaign is already five weeks behind its schedule, and, as a result, has done nothing so far of major importance.

The Lion of Judah, also, is reportedly pinning much faith on the League of Nations and the economic sanctions which this talkative world organization is supposed to impose on Mussolini.

Meanwhile, as the Fascisti forces lengthen their lives in Ethiopia, they come into contact with a multiplicity of difficulties in keeping supplies up to the required mark.

And there are the pesterous flies, fleas, lack of water, cholera dysentery and typhoid which are calculated to play havoc with the white invaders of Ethiopia.

All of this is in keeping with what Mussolini shoul dhave expected in the start.

Experts are of the opinion it will take Italy twelve years to conquer Selassie's country, and we are beginning to believe that the job won't even be accomplished then.

Selassie's allies, it must be remembered, are unconquerable. They never have been and never can be.

All of which goes to show that there is much that is weighty in the claim "Africa for the Africans."

NO RACIAL PURITY

Adolf Hitler will have to find a new battle cry to use in his war against the Jews in Germany if he desires to remain scientific in offering justification for hs anti-Semitic campaign. The cry for the preservation of the purity of the Aryan race is losing much of its meaning. Attempts of the Nazi dictator to prevent alleged "pollution" of German blood with Jewish blood and thus keep the German race "pure" has aroused considerable interest in the word "pure" as it concerns races of human beings. And the scientific conclusions hardly favor the Nazi contention.

Scientists are finding out that there is no such thing as a pure race in Europe. Huxley, Haddon, and Carr-Saunders, all noted British scientists, have published a book called, "We Europeans." In this book they bring out the impossibility of any European race being pure. Commerce, wars, and other things have been stirring European nations for hundreds of years and gradually mixing the various strains. These English scientists show that one person's ancestors of only eight generations number well over 500 and with conditions as they are in Europe it is certain that every strain on the continent contains traces of every other strain. Prof. E. A. Hooton, of Harvard, commenting on race purity, says the Negro race may be the only pure one on earth.

Bringing out these facts will never cause Hitler and his Nazi followers to raise their opinions of Jewish people, but it will make even less convincing than it already is the claim of any one race or strain holding itself superior to any other. Here in America we don't bother much about where your ancestors came from or what they were. What we are interested in is what you yourself are. In the long run, the people who are industrious, frugal, honest and decent will come out ahead. Luckily, the millions of people who have made something of themselves in this country are not confined to any race or racial strain. And you can be very certain that this great nation is not going to allow itself to be made over in the image of Old World nations or to permit the deadly poison of race, religious or class prejudice to destroy it. Here is a case where it will be necessary for the good people of every kind to stand together and stamp out destructive ideas before they have a chance to spread ruin and degeneracy.—Pathfinder.

Race Problem—1935

Abyssinia

Africa

ABYSSINIANS HAIL FREEING OF SERFS

Cheer Ruler as Emancipator for Decree That Affects 4,000,000 Subjects.

HE WILL GET MORE TAXES

Levy on Land Replaces Unequal Feudal Payment in Goods and Labor Services.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 19 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie was hailed by his people today as a great "emancipator" for a decree abolishing ancient and unequal taxes on 60 per cent of the land of the country, known as "gabbar land."

A fixed regular payment was substituted. The decree affects 4,000,000 persons and, in effect, would abolish serfdom.

Not only will the government's cash revenue be increased but the move is expected to advance agriculture and stock raising, extend the people's liberties and increase the central government's authority in modernizing the ancient feudal conditions.

Theoretically all the lands of Ethiopia belongs to the Emperor. The emperors originally did not pay salaries to provincial Governors and officials, but delegated to them the collection of taxes from "gabbar lands."

These lands were subjected to unequal taxes. "Gabbar" is the name of a special class of landowner, comparable somewhat to serfs, the difference being that the persons are not saleable and their attachment to land is not compulsory.

Certain "gabbars" are alloted to each official. The contribution of "gabbars" to the government was unequal, and many were subjected to hardships that obstructed progress and hampered liberty.

Ethiopians believe all this will be changed by the new decree, which says:

"Whereas, we have noted inequalities of taxes on gabbar lands, and considering the difficulties encountered in the purchase of honey for taxes on account of the price or scarcity and considering the hardships resulting from sundry orders to gabbars, besides the taxes on corvee;

"Therefore, without prejudice to the interests of our government and people to permit gabbars to concentrate on their work, we have ordained that gabbars be exempted from all corvee services, honey and other taxes, excepting tithes, and to pay instead thirty thalers per gasha annually."

A gasha is approximately 100 acres and a thaler equals to 40 cents. The corvee is a sort of odd-jobs employment.

Denies Having Big Air Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DDI ABABA, Ethiopia, May 19.—The Ethiopian Government has issued a statement, which, in contradiction to reports from Rome, declares Abyssinia has a very small air force and that not equipped for military purposes. The statement also insists Abyssinia posseses no poison gas or material for making it.

Text of Mussolini's Speech Threatening War in East Africa

New York Times

By The Associated Press.

ROME, May 25.—The text of Premier Mussolini's address on foreign policy to the Chamber of Deputies today follows:

Comrades, the moment has not yet come to trace the general outline of activities of the Fascist Government in the field of foreign policy, as I did before the government in June, 1928.

Many problems are still in suspense. Some important diplomatic conversations are in course. The positions of various powers are being collected or changed according to the coincidence, greater or smaller or nothing at all, of their interest in the face of definite questions which come on the carpet.

Political realism—that is, a precise consideration of international forces, their relations and inevitable changes—must be the foundation of our action, such as happens, moreover, to all other States worthy of this name. This said, I shall limit myself in speaking to you of events nearest to us in point of time.

Together with the budget of foreign affairs there has been submitted for your approval the Franco-Italian accords of January last. Such accords represent systemization of some questions connected with an article of Pact XIII of London, an article written in the form of excessive conditions, as every one can see by rereading it.

Page in Relations Since War Is Closed

With these accords, which in their totality can be considered satisfactory, a page of post-war relations between Italy and France is closed. Also, there were created premises of effective collaboration between the two countries, as expressly indicated in a general communiqué.

Some one asked why such accords were concluded only seventeen years after the end of the war. I answer that this is owing to the complexity of interests in play, to new situations determined in Europe, and also to the fact of pitiful illusion, not less pitifully cultivated by some French circles, in regard to the stability of the Fascist régime. [Prolonged applause.]

The duty of objectivity compels me to add that such illusions seem definitely to have gone up in smoke. So I desire to underline that the atmosphere between the two peoples for some time has been greatly bettered, and we hope that no fact can once more becloud it.

Following the Franco-Italian accord in January the governments of France and England met in London in February and fixed some fundamental points in regard to the political reconstruction of Europe.

New York Times 5-26-35

Says Germany's Act Cut Normal Development

One can consider the Franco-English conference in London as a projection of the Franco-Italian one in Rome. Optimists were led to foresee a normal development of the European situation, when on March 16 this normal development was suddenly cut in two by the unilateral denunciation on the part of Germany of Part 5 of the Treaty of Versailles, regarding disarmament.

The world was placed before an accomplished fact, which was annotated by three diplomatic protests. That happened during a series of explorations. Every one was immediately convinced that such an accomplished fact was not revokable.

At this point it is of some interest, however, retrospective, to make known that in January 1934, Germany was ready to accept a realization infinitely more limited of her parity rights. This realization consisted of an army of 300,000 men with armament, at least for a certain period of years, defensive control, along the lines of the Italian memorandum.

But that which has not happened is not material for history. To make recriminations is useless, even as it is useless to speak again of disarmament. It is extremely difficult for us to believe in the possibility of the limitation of armaments or in the prohibition of some methods of warfare. Nevertheless, if something concrete should be done it is not from our side that difficulties will be interposed.

Praises the Outcome Of Stresa Conference

The waters were still very agitated, even as was the spirit of the people, when the conference at Stresa was convoked in April. Without exaggerating its importance, this conference was sufficiently conclusive, inasmuch as it determined, in the face of some urgent problems, the unified position of three Western powers.

It is a positive fact that, with such effective, constant and omnipresent solidarity, political action of the grand style is possible, tending to eliminate the principal obstacles that opposed the pacific living together of European peoples. This solidarity is evermore necessary for the existence in the future of our Continent. [Applause.]

At Stresa there was decided the convocation of another conference to face the problems of the Danubian Basin. This conference cannot be held at the beginning of June, as announced. I add it will not be convoked before it shall have been very, very diligently prepared.

The Italo-Austro-Hungarian conference in Venice had to, and did, serve toward that end. I wish also to say that the Austro-Hungarian requests are not such as to place an obstacle in the way of reaching the hoped-for objective, which the Danubian conference proposes to reach.

As to Germany, it is our intention, already communicated to Berlin, to invite her [to the conference] and keep her posted on the successive phases of preparation.

Following the Franco-Russian and the Russo-Czechoslovak convention, a convention which has shifted the equilibrium of forces, the speech of the German Chancellor was keenly awaited.

His thirteen points cannot either be accepted or rejected as a whole. The preferable method is to clarify and sound them out. If it is not to be excluded, diplomacy will set about this task in the next few weeks.

Finds Austria Pivot of Italo-Reich Relations

In regard to Italo-German relations it is true that one sole problem comprises them—that of Austria—but this problem is of fundamental importance. It will not be inopportune, therefore, once arrived at this argument, to dedicate some words to those who would like to petrify us at the Brenner Pass in order to hinder our movements in any other direction. [Enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Duce!"]

Also in this regard it is necessary to say, once and for all, in the most explicit manner that the problem of Austrian independence is an Austrian and a European problem, and inasmuch as it is European it is also particularly Italian, but not exclusively

Italian.

In other words, Fascist Italy does not intend to circumscribe her historic mission to one sole political problem, to one sole military sector, such as is that of the defense of a frontier, even such a very important one as that of Brenner, since all our frontiers, metropolitan and colonial, are indiscriminately sacred and must be guarded and defended against any one, even only a potential menace. [Renewed cheers.]

I am at the point which you, comrades, I am sure were waiting. The total of the problems that I have explained to you, you must consider in relation to what can happen in East Africa and in relation to the attitudes that individual European States will assume.

Declares Menace in Africa Is Real

These attitudes will offer the occasion for demonstrating to us their concrete and not only superficial and verbose friendship, but in the first place we must count on ourselves. The menace of our East African frontiers is not potential, but effective and actual, growing in proportion every day, to such proportion as to place the Italo-Ethiopian problem on the hardest and most radical basis. [Applause].

This problem is not of today, is not of January, 1935, but as a result of documents published at that time it goes back to 1925. It was in that year that I began to examine the problems. Three years afterward it seemed a political treaty might be the instrument adapted to favoring our pacific expansion in that vast world, still enclosed in its primordeal shell but nevertheless susceptible to great progress.

The treaty has remained completely a dead letter except for Article V, to which Ethiopia has clung following her aggressions in December, 1934.

It is from 1929—I say 1929—that Ethiopia began to reorganize her army, availing herself of European instructors. And it is from 1930 that some factories began on an imposing scale the furnishing of modern war material.

Tells Difficulties of Defense in Africa

The encounter at Ualual was the signal bell of a situation that had been maturing for some time, a situation that imposes on Fascist Italy the fulfillment of inescapable duties. Now, for the ample defense of those two modest strips of territory called Eritrea and Somaliland, it is necessary to face difficulties and communications of strategy of enormous complexity.

It is with pride and not without emotion that I think of the soldiers of the Peloritana Division, gathered along the Indian Ocean [the Deputies rose to their feet and enthusiastically acclaimed the army], along the line of the Equator, 8,000 kilometers away from their motherland.

This pride and this emotion are of the whole Italian people, which follows with perfect discipline and with absolute calm the foreseeable developments of events.

Only men in bad faith, only hidden or open enemies of Fascist Italy can pretend to be stupefied or simulate protests for military measures which we have taken or for those which we shall take. [Applause.]

Warns of Illusions on Conciliation Plan

Nevertheless, we have adhered to a procedure of conciliation and arbitration—limited, it is well understood, to the incident of Ualual—and despite some abnormalities in the commission itself, such, for example, as non-Ethiopian representatives on the opposing side [Laughter], but no one, especially in Italy, should nourish too many illusions on this subject.

So no one must hope to make of Ethiopia a new pistol that would be pointed perennially against us, in which case European trouble would render untenable our position in East Africa. Let every one keep well in mind that when there is a question of the security of our territories and the lives of our soldiers we are ready to assume all, even the supreme, responsibilities. [All Deputies stood, cheering "Duce" and chanting the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza."]

Compromise On Italo-Ethiopian Dispute Is Made

League Council Approves 2 Resolutions To Settle Quarrel In North Africa

War Threats Over

All Europe Was Aroused By Fears That Armed Hostilities Might Start

GENEVA, May 24.—(AP)—The League of Nations council unanimously adopted tonight two resolutions, accepted by Premier Mussolini, for a compromise proposal looking to settlement of Italy's border dispute with Ethiopia.

The action was taken at a public session called precipitately upon Italy's yielding to British and French demands for arbitration of the dispute, after the council, in a secret session, had given preliminary approval to the proposals.

The first resolution, citing border incidents leading to the dispute, said the two governments have nominated arbitrators and "are in agreement in entrusting settlements of these incidents to the same arbitrators in accordance with article five of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty."

The League Council in the second resolution left to Italy and Ethiopia "full liberty to settle the dispute in question."

In the event that a final understanding shall not have been reached by July 25, and the four original arbitrators have failed to reach an agreement on selection of a fifth arbitrator, the resolution provided that the council should meet Aug. 26.

The Ethiopian representative who sat temporarily with the council as a member announced that Ethiopia interprets the two resolutions to mean, "Italy will

COMPROMISE ON ITALIAN-ETHIOPIAN DISPUTE IS MADE

(Continued From Page 1)

refrain from sending additional troops to East Africa and will not employ troops already there for aggression."

Benito Mussolini, heretofore adamant to British and French insistence that he submit the controversy to conciliation and arbitration, agreed, it was announced, to these terms:

1. Reaffirmation of the whole of Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928 which provides for arbitration of differences and specifies that there shall be no recourse to war.

2. Fixing a time limit for the conciliation procedure.

3. Fixing of another meeting of the League council to be held in August should arbitration fail to affect a settlement.

Delegates to the League council, which was called into session at 11:15 p.m. (4:15 p.m. Montgomery time) to hear the glad news, said jubilantly that one of the greatest crises in the League's history had been averted.

Fears had been expressed in French and British quarters that Mussolini might follow Japan's and Germany's example in withdrawing from the Geneva organization if it presisted in attempting to deal with the dispute.

Il Duce's surprise yielding came at the end of a day that saw hopes for a settlement rise and fall, as French and British mediators conferred with Italian and Ethiopian representatives.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the Italian delegate, telephoned Mussolini the successive proposals put forward by Capt. Anthony Eden, British lord privy seal, and Pierre Laval, French foreign minister.

Once British sources said Mussolini had flatly declined to consider the arbitration procedure provided in Italy's treaty with Ethiopia and Laval, apparently giving up hope, had announced he would have to leave tonight for Paris.

Capt. Eden's resolution, which finally brought acceptance from Mussolini, set June 25 as the "deadline" for effecting conciliation and Aug. 25 as the time limit for arbitration.

France and Britain, both eager to keep the controversy from flaring into open hostilities, reported proposed time limits both for conciliation and, if that failed, for arbitration, even though they have been reluctant to see the dispute aired over the council tables.

A British spokesman said his nation would continue negotiations, remaining firm in its stand that any action by the League must make reference to non-recourse to arms.

League circles said they considered the situation a diplomatic struggle between Capt. Anthony Eden, British lord privy seal and prime mover in the efforts toward settlement, and Mussolini, who has said repeatedly Italy alone will deal with the problem.

DESPITE THE APPOINTMENT of arbitrators by both sides, the Abyssinian crisis shows no sign of abatement. The war spirit is definitely in the ascendancy in Italy. The *Giornale d'Italia* refers to Abyssinia's "incapacity to comprehend and assimilate the elementary values of civilization," and adds significantly that recognition of the "European value of Italy as a civilized nation . . . signifies to recognize also these necessities of Italy in East Africa and her rights of defense." Mussolini has served fair warning that he will brook no outside interference regarding "the character and volume of our precautionary measures." With the rainy season already well under way, there is little danger of an immediate outbreak of hostilities. It is not even probable that any large portion of Italy's 900,000 soldiers will be transported to Africa until fall, when the weather will be much more favorable. But as far as Mussolini is concerned, the die is already cast. Negotiations may continue throughout the summer, but they will be mere formalities. The powers will probably put up some show of resistance, but are unlikely to intervene actively. The one hope of averting war is that the League will be forced into a position where it must act to save its very existence. It is still possible that the smaller countries may see in Abyssinia's plight a reflection of their own future if they are unable to goad the Council into action. But Italy has chosen its time carefully, and the chances are that desire for continued Italian cooperation against Hitler will outweigh more general considerations of international justice.

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

Text of Mussolini's Speech Threatening War in East Africa

By The Associated Press.

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The duty of objectivity compels me to add that such illusions seem definitely to have gone up in smoke. So I desire to underline that the atmosphere between the two peoples for some time has been greatly bettered, and we hope that no fact can once more becloud it.

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Says Germany's Act Cut Normal Development

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The world was placed before an accomplished fact, which was annotated by three diplomatic protests. That happened during a series of explorations. Every one was immediately convinced that such an accomplished fact was not revokable.

At this point it is of some interest, however, retrospective, to make known that in January 1934, Germany was ready to accept a realization infinitely more limited of her parity rights. This realization consisted of an army of 300,000 men with armament, at least for a certain period of years, defensive control, along the lines of the Italian memorandum.

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The waters were still very agitated, even as was the spirit of the people, when the conference at Stresa was convoked in April. Without exaggerating its importance. this conference was sufficiently conclusive, inasmuch as it determined, in the face of some urgent problems, the unified position of three Western powers.

It is a positive fact that, with such effective, constant and omnipresent solidarity, political action of the grand style is possible, tending to eliminate the principal obstacles that opposed the pacific living together of European peoples. This solidarity is evermore necessary for the existence in the future of our Continent. [Applause.]

At Stresa there was decided the convocation of another conference to face the problems of the Danubian Basin. This conference can not be held at the beginning of June, as announced. I add it will not be convoked before it shall have been very, very diligently prepared.

The Italo-Austro-Hungarian conference in Venice had to, and did, serve toward that end. I wish also to say that the Austro-Hungarian requests are not such as to place an obstacle in the way of reaching the hoped-for objective, which the Danubian conference proposes to reach.

As to Germany, it is our intention, already communicated to Berlin, to invite her [to the conference] and keep her posted on the successive phases of preparation.

Following the Franco-Russian and the Russo-Czechoslovak convention, a convention which has shifted the equilibrium of forces, the speech of the German Chancellor was keenly awaited.

His thirteen points cannot either be accepted or rejected as a whole. The preferable method is to clarify and sound them out. If it is not to be excluded, diplomacy will set about this task in the next few weeks.

Finds Austria Pivot of Italo-Reich Relations

In regard to Italo-German relations it is true that one sole proble mcomprises them—that of Austria—but this problem is of fundamental importance. It will not be inopportune, therefore, once arrived at this argument, to dedicate some words to those who would like to petrify us at the Brenner Pass in order to hinder our movements in any other direction. [Enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Duce."]

Also in this regard it is necessary to say, once and for all, in the most explicit manner that the problem of Austrian independence is an Austrian and a European problem, and inasmuch as it is European it is also particularly Italian, but not exclusively Italian.

In other words, Fascist Italy does not intend to circumscribe her historic mission to one sole political problem, to one sole military sector, such as it that of the defence of a frontier, even such a very important one as that of Brenner, since all our frontiers, metropolitan and colonial, are indiscriminately sacred and must be guarded and defended against any one, even only a potential menace. [Renewed cheers.]

I am at the point which you, comrades, I am sure were waiting. The total of the problems that I have explained to you, you must consider in relation to what can happen in East Africa and in relation to the attitudes that individual European States will assume.

Declares Menace in Africa Is Real

These attitudes will offer the occasion for demonstrating to us their concrete and not only superficial and verbose friendship, but in the first place we must count on ourselves. The menace of our East African frontiers is not potential, but effective and actual, growing in proportion every day, to such proportion as to place the Italo-Ethiopian problem on the hardest and most radical basis. [Applause].

This problem is not of today, is not of January, 1935, but as a result of documents published at that time it goes back to 1925. It was in that year that I began to examine the problems. Three years afterward it seemed a political treaty might be the instrument adapted to favoring our pacific expansion in that vast world, still enclosed in its primordeal shell but nevertheless susceptible to great progress.

The treaty has remained completely a dead letter except for Article V, to which Ethiopia has clung following her aggressions in December, 1934.

It is from 1929—I say 1929—that Ethiopia began to reorganize her army, availing herself of European instructors. And it is from 1930 that some factories began on an imposing scale the furnishing of modern war material.

Tells Difficulties of Defense in Africa

The encounter at Ualual was the signal bell of a situation that had been maturing for some time, a situation that imposes on Fascist Italy the fulfillment of inescapable duties. Now, for the ample defense of those two modest strips of territory called Eritrea and Somaliland, it is necessary to face difficulties and communications of strategy of enormous complexity.

It is with pride and not without emotion that I think of the soldiers of the Peloritana Division, gathered along the Indian Ocean [the Deputies rose to their feet and enthusiastically acclaimed the army], along the line of the eEquator, 8,000 kilometers away from their motherland.

This pride and this emotion are of the whole Italian people, which follows with perfect discipline and with absolute calm the foreseeable developments of events.

Only men in bad faith, only hidden or open enemies of Fascist Italy can pretend to be stupefied or simulate protests for military measures which we have taken or for those which we shall take. [Applause.]

Warns of Illusions on Conciliation Plan

Nevertheless, we have adhered to a procedure of conciliation and arbitration—limited, it is well understood, to the incident of Ualual—and despite some abnormalities in the commission itself, such, for example, as non-Ethiopian representatives on the opposing side [Laughter], but no one, especially in Italy, should nourish too many illusions on this subject.

So no one must hope to make of Ethiopia a new pistol that would be pointed perennially against us, in which case European trouble would render untenable our position in East Africa. Let every one keep well in mind that when there is a question of the security of our territories and the lives of our soldiers we are ready to assume all, even the supreme, responsibilities. [All Deputies stood, cheering "Duce" and chanting the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza."]

MUSSOLINI WARNS ITALIANS MAY FIGHT FOR AFRICAN RIGHTS

Counsels Countrymen to Hold No Illusions Over Plan to Arbitrate Dispute.

MORE TROOPS ARE CALLED

Premier Wildly Cheered in the Chamber of Deputies After His Warlike Speech.

Premier Mussolini's speech to the Chamber of Deputies, Page 22.

By ARNALDO CORTESI.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25.—"Let every one keep well in mind that when there is a question of the security of our territories and the lives of our soldiers we are ready to assume all, even the supreme, responsibilities." These words, spoken by Premier Mussolini in the most forceful tones at the end of the debate on foreign policies in the Chamber of Deputies, concluded on a warlike note a speech dedicated partly to the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

The veritable tornado of applause that greeted Signor Mussolini's words left no doubt as to the popularity with which the Premier's firmness i n dealing with Ethiopia is regarded in parliamentary circles.

[Orders for the mobilization of more than 20,000 officers and technical experts of the class of 1912 were issued in Italy last night, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Rome.]

Finds Ethiopia to Blame.

Signor Mussolini's arguments in favor of his East African policy were simple and direct. The Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928, which he had hoped would place Italy's relations with Ethiopia on a footing of permanent friendship, he said, had remained a dead letter owing to Ethiopia's actions. In the very next year Ethiopia had hired European instructors to organize a powerful army and in 1930 she had begun placing large orders with European firms for war material.

The Italian Premier said that, witht Ethiopia in her present state and mood, Italy's colonies were open to attack and he was, therefore, taking certain precautionary measures, which would be followed by others if the need arose. He concluded by hinting in the words cited above that he would not shrink from war if the situation could not be clarified by other means.

Contrary to the general expectation, Premier Mussolini's speech was not a reply to Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag speech of Tuesday. Signor Mussolini hardly referred to Herr Hitler at all, except to say that the Fuehrer's thirteen points could not be either accepted or rejected as a whole, but must be further examined. Nor did he speak at any length about Austria, limiting himself to sying that this problem represented the only reason for dissention between Italy and Germany, but that it was of paramount importance to Italy.

Cites Accord With France.

The Premier began by referring to the Italo-French agreements of January of this year, which he described as satisfactory on the whole as they closed a chapter in post-war relations between Italy and France and laid the foundations for close collaboration between the two countries.

These agreements were not concluded until seventeen years after the end of the war because, among other reasons, "certain pitiful illusions" had been cultivated by some French circles concerning the stability of the Fascist régime. He added that he believed all illusions of this nature had now been dispelled.

After a brief reference to the Anglo-French meeting in London in February, Premier Mussolini said that optimists had been led to foresee a normal development of the European situation, but that this normal development had suddenly been interrupted by Germany's unilateral denunciation of Part V of the Versailles treaty. This "accomplished fact," he said, was irrevocable.

Germany's action might have been forestalled by her acceptance of Italy's memorandum on German rearmament, but "to make recriminations is useless, even as it is useless to speak any longer about disarmament."

In regard to Italy's policy in East Africa the Premier said only men in bad faith or declared enemies of Fascist Italy could pretend to be surprised or to formulate protests for the military measures Italy had taken or those she was about to take. And he warned that, while Italy had agreed to the "procedure of conciliation and arbitration, limited, of course, to the Ualual incident," nobody should cherish any illusions as to the efficiency of this procedure.

More Troops Mobilized.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, May 25.—Orders for the mobilization of thousands of officers and technical experts of the class of 1912 tonight followed upon Premier Mussolini's assertion before the Chamber of Deputies that Italy "is ready to assume all, even the supreme, responsibilities" in East Africa.

Military sources estimated unofficially tonight that the mobilization order would effect upward of 20,000 trained subalterns and technicians of the class. A decree published in the Official Gazette required "subalterns and all troops of limited classes [experts]" to present themselves immediately.

In an address to the Senate May 14, the Premier said, "We shall maintain under arms for all time necessary three classes, 1911, 1913 and 1914, and moreover one class—1912—in reserve."

WHAT WE THINK.

THE NATIVE PROTECTORATES.

Co-operation and good will are the keynotes of the Agreement reached between General Hertzog and Mr. J. H. Thomas on the vexed question of the transfer of the Native Protectorates to the Union of South Africa. Although the provisions of the South Africa Act, 1909, provide for the ultimate transfer of the Protectorates to the Union the time is not yet ripe for the fulfilment of the pledges given under that Act, as at the present time the peoples of the Protectorates are not in favour of transference. It is far better, therefore, that a mutual understanding has been reached between the Secretary of State for the Dominions and General Hertzog as a result of which it has been agreed that the best policy to pursue in present circumstances is to extend co-operation between the Union Government and the Administration of the Territories over as wide a field as possible. Without good will on both sides the question might have become still further involved, and also have led to endless controversy and friction, and we are glad to learn from General Hertzog's own lips that the present basis of settlement is not only agreeable to him, personally, but will be received in the same spirit among his colleagues in the Union Government.

"I feel," declared General Hertzog, "very grateful to say that nothing could have been more convincing of good will, and that nothing can be more conducive to good feeling and hearty co-operation than the open-hearted readiness with which, again in this instance, the desires of the Union have been responded to by His Majesty's Ministers here."

We are further in accord with Mr. Thomas's own statement in the House that, in view of the controversy in South Africa and in this country, it will be welcomed as an indication on the part of the South African Government themselves that they realise the difficulty, and as equally a contribution on our side to the realisation of their problems. It only remains for both sides to wait and see how this co-operation and good will in all matters relating to the economic welfare and development of the Territories will work out the ultimate destiny of the Native Protectorates.

Abyssinia

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Text of League Conclusions on African Issues

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 5.—Following is the text of the conclusions reached in the Ethiopian clash by the Council of the League of Nations, acting as a committee of thirteen under Paragraph 4 of Article XV of the covenant:

This survey of international undertakings calls, in conclusion, for the following observations:

Ethiopia has been admitted into the League of Nations and thus enjoys the rights and is bound by the obligations of members of the League. Ethiopia is a party of the general pact for renunciation of war, signed in Paris, Aug. 27, 1928.

From Sept. 18, 1934, she renewed for two years her acceptance of the optional clause of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The covenant of the League of Nations, the pact of Paris, the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration of Aug. 2, 1928, were conceived in the same spirit. Thesce two pacts and the optional clause of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice are, for Ethiopia, for Italy, solemn undertakings which exclude a resort to arms for the settlement of disputes between these two countries.

10-6-35

With regard to the special undertakings subscribed to by Ethiopia on her entry into the League it should be noted that, in accordance with the terms of her declaration, she signed, "fulfillment of these obligations is, she recognizes, a matter in which the League of Nations is concerned;" and that, while other countries retain the right to draw the Council's attention to a violation of Ethiopia's special undertakings, the council alone is competent to examine the matter and to make recommendations to the Ethiopian Government.

Italian Complaint Analyzed.

The memorandum handed in by the Italian Government on Sept. 4 last sets out complaints against Ethiopia which may be grouped under the three following headings: insecurity of the frontiers non-fulfillment of obligations contracted by the empire on its entry into the League of Nations [slavery and the traffic in arms] and a disturbed internal situation which precluded the fiulfillment of the terms of treaties concerning the status of foreigners and makes it impossible for Italy to satisfy her economic interests.

According to the preliminary observations submitted on Sept. 14 by the Ethiopian delegation it would be necessary to subject to a searching and impartial inquiry the facts invoked by the Italian Government in the accompanying explanations and commentary.

Events which have taken place while this report is being drafted by the committee make it impossible for the Council now to consider the possibility of such an inquiry.

The Council is, however, in a position to establish a certain number of points in connection with the Ialian Government's complaints. As regards the insecurity of Ethiopia's frontiers the Council can refer to the evidence of two other European powers which, like Italy, possess territories contiguous with Ethiopia. On the frontiers of three territories there have also occurred raids and incidents affecting the interests of these powers.

Diplomacy Used by Others.

They have settled these incidents by diplomatic methods. They have taken account of the fact that, in the present condition of Ethiopia and the Ethiopian administration, the almost total absence of communications and the great difficulty of insuring the application by subordinate provincial authorities of the policies of the central government at Addis Ababa have prevented the Emperor, despite his sincerest intentions, from carrying out the necessary reform by his own unaided efforts.

These incidents, and the raids along the frontiers of Ethiopia, are not in the nature of aggression sought for or encouraged by the central government. Of the three governments of the contiguous powers none has at any time laid any of these incidents before the Council.

As regards the non-observance of the obligations assumed by Ethiopia when she entered the League of Nations, reports from competent organs of the League on the subject of slavery show that comparatively little progress has been made in the direction of its abolition, although the Emperor has done all that lay in his power.

With reference to the arms traffic Ethiopia, as mentioned above, concluded in 1930 a treaty with France, the United Kingdom and Italy. Although the application of that treaty has given rise to complaints on the part of those three powers, there is no reason to believe the Ethiopian Government deliberately or systematically violated its essential provisions.

Internal State of Ethiopia.

As to the internal state of Ethiopia, the governments which in 1923 supported Ethiopia's requests for admission to the League were aware of the internal situation of the empire at that time.

The minutes of the Assembly's sixth committee show that those governments considered the entry of Ethiopia into the League would not only afford her a further guarantee for the maintenance of her territorial integrity and independence but would help her to reach a higher level of civilization.

There does not appear to be more disorder and insecurity in Ethiopia today than was the case in 1923. On the contrary, the country is better organized and central authority is better obeyed.

Whatever may have been its grievances against Ethiopia, the Italian Government had not, previous to Sept. 4 last, submitted then to the League's organs. Had they been laid before it the Council would have certainly endeavored to remedy the situation.

Moreover, after the entry into force of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of Aug. 2, 1928, Italy could have, if she preferred it, had recourse for all litigious questions to the procedure of conciliation and arbitration provided in Article V of that treaty.

At Ethiopia's request that procedure was applied for settlement of the Ualual affair. Italy, declaring at the outset she was the victim of aggression, demanded an apology and compensation without any previous inquiry. She agreed later that the procedure of arbitration should follow its course.

Cooperation Declared Need.

The appropriate method of helping the Ethiopian Government to make more rapid progress in the matter of internal reforms is to cooperate with it and assist it so it may be in a position to embark upon the constructive action required not only to improve the Ethiopian people's lot and develop the natural resources of the country, but also to enable the empire to live in harmony with its neighbors.

This the Ethiopian Government itself realizes. At the plenary meeting of the Assembly on Sept. 11, 1935, its delegate requested League cooperation with a view to raising the economic, financial and political level of the empire.

As mentioned above, this request was taken into consideration by the committee of five in drawing up its scheme of assistance for Ethiopia.

Suggestion from the Committee of Five were accepted in principle by the Ethiopian Government. If they were rejected by the Italian Government, it was "inasmuch as they did not offer a minimum basis sufficient for conclusive realization which would finally and effectively take into account the rights and vital interests of Italy."

In his oral observations the Italian representative complained that the Committee of Five had completely neglected the "Italian reasons based on historical facts, defense of Italian colonies and Italy's mission in Africa."

Italian Rights Stressed.

The committee of five, he added, "should have taken account of the peculiar situation of Italy in Ethiopia in consequence of the tripartite treaty of 1906 and previous agreement which form an integral part there of * * * it ought to have considered the territorial rights granted to Italy by Article IV, Paragraph B, of the tripartite treaty, that is, the right to junction between the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Samaliland westwerd of Addis Ababa."

Moreover, "the different peoples which are subject to the tyranny of Ethiopia and live on the frontiers of the country under inhuman conditions" should have been rescued therefrom.

The Committee of Five's plan had necessarily to be based upon the principles of the Covenant, the Pact of Paris and also the treaties which Italy concluded with Ethiopia, more particularly the treaty of amity of 1928. Any solution of the problem of Italo-Ethiopian relations had be confounded on the respect due independence, territorial integrity and security of all States members of the League.

The Italian memorandum was laid on the Council table Sept. 4, 1935, whereas Ethiopia's first appeal to the Council had been made Dec. 14, 1934. In the interval between these two dates the Italian Government opposed consideration of the question by the Council on the ground that the only appropriate procedure was that provided in the Italo Ethiopian treaty of 1928.

Throughout that period, moreover the dispatch of Italian troops to East Africa was proceeding. These shipments of troops were represented to the Council by the Italian Government as necessary for the defense of its colonies menaced by Ethiopia's military preparations.

Ethiopia, on the contrary, drew the attention of officials to pronouncements made in Italy which in its opinion left no doubt 'as to the hostile intentions of the Italian Government.'

From the outset of the dispute the Ethiopian Government sought a settlement by peaceful means. It has appealed to the covenant's procedure. The Italian Government desiring to keep strictly to the procedure of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928, the Ethiopian Government assented. It invariably stated it would faithfully carry out an arbitral award even if the decision went against it.

Agreement on Ualual.

It agreed that the question of ownership of Ualual should not be dealt with by arbitrators. Because the Italian Government would not agree to such a course it asked the Council to dispatch neutral observers and offered to lend itself to any inquiry up which the Council might decide.

Once the Ualual dispute had been settled by arbitration, however, the Italian Government submitted its detailed memorandum to the Council in support of its claim to liberty of action. It asserted that a case like that of Ethiopia cannot be dealt with by the means provided by the covenant.

It stated that "since this question affects the vital interests and is of primary importance to Italian security and civilization," it "would be failing in its most elementary duty if it did not cease once and for all to place any confidence in Ethiopia, reserving full liberty to adopt any measures that may become necessary to ensure the safety of its colonies and to safeguard its own interests."

Such are the circumstances in which hostilities have broken out between Ethiopia and Italy.

Sanctions

ETHIOPIA has put the question of sanctions squarely on the order of the day at the League of Nations.

Ethiopia, whose people are being slaughtered by the fascist invaders, seems to have a different conception of its interests than certain people who persist in condemning sanctions.

Does it make sense to say that Ethiopia can fight so valiantly on its own soil and at the same time surrender to the imperialists in Geneva? When the opponents of sanctions claim that sanctions bolstered by the notorious Cross of Fire, imperialism, it just doesn't make sense, demonstrations against sanctions.

The last few days have made it ever clearer than before that those who support sanctions are fighting for Ethiopian ally of Italian fascism.

In the United States, the whole tone of the Hearst press is rabidly in favor of Mussolini and against sanctions.

Life itself is proving that the reactionaries and the fascists are lining up with Mussolini against sanctions.

And Ethiopia, directly involved in the struggle, by her actions supports the policy of the Communist Party for sanctions.

10-7-35

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

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The last few days have made it even clearer than before that those who support sanctions are fighting for Ethiopian ally of Italian fascism.

When the opponent of sanctions in Geneva? Those who oppose sanctions, no matter what their specious and seemingly radical reasons, are helping Mussolini and the overthrow of Mussolini's regime.

In France, for example, the fascists are lining up with Mussolini against the Ethiopian people.

In England, Oswald Mosley, British imperialism, it just doesn't make sense, demonstrations against sanctions.

10-6-35

Daily Worker

10-6-35

New York Times

Text of the League's Report on Italy's Aggressions

Following is the text of the report of the Committee of Six of the Council of the League of Nations on aggressions in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, as broadcast from the League's wireless station at Geneva:

1. At its meeting on Oct. 5 the Council, after hearing the statements of the representatives of Italy and Ethiopia and taking cognizance of the grave facts laid before it, set up a committee of the Council "to study the situation and report to the Council so as to enable it to make decisions with full knowledge of the matters involved."

2. In order to study this situation brought about by events subsequent to Oct. 2 it was the committee's duty to specify these events and to determine their character in relation to the obligations of the covenant. The committee accordingly considered whether there had been a resort to war in disregard of Articles XII, XIII or XV of the covenant. This involves two questions:

1. Does a state of war exist between Italy and Ethiopia?

2. If so, has the war been resorted to in disregard of Articles XII, XIII or XV of the covenant?

3. With a view to replying to these questions, the following particulars were collected and classified:

Telegrams Announce War.

At the end of the first part of its report in virtue of Article XV, paragraph 4, the committee of the Council referred to the two telegrams dispatched on Oct. 3 by the Italian and Ethiopian Governments respectively, announcing the commencement of military operations. The telegrams subsequently received in conjunction with other official communications make it possible to trace the course of events on Oct. 3 and 4. On Oct. 3 a proclamation of the Italian High Commissioner in East Africa to the inhabitants of Eritrea states:

"In order that your lands may not suffer from war and in order to bring aid to the numerous peoples of Tigre and other districts which ask for our intervention, I have given orders for the troops to cross the Mareb." Under the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of July 10, the Mareb is the frontier between Ethiopia and the Italian colony of Eritrea.

On the same day at 5 o'clock, "after having overthrown covering enemy troops which have not been withdrawn as had been announced at Geneva, the Italian columns advanced along a line some twenty kilometers distant from the frontier (Italian communiqué No. 11 of Oct. 4). Further, the "first war flight over Adowa and Adigrat" took place in the earliest hours of the same day. The Fifteenth Bombing Squadron reached its objective at Adowa, "where armed Ethiopian bands and local garrisons opened fire on the Italian aircraft." The squadron replied immediately and, having recognized that the most important centre of the offensive was the imperial Ghebi, dropped a number of bombs on the latter.

Adigrat Is Bombed.

It then proceeded to Adigrat and dropped the remainder of its explosives on groups of armed men and fortifications which had opened sustained fire. "The Fourteenth Bombing Squadron, which in turn had left" for an objective situated beyond the frontier, returned the same morning to the Asmara airdrome after brilliantly accomplishing its task. (Official Italian telegram of Oct. 4 from Asmara).

On Oct. 4 "Italian advance troops reached Adigrat and Enticho" on the right, having overcome the resistance of the enemy troops with the aid of aircraft. "The Italian troops halted in the evening at a point beyond Daro Tacle in the eastern plain. The Italian aircraft dispersed a large group of armed men in the neighborhood of Aoussa. Airplanes bombed Amba and Bircutan (Italian communiqué No. 12 of Oct. 5).

"On the Somaliland front" Italian troops occupied Dolo. "In the western sector" a squadron bombarded Gorrahei (Italian communiqué No. 13 of Oct. 5).

These events occurred before the draft report in pursuance of Article XV, paragraph 4, of the covenant had been submitted to the Council.

Under Articles XII, XIII and XV of the covenant it is the duty of all members of the League of Nations to submit any dispute in which they may be engaged with another member of the League and which is likely to lead to a rupture either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council.

Under Article XII the members of the League agree "In no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision or the report by the Council." "The report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute." In the present case the Council decided on Sept. 26, 1935, that the procedure of Article XV had become applicable on Sept. 4.

Ethiopian Plea March 17.

6. The Ethiopian Government requested the Council to examine its dispute with Italy under Article XV in the first place on March 17, 1935, with a view to the settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute arising out of the Ualual incident and subsequently after the submission by the Italian Government on Sept. 4 of the memorandum apprising the Council of Italy's grievances against Ethiopia, which went far beyond the Ualual incident.

(c) In presenting his government's memorandum on Sept. 4 the representative of Italy told the Council that Italy reserved "full liberty to adopt any measures that may become necessary to insure the safety of its colonies and to safeguard its own interests." In the observations which the Italian representative made on Sept. 22 on the subject of the suggestions of the committee of five he said that "a case like that of Ethiopia cannot be settled by the means provided by the covenant."

(d) Without prejudice to the other limitations to their right to have recourse to war the members of the League are not entitled without having first complied with the provisions of Articles XII, XIII and XV to seek a remedy by war for grievances they consider they have against other members of the League.

The adoption by a State of measures of security on its own territory and within the limits of its international agreements does not authorize another State to consider itself free from its obligations under the covenant.

Recourse to War Condemned.

(e) The Pact of Paris of Aug. 27, 1928, to which Italy and Ethiopia are parties, also condemns "recourse to war for the solution of international controversies" and binds the parties to the pact to seek by pacific means "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be which may arise among them."

(f) The Ethiopian Government at the meeting of the Council on Oct. 5 invoked Article XVI of the covenant under the terms of that article: "Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII, XIII or XV, it shall in fact be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League."

(g) When a member of the League invokes Article XVI of the covenant each of the other members is bound to consider the circumstances of the particular case; it is not necessary that war should have been formally declared for Article XVI to be applicable.

3. After an examination of the facts stated above, the committee has come to the conclusion that the Italian Government has resorted to war in disregard of its covenants under Article XII of the covenant of the League of Nations.

ITALY REJECTS SUGGESTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT

Uncompromising Counter Proposals

The Italian Cabinet on Saturday rejected the suggestions for settlement that were drawn up by the League Committee of Five. The communiqué rejecting the Committee's proposals was as follows:—

The Council of Ministers met this morning under the presidency of the Duce. The Head of the Government made a full report lasting an hour on the political and military situation as it has developed in the last few days. He then read and commented on the report communicated by Professor Madariaga, president of the Committee of Five, to the head of the Italian Delegation at Geneva.

The decision taken by the Council of Ministers is as follows:—

The Council of Ministers has taken note of the proposals contained in the report of the Committee of Five and has subjected them to careful examination.

The Council, while appreciating the effort made by the Committee of Five, has reached the conclusion that it considers the proposals unacceptable in that they do not offer sufficient minimum basis for conclusive realisation which would finally and effectively take into account the vital rights and interests of Italy.

The Italian Cabinet met again on Tuesday, when a communiqué was issued which contained a puzzling reference to the League Covenant. The communiqué said:

> The Duce referred to the possibility of a development of the situation on the basis of certain articles in the League Covenant and to the attitude which Italy will assume according to circumstances.

This obscure statement was variously interpreted as a reference to the clauses of the Covenant that deal with sanctions and as a reference to articles 19 and 22, which deal with the revision of treaties that are held to be in need of revision and to mandates.

Some people in Paris and in Rome take the second view, and are of opinion that Italy may, now that the efforts of the Committee of Five have failed, raise the question anew under these articles. There is as yet no authority for this view.

Italy has followed her rejection on Saturday of the suggestions of the League Committee of Five by making "observations" or counter-proposals to the Committee. These are of such a kind as to suggest that Mussolini is still uncompromising and that his pretensions are not diminished.

The Committee of Five on Wednesday presented its report to the Council, which now has to consider what action should be taken under the articles of the Covenant.

Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador in Rome, saw Signor Mussolini on Monday and gave him a personal message from Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary.

This was followed by the issue of a communiqué which said:—

> The Duce received at the Palazzo Venezzia the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, who communicated to him a personal message from Sir Samuel Hoare. The British Secretary of State, speaking as an old friend of Italy, showed himself particularly anxious to eliminate any useless misunderstanding between the two countries. The Duce requested the Ambassador to make known in London that he appreciated and welcomed the communication of Sir Samuel Hoare.

In authoritative quarters Reuter was told that the communiqué was much appreciated by Italian public opinion.

Great emphasis has been laid on Sir Samuel Hoare's message throughout the political comment, and the tone of the Italian Press towards Great Britain has been greatly modified.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

MR. SELASSIE, MR. ROCKEFELLER, AND SOME OTHER MISTERS

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 9-1-35

Let us not be hasty or dogmatic in striving sweatily to interpret the significance of Emperor Haile Selassie's bargain with Anglo-American interests, including the Standard Oil Company, by which these interests are granted a contract to exploit the undeveloped resources of the Ethiopian Empire.

It is a daring, and possibly brilliant, stroke by the Ethiopian ruler, but it will be some days yet before we shall know the inside story well enough to base a definite opinion upon it.

Selassie was perfectly free, as we see it, to make the bargain with the Anglo-American industrial interests, and they in turn were perfectly free to make the bargain. His is a sovereign nation and has the right of choice between bargainers and exploiters. He was free to make the best possible contract, and we have no doubt that this is a good contract.

If, however, Selassie assumed, as he must have assumed, that the granting of a concession to exploit half his empire would deter Mussolini and so bind the British government and the United States government to espouse his cause, he is plainly mistaken.

Already the British government has advised the Emperor to nullify the contract, the implication being that the British government's position as a peace-maker has been prejudiced, and the United States government, though mealy-mouthed as usual, has indicated that it is annoyed by the contract. Speaking through the 14th assistant Secretary of State some ghost ventures to reassure the American people. The thought is that the State department will not ask the American people to go to war with Italy to protect a business contract of the Standard Oil Company.

The assurance was hardly necessary. It is a matter of comon knowledge that the American people will not go to war to validate a private industrial contract made by shrewd American business men.

Americans will congratulate these business men upon their enterprise, but will ask to be excused if it is suggested that they should first suffer and then die to make good the eleventh hour contract.

It seems incredible that this syndicate of American and British business men should have taken so daring a step, in the circumstances, without first consulting the American government and the British government; but as matters stand it would appear that there was no such consultation. A great business deal was pending and the smart agents of the interests involved drove a quick, magnificent bargain.

One can understand the point of view of the business men. But what of the Emperor of Ethiopia? Did he assume that by bartering away half, and no doubt the choicest half, of his empire, he could thereby make military allies of Great Britain and the United States?

If this was the line of his reckoning, he missed fire politically, however wise he may have been as an economist.

The British would seem to be embarrassed because of their role as Europe's current peace-makers; the Americans are cold, of course, while Mussolini is hot under the collar.

Next week the powers that are still members of the League of Nations will meet at Geneva and take up the Italo-Ethiopian question afresh.

They will seek a formula by which to solve the knotty problem. This private business contract will afford a new issue. It may be that the Standard Oil Company has already seized that part of Ethiopia in which Mussolini is interested. We suspect that is the fact.

But Mussolini is a proud ruler and cannot afford to be humiliated before the Italian people. He has already gone far. He has a million soldiers at his command, and a very good navy, to say nothing of his first-rate aerial corps.

No competent diplomat will now do anything to put Mussolini out on a limb before his own people.

The British government and the American government will not go to war to accomodate the Standard Oil Company, indeed, in all fairness, it should be said that the Standard Oil Company does not expect as much.

The most powerful man in the councils of the Standard Oil Company is John D. Rockefeller, Jr. There is no truer patriot in the land than young Rockefeller. He is a shrewd, aggressive business man, but he is no hog.

And so, at the moment, one who respects his own opinion should be slow to say what will be the outcome of the Selassie-Socony coup.

For one, The Advertiser does not care to assume the responsibility of saving.

GIANT MUSSOLINI.

Durban Natal

WE are loth to make remarks which will depart from our usual admiration and esteem of the Duce of Italy the great B. Mussolini. It cannot for a moment be doubted that in his lifetime he has done his country an immense amount of good. He has literally made ten blades of grass grow where one only grew. Of his many "mighty" works the reclamation of the Pontine marches which had always remained unproductive, at least from the time of the great Roman Emperors, is really worth the plaudits of the present and future generations. His rise from obscurity to world recognition has not been won vain gloriously. Several attempts have been made on his life but it must be conceded by all who can appreciate the values of lives that his can ill be spared at the present. He has shown himself head and shoulders above his people and has exceptional qualities of leadership as well as a true patriot.

But what prompts us to write these few remarks about him is not to merely "sound his praises" but to express our regret that it is such a rare thing in this world to possess perfection on all points by one human being. At the present time Mussolini is a mental and administrative giant, but this reminds us of the words of the great English dramatist, William Shakespeare in "Measure for Measure" when he wrote,

"O, it is excellent
To have a giant's strength,
but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

And this from the same author's "King John"

"How oft the sight of means
to do ill deeds
Make ill deeds done!"

Now, in the words of the Emperor of Abyssinia Italy has for 40 years tried to subjugate and exploit Abyssinia. The so-called wrongs which it is claimed have been perpetrated by the Abyssinians will all be used to enhance the true purpose of the Italians. Some of these are that Italy needs the country for expansion in trade and colonization and the fact that Abyssinia being a fifth rate power seems a temptation to prove her strength and superiority over a mere African Emperor. The various causes of complaint on the part of Italy would not be worth a moment's consideration were they concerned. with a power of equal strength with her. But strangest of all, she is not prepared to wage the war on equal terms as she has recently complained bitterly that some European Powers were selling arms

to Abyssinians in spite of the fact she is also a member of the League of Nations and is entitled to the acquisition of arms for the proper and legitimate defence of her country. Italy deigns to use her strength like a giant, not in fairness to her opponent but at her disadvantage.

Britannia has been taunted by the Italians as being guilty of the same wrongs towards Native kings and countries which now form her vast Empire in that there were but flimsy reasons for the taking over of most Native countries While this may be admitted yet these are not former days and time has erased the reputed wrongs which may well be consigned to oblivion. In viewing this inevitable war we think the great Mussolini has been tempted and has fallen to the temptation. Italy is the great country which has kept Christian institutions and preserved knowledge and science during the Dark Ages and it is a disintegrating fact to see her going about to destroy the only country in Africa where there is a Native ruler and Emperor. We are sure they cannot have first enquired of the Lord in this campaign for the Christian teaching would loom high that they should not covet their neighbour's land nor his mineral resources. The news of this coming campaign is very disconcerting to many Africans from Egypt to the Cape and there is no knowing how it will end and whether it will be only confined to Abyssinia from its beginning to the end. If the war does come and gassing takes place how can that be a fair and Christian warfare in the name of slave suppression? This suggestion does not cut ice with thinking people when those who have many slaves in their country start out to abolish it in countries not their own.

Ethiopians Fearful Of Parley Failure

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
9-1-35

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

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ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 31.—Four days hence at Geneva the diplomatic peacemakers are scheduled to meet to try to iron out the differences between Italy and Ethiopia. The fear here grows hourly that they may be too late, that some incident may in the interval launch the armies of Italy and Ethiopia at each other's throats.

Every moment tension in the capital increases, lest some clash may arise at the frontier which will light the fires of war. This would mean that as the peacemakers convene to plead with a Mussolini driving toward war, they would be dealing with a Mussolini who would confront them with a fait accompli—a Mussolini already at war.

Not without historical precedent would such a situation be. Geneva still remembers the fait accompli presented to the League by Japan in connection with Manchuria.

Tomorrow the tiny air force of the King of Kings, estimated variously at from eight to 20 aeroplanes, as compared with the thousand fighting ships which Il Duce is reputed to hold in readiness 400 miles across the border, will test the aerial defences of the capital.

The evacuation of Addis Ababa by women and children is in full swing. Already 30,000, comprising nearly half the population, have left this week for the remote villages and open spaces where they hope to escape the dread rain of terror from the skies. This, despite the torrential downpour heralding the end of the wet season.

Most places of business have already closed. Doors have been barricaded and shutters put up. Many merchants have stored their goods in warehouses and, finding the Ethiopian government unwilling to accept their inventories, have deposited the lists with their own consuls. This precaution expresses their hope of indemnity, should their stocks be destroyed in an attack.

Leasing Half an Empire

Every element of drama and of magnitude entered into the signing at midnight of Friday by Emperor Haile Selassie of a charter granting to the Standard Oil Company and British interests of a right for 75 years for the development of approximately one-half of Ethiopia.

Telegraph

In point of magnitude, this area of 150 thousand square miles is equal to that of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa combined. The dramatic element included the secret with which Francis M. Rickett, a British promoter, for five days and nights entered the imperial palace by a back door to carry on these delicate negotiations, the announcement of which has amazed the world and complicated the foreign relations of Great Britain and the United States with regard to Italy.

9-1-35

Macon, Ga.

The document, which was the first Ethiopian state paper ever to be drawn up in English, was signed on the stroke of midnight, with the distant howls of wolves and hyenas floating in upon the silence of the secret chamber, and the emperor's favorite dogs playing at his feet as the sole witnesses, outside of Rickett and the Conquering Lion of Judah. A hand-shake and a temperate toast in lime-juice sealed the momentous bargain.

It is announced that in addition to the concessions actually granted, negotiations are on foot for the privilege of constructing a great dam to impound the waters of Lake Tsana, one of the sources of the Blue Nile. This concession is to be granted to the Lake Tsana Conservancy Syndicate. The capital for this syndicate is to be furnished by London and the shares of stock are to be held by the governments of Egypt, the Soudan and Ethiopia.

It has always been known that Ethiopia was rich in oil and other mineral deposits. It is expected to yield more petroleum than the vast fields of Mesopotamia and to be more easily developed. The sum of 60 million dollars will be spent on the work which is to begin within the next few weeks, with a still larger sum involved as the development goes on.

The proposed concession for a dam at Lake Tsana is in many respects more far-reaching than that to the Standard Oil Company. Since the dawn of civilization the prosperity of the Nile Valley has depended upon the annual rising of that great waterway which inundates the fertile soil that otherwise would be arid and unproductive. There has always been a fear that if an unfriendly power came into the control of Lake Tsana, the waters of the Blue Nile might be in large part diverted from their natural course and even Cairo's crowded streets would become depopulated. Under this concession it is claimed that the flow of the Nile would be actually increased by impounding the waters of the lake and presumably under control this water might be released at practically any season of the year. Egypt would not have to wait for the rising of the Dog Star in conjunction with the sun before the snows of the Ethiopian mountains could melt sufficiently to swell the river to the point of inundation. This alteration in the basic elements of agriculture would bring about an obvious revolution, and yet, if the engineers and other men of science who have been consulted, are correct, as we may reasonably suppose, the fertility of the rich Nile Valley will be increased rather than diminished or destroyed.

No such charter has ever been granted since that of Queen Elizabeth, 335 years ago, to the East India Company, whose impressive history will immediately be recalled. Perhaps neither Great Britain nor the United States has a Clive to send to this new India and an industrial enterprise need not mean that absolute politcal and military domination which, in India, followed in the wake of the old empire-builder. But it is readily accepted that this new situation in Ethiopian affairs may bring about many complications. The British and American holders of these vast concessions will not lightly see them encroached upon, much less nullified, by Mussolini's mad adventure.

It is true that there will still remain in Ethiopia natural resources such as should content the Italian dictator, but when his hopes are highest he finds a giant looming in his way. The future of this inevitable war upon Ethiopia holds greater possibilities for sensational developments than anything that has been known in many generations.

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

IF ITALY LOSES?

"Should the Abysinnians actually defeat the Italians, no one can foretell the extent of the reverberations amidst the blacks of Africa and in all the colored zones of the globe." Thus wrote the editorial writer of the Boston Daily Herald and in so doing he struck the most important chord of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Boston Daily Herald 7-13-35 Boston, Mass.

The note writing and diplomatic sidestepping is at an end and Ethiopian and Italian troops stand facing each other across the border armed to the teeth and waiting for the word that will send them at each other's throats. All the underlying motives have been laid bare—Mussolini wants room to expand his congested population as well as Ethiopian oil and lumber; Haile Selassie is determined to retain his absolute monarchy and the independence of his kindom; England is nervous about the effect of this war (and especially a black man's victory) will have on her millions of colored subjects—she is also anxious to keep headwater of the Nile out of hostile hands who might interfere with her proposed irrigation plans at Lake Tsana.

France wants Mussolini's aid against Hitler but also wants a continuance of her railway earnings at Djibouti. Germany thinks it a nice time to restore the Hapsburgs to the throne of Austria, which will probably set the Balkans by the ears. Russia is too busy watching Japan's China manoeuvers and Nippon has stated that she cannot remain neutral in the event of war between Italy and Ethiopia.

America has resorted to prayer. War there is bound to be and Italy may very likely lose. If she does, it may strike from the heart of every black man his inferiority complex. The white man will be ashamed to talk of white supremacy any more for a black supremacy will have supplanted it.

If Italy loses, an alliance between the Black and Yellow races may result and that will be more than even a combined white strength could withstand. Asia and Africa will then come into their own.

All this and anything else is likely to happen if Italy loses, and the sympathy of the black race is with Ethiopia.

Ethiopian Correspondent Flays Julian's Conduct in Africa

Washington Tribune Washington D. C.

Associated Negro Press Newspaper Man Says Harlem Aviator Proving Himself to be Proverbial "Fly in Ointment"

7-13-35

By WILSON JAMES
(For ANP)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia—I arrived here Wednesday, May 29, and found conditions much different from what I expected they would be when I left the United States early in May. In some cases, they were better, and others, one hundred percent worse. I san readily see that to succeed here an American Negro must posssess the following qualifications: first, a strong stomach; second, a silent tongue; third, a kind heart; fourth, an iron hand; fifth, the patience of Job, and sixth, above all, he must know his work.

The white influence over here is very, very strong. Whites have poisoned the minds of the Ethiopians against American Negroes. Most American Negroes who have come here have given support to the charges of the white man.

Julian Example

For example, Hubert Julian is here. He owes different people nearly $500, including hotel bills money borrowed, board, laundry and entertainment. He beats his servants and struts the streets bragging about the 60 airplanes he owns and his $60,000 bank account, back in America.

He has tried to talk to me, but I told him I had never seen him before and never heard of him in America, although that was slightly untrue

I have told everybody that I am a tailor, a trade I learned something about at Tuskegee Institute, that I was born here, and that I have returned after an absence of 25 years in the United States.

Julian is telling everybody just what I am and that he sent for me to come here. He is not working here and has never worked here in any way. The leading people do not speak to him. The poor people talk to him because he tells them he is going to start a school for all the poor people as soon as he can see the king.

The police beat Julian up brutally last night (Sunday) because he interfered with them when they were arresting a man.

It is necessary that American Negroes know what Julian is doing. I have already received the impression that if he is enabled to return to America he is going to deceive the people by telling them that he is employed to bring American Negroes to Ethiopia. That will not be true, but some people may trust funds to him on his representations.

I am going to try to get jobs for some American Negroes of proven ability in the mechanical trades if Julian doesn't spoil my plans.

I am convinced that the higher class Ethiopian desires the cooperation of the American Negro, but Julian and others (the Ethioians speak disparagingly of Dr. Young and a Dr. West) have set bad examples. Drs. Young and West did not contact the masses, but everybody knows Julian because of his manner or soapboxing the poor people in the streets about the schools he is going to give them free. He has promised to teach 100 boys to fly in the 60 airplanes he is to bring from America.

His debts among the servant class constitute a serious problem. He has several servants to take down the names of people who wish to enroll in his mythical school. The deceit is tragic because you can tell these people you want them to work for you and they will work for several weeks without pay if you promise them to help them obtain an education. They are eager for learning.

The people will believe in anybody like Julian, and they will wait and wait for their pay until you owe them so much, they are afraid to make demands and anger you for fear you will not pay them anything. These matters do not come to the attention of the government because this class fears to complain to his majesty, but become a basis for grievances against the American Negro.

All the commercial business in Addis Ababa is run by white and other races: Indians from India, Turks, Ebyptians and whites. There are more Greeks than any other whites

BRITISH MOVE EASES STRAIN IN WAR CRISIS

Macon Telegraph 7-13-35

London Diplomats Tackle Anew Problem of Pacifying Italy and Ethiopia

Macon, Ga.

U. S. FLIERS JOIN BLACKS

Harlem's Black Ace Is Given Place in Haile Selassie's Aviation Unit

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON—Strain abroad eased by foreign secretary's moderate speech, Britain tackles Italo-Ethiopian crisis anew.

PARIS—Hal du Berrier, former U. S. commercial pilot, reports 12 American fliers signed to fight for Ethiopia.

ADDIS ABABA—Ethiopia gives Hubert Julian, Harlem's "Black Eagle," job under air department; six U. S. Negroes start home.

ROME—Officials, press say British foreign secretary's speech clarifies situation; more troops mass for African service.

GENEVA—League still hopes conciliation may succeed.

MONTREAL—Japan's ambassador to Germany says Tokyo's interest in Ethiopia only commercial.

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD—500 Negroes protest Italy's "proposed invasion" of Ethiopia.

By CHARLES P. NUTTER
(Associated Press Foreign Staff)

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Britain tackled the job of keeping the peace in Africa with better heart tonight, convinced Sir Samuel Hoare's speech before the house of commons yesterday and eased tension in Rome and Paris.

A slightly strained atmosphere in both capitals due to what the British said was misunderstanding on their past efforts had hampered the work of this nation's diplomats.

Today, however, an air of modified hopefulness was obvious in Whitehall as result of the generous reception given the foreign secretary's moderate-toned address reviewing recent developments in British foreign relations, devoting especial attention to the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

Joseph A. C. Avenol, secretary general of the League of Nations—to which Sir Samuel pledged Britain's continued loyalty—made several official calls here today, lunching with and conferring with Anthony Eden, secretary for league affairs, before leaving for Geneva to confer with the Ethiopian representative.

In his speech yesterday, Sir Samuel made these major points:

1. Britain understands Italy's need for expansion, but questions her justification for war.

2. She will continue efforts to keep peace, grasping any "reasonable chance which may offer itself."

3. She is open to any offer of cooperation—whether in general or on specific problems Sir Samual did not specify—from the United States.

4. She hopes Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler will give the cause of peace another push forward by concluding Eastern and Danubian pacts, thus paving the way for an air pact in western Europe.

5. She stands by the principle of tri-power collaboration worked out at the recent Streso conference, maintaining her friendship with Italy and France, and puts her faith still in the League of Nations.

6. She insists upon the principle of the open door in China and denies Japan's special interests there.

That the commons approved Sir Samuel's policies was indicated when the labor party's motion to

reduce foreign office appropriations was defeated, 236 to 40.

While asserting Britain did not intend to use any singlehanded coercive measures to check Italy's course and denying France had been approached concerning an economic blockade, Sir Samuel gave no details of the government's peace plans.

The foreign secretary's lack of reference to Britain's attitude on war debts owed to the United States was interpreted in diplomatic circles as indication that the government would sidestep that issue, making no commitments at least until after elections.

American Fliers Enroll

GRASSE, France, July 12 (AP)—Twelve American fliers, assured of "plenty of promotions and decorations," were reported today ready to fight for Ethiopia against Italy.

Hal du Berrier, former American commercial flier, who announced he had recruited the dozen aviators for service in the African empire, explained:

"We are willing to fight for an idea." The Ethiopian authorities assured me there would be plenty of promotions and decorations."

Disclosing that Major Granville Pollock, veteran of famed LaFayette escadrille, was helping him form the nucleus of an Ethiopian air corps, du Berrier said he hoped the party would be "greatly strengthened" in Egypt.

A SLUGGISH STATESMANSHIP BESTIRS ITSELF AT LAST

Within 36 hours after Foreign Secretary Hoare of Great Britain addressed Parliament on the Ethiopian question, in which the British expressed his concern for peace, Secretary of State Hull speaking for our country, revised his original statement, improved upon his second, made to the Italian ambassador to Washington, and at last expressed the American heart. That is progress.

Yesterday Secretary Hull, after consultation with the President, issued a public statement in support of the Briand-Kellogg treaty, the one that "outlaws" war. Hull is oathbound with respect to the "supreme" law of the land.

Italy is prompt to retort that it has no sense of guilt with respect to this treaty. It does not admit that it has violated the "supreme" law of the nations, meaning it continues to prepare for the great attack upon a weak foe.

London, meantime, also, wonders how far the United States is willing to go in cooperation with Great Britain to prevent the war.

It is significant and heartening to note that at last the responsible statesmen of the two most powerful nations on earth have learned how to do something more than to shrug their shoulders in a deprecatory manner.

If Secretary Hoare and Secretary Hull are sincere in their desire to avert the slaughter of Ethiopia by Mussolini, they can avert it.

At this moment Mussolini is clearly an outlaw, as much so as the late lamented Jesse James. We do not think it necessary or desirable that Great Britain and the United States should threaten physical violence to Italy, but we do think that it is their duty to denounce this threat to the world's peace, to declare that they will permit no private loans to finance this projected war of conquest, that they understand the moral values involved, and so by implication assert their primacy over the flabby, deserted League of Nations.

The combined moral influence of an aroused Britain and an aroused United States—whose obligations are plain—can make Mussolini curl up and lie down. He is the boldest bluffer of his time.

At the moment Mussolini is an outlaw. It is the plain duty of the United States and Great Britain to call attention to his outlaw character and to make it clear to civilization that they do not countenance his threat to the security of every fireside on earth.

Glorious Death by Suicide

Now that the arbitration commission, sitting in the Netherlands, has broken up after failing to do anything towards bringing peace between Italy and Ethiopia, the Government of the latter country has sent one more vigorous demand that the council of the League of Nations shall halt Mussolini's war of conquest.

That the blame for failure of the arbitration commission must rest squarely upon Italy is shown by the fact that the Italian delegate utterly refused to discuss the question as to where Walwal is located. There is no doubt in any impartial mind that it is within the borders of Ethiopia, but assuming that it lies so close to the frontier that its actual relation to Italy or to Ethiopia is open to debate, it seems certain that this should have been one of the most vital questions to be determined. So far as the record shows, Italy's entire quarrel is based upon an alleged attack by Ethiopians upon Italian soldiers at Walwal in December of this year. British observers who happen to be in the immediate vicinity, on another mission, witnessed this alleged attack and declare that it was made by the Italians. This is the real reason why Italy is unwilling to have the question examined. And yet the status of Walwal, as lying in Italian or Ethiopian territory, would have an important bearing on the merits of the controversy.

It has long been evident, however, that Italy does not wish to go into the merits of anything. Mussolini has made up his mind that Italy needs the natural resources of Ethiopia and the prestige which would come from taking over the entire sovereignty of Ethiopia. He has been dreaming dreams of reviving the ancient glories of Imperial Rome and fancies himself growing more and more like the first bald Caesar.

This renewed demand on the part of Ethiopia that the council of the League of Nations shall immediately take steps to do its duty and prevent this war of conquest puts the League on the spot. It is fairly safe to assume that whatever steps are taken will be hardly more drastic than those taken by the United States under the Kellogg-Briand treaty when the Secretary of State said he was "loath to believe" that the signatories of the treaty would not observe their obligations, although Mussolini at the very moment was proclaiming that he would do nothing of the kind.

It is hard to see how the League council can refuse to meet and go through some kind of motion, but if they are futile and meaningless as they promise to be, it will mean that the organization founded by Woodrow Wilson, is no longer worthy of respect. If it takes any kind of drastic action Italy will withdraw, just as Germany and Japan, as well as some of the minor powers, have already done and it will stand as a shadow of its former self.

World opinion would like to see the League follow the latter course. Perhaps it would be suicide, but it would be a glorious death to go down proclaiming the sanctity of treaties and the unmitigated iniquity of wars of conquest, such as Mussolini is preparing to wage.

Ethiopia Cannot Buy Arms

Ethiopia realizes that leather shields and old rifles discarded after the Franco-Prussian war are poor equipment for defense against the proposed attacks of the Italian army, with its up-to-date death-dealing machinery; yet the powers to which appeal has been made in Europe refuse to sell to Ethiopia arms and ammunition.

The matter has been brought up to the United States Government, and Washington does not know what to do about it. Uncle Sam wants to remain neutral, but how to be neutral involves questions of treaties and international policy, and a decision is not so easily reached as might be supposed.

The United States has been discussing similar cases from time to time since 1925, and it has not yet found a way to make a general rule.

Congress has told the President, through a convention held in Cuba in 1928, that he may ban arms to rebels in certain countries in which America has an interest, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is condisering a resolution to embargo arms that are intended for warring nations, but that resolution has not been passed. It might cover the case of Ethopia and Italy, but there is question whether it can be passed during the present session. And it would do Ethiopia no good if passed.

As matters now stand it might be easy to see why Ethiopia would reach the conclusion that the world is afraid of Italy, but the question is bigger than that. It is so big that a mistake that ignores some important treaties would prove to be the match that would set the world ablaze.

The President has no power in these matters except such as Congress gives him. It did through a joint resolution passed Jan. 31, 1922, give him power to proclaim it unlawful to export arms and ammunition to any country in which the United States has extraterritorial jurisdiction, and that affects at present only China, Cuba and Honduras. It has affected Brazil, Mexico and Nicaragua, but at present the ban is on only the three first named.

The Pope bill, now before Congress, and said to be favored by the administration, has the purpose to set up a National Muntions Board, which would require the Secretary of State to license shipments to foreign nations, but the Secretary of State is given no authority to refuse a license, and this is regarded as a serious weakness. The only good that can be seen in the bill is in the publicity that would be required, and that amounts to little.

It is not to be wondered that Ethiopia is demanding an immediate session of the League of Nations. She finds herself without a friend, and is unable to buy ammunition for the war relics that she must use for guns.

The League of Nations was intended to prevent just such a plight. It was meant to curb the bullying bandit that would swoop down on and rob a weaker nation regardless of world opinion.

But so far it has been impotent. Japan bluffed it, Germany bluffed it, and now Ialy is showing its contempt. And it is not hard to imagine the frame of mind in other nations that might have something robber nations want.

Race Problem — 1935

Abyssinia

Africa

Addis Ababa Believes Mussolini Will Launch Death-Sweeping Raid

Atlanta Constitution

Red Pillars of Fire Warn Country To Be Alert; 300,000 New Rifles, Shiploads of Poison-Gas on Way; Europeans Prepare Dugouts.

Atlanta Ga. 8-11-35

Editor's Note: Pierre Van Paassen, who for years has kept Constitution readers abreast not only of the major news events in Europe but of the backgrounds responsible for their prominence, has flown to Ethiopia to fully inform our readers of the momentous happenings there —happenings which portend much for either the continued peace and security of the world or the opposite—war and destruction. Van Paassen has a widely appreciated penchant for penetrating observations, conveyed in trenchant, concise and understandable phrases, and his articles contain all the breath-taking drama, the anxieties and hopes of the situations and people who constitute the news. Other articles to follow will continue to bring readers the most authoritative and unbiased news of developments in the Italo-Ethiopian controversy.

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 10.—Blood-red pillars of fire, stabbing the sky lurid with doomsday colors, stood upon the mountain tops of Abyssinia last night like incandescent sentinels linking heaven and earth. Hill after hill in a bewildering, almost unreal display of pyrotechnics, leaped into flame as if a fiery army slowly climbed to the crest of the Alpine plateau, the granite natural rampart of the Ethiopian plain and the capital city.

This was the first general alarm signal sent out by the king of kings to all the citizens of his vast empire, from the city dwellers of Addis Ababa to the savage Issai tribesmen in the hithermost corners of the Danakil desert who feed their horses on human flesh, that ceaseless vigilance is the watchword from this moment onward.

Fear Death-Sweeping Raids.

News of the arrival from Italy of 150 heavy bombing airplanes, first contingent of 400 on the Ethiopian-Somaliland border, prompted the Negus to proclaim a state of alertness as the feeling is general here that the Italians will not wait until September to start hostilities, but may carry out a thunder-crashing, death-sweeping air raid to bring the Abyssinians to their knees suing for peace on any conditions before even war is declared. The message from the Negus: "Better die with honor than live in slavery," having been sent by runners to all four corners of the empire, has had the effect of infusing deathless courage into the hearts of the tribesmen.

If Mussolini counted on division among the great feudal chiefs he will be disappointed, for the fiery signals last night was, at the same time, the reply of the vassals of the semi-independent kingdoms that they are determined to resist the invader unto death and range themselves wholeheartedly under the banner of the conquering lion of Juda, Haile Selassie.

New Rifles Distributed.

From all parts tribesmen are pouring into Addis Ababa to turn in old flintlocks for modern rifles. It is estimated that 300,000 new rifles have so far been distributed and many more are on the way both through regular ports and through contraband caravan routes through the Somali deserts.

I am leaving next week with an arms smuggling expedition to bring in 5,000 boxes of ammunition. Arms smuggling, once a crime, is now the most patriotic and honorable occupation an Ethiopian citizen can have.

I saw one grizzled Issai, who fought at Adowa in 1896, when the Italian army, under General Batieri, was annihilated by Menelik the Great, accompanied by his 13 sons, 52 grandsons and 12 great-grandsons, throw himself at the feet of the Negus kissing the emperor's hands and garments in gratitude for being given a new rifle and permission to help in defending the country in the event of war. He told me, through an interpreter:

"In 1896 we had but one rifle for every 20 men and most of us fought with lances, but when our lances broke we used our teeth and bit off the throats of the Italians. I still have my teeth," he added, "although I am 79," and he invited me to place my finger in his mouth to feel how sound his dentals were. "But I now have a rifle, too. I did not have one in 1896."

His numerous progeny, almost a battalion itself stood by with grave, serious faces.

People Have No Fear.

Among the common people there is not the slightest fear or apprehension, just bewilderment, perhaps, that anyone should have taken into his head to come and disturb the even tenor of their way. I am here too short a time to judge whether the utter calm of the people is a sign of strength or the unawareness of the immense danger they are in. At any rate, there is no hysteria such as prevails among the blackshirts in Italy. No warlike cries are heard and no tumultous demonstrations which sometimes made me think in Italy of little boys whistling in the dark.

"The man with the glaring eyes," as they know Mussolini from the primitive pictures published here "wants our land," they say and like all peasants the world over—as Verdun showed in 1916—this thought arouses the most rankling resentment and the grimmest determination to resist to the last drop of blood. Even children are whetting knives and daggers and practising shooting for the coming fray.

Poison Gas on Way.

Of course nobody has the slightest conception here of the effect of the bombing aeroplanes and what will happen when the Italians drop tons of high explosives and scatter Yyerite gas, of which shiploads are on the way, remains problematical. The few foreign military observers I have seen so far are all agreed that the Italian tactique will seek to paralyze resistance by overwhelming, shattering bombing operations rather than a general infantry advance. They believe the Italians plan to put the fear of God into the Abyssinians and break their morale by a series of successive aerial attacks which will leave Addis Ababa a heap of smouldering ruins and torn human bodies and thus pave the way for the march of the Italian armies northward.

On the other hand, many think the destruction of the capital and the death of thousands will whip the Abyssinian field army to such a fury that they will meet the Italian infantry with a blind frenzy born of desperation, give no quarter and take no prisoners. These are speculations, however. Yet they assume a serious character as Europeans are digging themselves dugouts outside the city in the forests.

BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIAN QUESTION

The Nigerian Daily Times
Lagos, Nigeria
7-10-35

Ministers Replies In the Commons

CONDITION OF ABYSSINIAN ADMISSION TO LEAGUE

That Tentative Transfer Suggestion

London, July 8.

In the House of Commons to-day the Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare was questioned regarding the stipulations made by the British Government in 1923 as the condition precedent to withdrawal of opposition to the French proposal supported by Italy for admission of Abyssinia to the membership of the League of Nations. Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the special condition upon which the United Kingdom in common with other members of the League agreed in 1923 to the admission of Abyssinia was that that country should sign a declaration undertaking, firstly to endeavour to secure complete suppression of slavery and of slave trade; secondly to abide by the rules which other countries with territories in Africa had already agreed to follow regarding import of arms and munitions; and thirdly to provide the Council with information when so requested and take into consideration any recommendations which the Council might make about Abyssinia's obligations. It would be difficult, he added, on the information available to express opinion on the efficacy of the measures taken by the Ethiopian Government in regard to slavery. These measures have recently been reviewed by the League's Committee of experts on slavery.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF TERRITORY

Further information was given at question time to a group of members who had been disturbed by the suggestion of transfer of the corridor along the frontier of British Somaliland which was contained in the conditional proposal recently made to Italy by the British Government in the hope of facilitating the settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. Sir Samuel Hoare stated that any definite proposal which His Majesty's Government might have made to cede to Abyssinia the port of Zeila and the corridor of British Somaliland would have been accompanied by safeguards designed to protect the interest of the inhabitants of the territories concerned. In particular, the Ethiopian Government would have been requested to give guarantee that such

territory as might be ceded would not be utilised in any way for slave traffic. Moreover, necessary steps would have been taken to ensure that grazing and watering rights already possessed by the tribes under British protection would not have been affected.

The Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said the inhabitants of British Somaliland were British protected persons. Had circumstances arisen which required further consideration to the suggestion tentatively made by Mr. Eden, consultation would have taken place with the tribes affected with a view to transference to Ethiopia of the necessary rights in the area concerned which contained thirty permanent wells and the port of Zeila.

London, July 9.

All aspects of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute are still being actively considered by the British Government which is maintaining close contact with the French Government. No decisions have yet been reached. It is assumed that this problem in its relation to the League of Nations was one of the questions discussed this morning when the Secretary-General of the League, M Avenol, called on the Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare who was accompanied by Mr Anthony Eden. M Avenol will remain for a few days in London and on Thursday will meet the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. Meanwhile the Conciliation Commission which is sitting at the Hague is reported to have encountered difficuties. The Commission was called into being following agreement by Italy to the re-affirmation in the League Council the Resolution of May 24th of Article Five of 1928 Treaty. This provides that in cases of dispute which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic methods both the Italian and Abyssinian Governments would submit to a procedure of arbitration and conciliation without having recourse to force of arms.

It was arranged between the disputants that in these conciliation proceedings each side should be represented by two members of the Commission and that the field of inquiry would cover Walwal warfare and all subsequent incidents, but would not deal with delimitation of the frontier between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. The League Council resolution took note of the setting up of this Commission and fixed a time limit for conciliation procedure. It also provided that if agreement was not reached by July 25th an additional arbitrator should be appointed and that the Council should take up the question again one month later if by that time result was not reached.

The Hague Press reports state that informal meeting to-day may decide whether the Commission shall continue its work. The hopes of a peaceful settlement of the dispute are not yet abandoned by the British Government which throughout has recognised that grave alternatives would arise failing such result. The Anglo-French exchanges on the subject have been confined solely to furthering peaceful settlement.

FRANCE AND THE ABYSSINIAN PROBLEM

Manchester Guardian
England
7-26-35

A More Optimistic View

From our Paris Correspondent

The British Government's renewed determination to approach the Abyssinian problem through the League—a determination which certain French quarters were at first inclined to dismiss as illogical and as inconsistent with Britain's usual attitude to the League Covenant—has created a considerable impression in Paris reflected even in those papers which hitherto have most openly advocated a free hand for Italy in Abyssinia.

In the "Echo de Paris," which only a few days ago reported admiringly Signor Mussolini's views on "Negroes and savages," "Pertinax" writes:—

> We have a great desire to help Italy, but we cannot ignore the most recent international agreements and expose them to the hostility of British and American public opinion. We must also consider our friends and allies, whose chief concern in this Italian-Abyssinian dispute is to prevent any precedents to which Germany or any other country hostile to peace might later refer to justify an aggression. If the League Covenant were put aside too obviously, then, according to some sources, England might lose all interest in what is called collective security, leave Geneva, and adopt in future the methods of the Anglo-German naval agreement.

It is true that almost in the next sentence "Pertinax" suggests that the only way of solving the problem is to "legalise" Italy's attack on Abyssinia. This legalisation would be achieved by the Council's failure to reach a unanimous decision, for then, under article 15, paragraph 7, of the Covenant, the two Powers in dispute would be able to "defend right and justice" in what ways they thought fit. This "procedure" would have the advantage of not necessitating Italy's departure from the League.

Mme. Tabouis in the "Œuvre" says more explicitly:

> The Great Powers would obviously arrange things in such a way that there would be no unanimous vote on the resolution submitted to the Council. The League would thus give Italy a legal basis for starting a war and enable her to remain a member of the League of Nations and thus leave intact the international order built up on the basis of the League Covenant.

This extraordinary procedure is suggested without any visible touch of irony and the writer actually wonders whether Italy would be good enough to agree to a discussion on the basis of Article 15.

I have even heard it stated that the means of securing the desired lack of unanimity on the League Council would be to persuade the delegate of Chile or some other minor member to vote against the resolution.

In French official quarters, however it is indignantly denied that so "extraordinary" a procedure has been under consideration at all. It is also emphasised that the question of discussing the Italian-Abyssinian dispute on the basis of Article 15 does not arise at present. The resolution adopted in May provides that in the event of the Conciliation Committee's failure to come to an agreement a fifth member must be appointed before July 25 by the representatives of the two countries. A failure to appoint this fifth member within the specified time calls for another meeting of the Council, which in the circumstances will probably take place about August 1. The Council's task will be simply to examine the situation arising from the failure of the conciliation and arbitration procedure. It might put forward all kinds of proposals for further arbitration, but only if the formal procedure fails will it be necessary before August 25 to start a new discussion—this time on the basis of Article 15, which Abyssinia invoked in her appeal to the League of Nations.

Nevertheless, it is pointed out, in the interval other means of reaching a peaceful settlement might be attempted. There could in particular be some further discussions between London, Paris, and Rome, on the basis of the 1906 treaty.

The "Temps" on Tuesday, with significant change of tone, said:—

> In any case it is essential that Italy should be present at Geneva when the fundamental discussion begins, for that is her best chance of denouncing Abyssinia and of stating her case in favour of expansion—a claim which no one will deny, but which can be satisfied only within the framework of the League.

In usually well-informed French quarters the conviction is still expressed that Signor Mussolini is simply bluffing and that the apparent "inevitability" of the Abyssinian war is calculated to persuade France and Britain to bring strong pressure to bear on the Negus with a view to obtaining important economic concessions for Italy. Signor Mussolini, it is argued, could then return to Rome in triumph and Britain and France would have the satisfaction of having saved peace.

This moderately optimistic view is hard to reconcile not only with the Negus's reluctance to enter into any such discussion, but with Italy's apparent desire to settle two or three million Italians in Abyssinia—a procedure which, it would seem, goes far beyond any idea of "economic concessions." Nor is this view shared in competent League quarters, where Italy's departure from the League is considered possible, to say the least.

In some French quarters—especially those with colonial experience—it is thought that Signor Mussolini is going wrongly about the job. Instead of rousing Abyssinian patriotism by his vast military preparations he would be well advised, it is said, to use the much more subtle and effective method—one that he used in the past by both the French and the British—of buying up the feudal chiefs one by one, including, if possible, the Emperor of Abyssinia. This, it is argued, would be both a more humane and a less expensive way of conquering a country. If, it is further said, the Duce could produce half a dozen "loyal" pro-Italian Abyssinian chiefs, Italy would be in a better position to prove that Abyssinia was "not really a nation."

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Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Abyssinia

World Support for Ethiopia Urged by Ford at Comintern

He Proposes Organization of 'Hands Off Ethiopia' Comittees—Says Heroic Actions of Japanese Workers in Defending Chinese Brothers Should Be Model in Campaign to Aid Negro Nation

By VERN SMITH

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 16.—To prolonged applause and with the German, Italian, Chinese, American and all delegations at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International saluting him, James W. Ford, leader of the Negro masses in America and member of the Communist Party of the United States, declared that "the struggle of the Ethiopian nation, the last independent Negro state in Africa, in its fight to retain its independence has aroused a bond of sympathy among millions of toilers, black, white, yellow and brown throughout the world."

"The strikes and demonstrations led by the Communist Party of Italy are supported by the Italian Socialists; the American Negroes are seething with indignation; the united defense of Ethiopia is going forward in South Africa and other places," stated Ford. "All the great powers, Britain, France, Italy and Japan are maneuvering at the expense of the Ethiopian people, seeking to utilize Ethiopia's defensive struggle for their own ends. The Ethiopian situation, therefore, is not a separate isolated African question but has world-wide importance.

Cites Harlem Action

"The Negroes in America have also raised the cry: 'To the defense of Ethiopia!' The Italian workers participated in a united front demonstration of 50,000 Negro and white people on Aug. 3 in New York."

Ford described in detail the methods of breaking down the prejudice among many Negroes under bourgeois-nationalist influence against working with white Communists, although willingness is shown to work with Negro Communists. The Communist Party was also successful in dispelling suspicion against white Italian workers.

Ford declared that "while we support and aid all sincere movements in the defense of Ethiopian independence, we point out to the Negro masses that the main problem is that all liberation struggles must be connected with a broad movement for the defense of the Ethiopian people, and that the best practical aid for the Ethiopian people is the broadening of the anti-imperialist front."

"The rulers of Italy fear most a rebellion of the workers and peasants," pointed out Ford. "Therefore to raise the cry of 'All Negroes against all whites' is to play into the hands of the race-hatred campaign of Mussolini."

Urges Special Committees

Ford urged the building of "Hands Off Ethiopia" committees. Special efforts should be made, he said, to organize the Italian emigrants in the various countries for the defense of Ethiopia, while the revolutionary workers of Great Britain should unmask the British maneuvers; similarly the activity of the French Communist Party should lie in unmasking the maneuvers of their imperialists. The heroic actions of the Japanese workers in defending their Chinese brothers should be a model in the campaign to support Ethiopia, Ford showed.

In concluding, Ford declared: "The subjugation of colonial peoples everywhere is in sharp contrast with the policies of the Soviet Union, where the national minorities are liberated, where the peace policy of the Soviet Union coincides with the aims of the world toilers." (Prolonged applause.)

Negroes, Italians In Jersey Rioting

Extra Police Called When Armed Bands Clash In Argument Over Ethiopia

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—(AP)—Armed bands of whites from an Italian settlement and negroes clashed in a street fight today after arguments over the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Knives flashed and clubs and fists flew as more than 100 rioters met in hand-to-hand combat. One rioter used a girls as a club.

When 20 police armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs finaly broke up the battle, five rioters were taken to Jersey City medical center for tractment. Eleven persons were arrested.

Police learned that two incidents which had up to now been unreported fomented the disturbance. An Italian and his wife, they said, were beaten two nights ago as they stepped from an automobile at Maxwell and Coles Streets near where today's fight began.

Last night Italians and negroes argued about the affair but the argument died down without violence.

About 3 a.m. today groups began to collect at Coles Street and Railroad Avenue on the edge of the "village," an Italian settlement adjoining the negro district.

Police said verbal exchanges over Joe Louis, negro heavyweight contender who recently knocked out Primo Carnera, and the Italo-Ethiopian situation touched off the battle.

Within a few minutes after the first blows were struck, scores rushed into the fray to reinforce both sides. Milling, screaming groups clashed while 500 spectators cheered and urged them on.

Rocks and bottles were hurled. Baseball bats and knives were favorite weapons.

Led by Capt. Henry Gauthier, police reserves charged the crowd. They were able to break up the fight without resorting to riot guns or the tear gas bombs with which they answered the alarm.

For hours after the general battle was smashed, small groups collected in the neighborhood, those who had been in the fight but escaped arrest and their friends glowered and muttered at rival gangs.

The extra police were kept in the district by Capt. Gauthier to guard against further outbreaks during the night. Squad cars cruised slowly through the neighborhood. The street at the scene of the clash was strewn with broken bottles, rocks and clubs.

Ethiopia In Literature

By DR. CHARLES A. STAKELY

The present embittered conflict between Italy and Ethiopia, which threatens to lead to war and possibly to a disturbance of the peace of the world, will bring to the front a new consideration of both countries, especially Ethiopia, as Italy is already so well known.

The orientation of Ethiopia cannot but prove of interest to all persons who are disposed to geography and history, for here is a country which has always had a unique if indistinct place in the maps of the world, figured much in world narrative, and has been in literature since centuries before the foundation of Rome. The picture has for the most part been indistinct, but it has always been there, and the subsequent centuries, so far from effacing it, have served to make clearer its rugged outlines. One should not allow a difference of race, or geographical position, or cultural status, to blind the eyes to a fair and proper consideration of a country and people that have held such a place in the story of the world.

It is not with the contributions of Ethiopia to the world that we are here engaged, but with the thought of the figure of Ethiopia in the world's literature; and here not Africa in general, but Ethiopia in particular, the country which from ancient times has held its position at the south and southwest of Egypt and under the name of Abyssinia formerly, but now Ethiopia, is in point of continuous existence probably the oldest independent government in the world.

Its territory has not always been the same, for at times it has extended over parts of Egypt, some of its sovereigns being Pharaohs, and has had possessions on the east of the Red Sea, reaching into Arabia, and possibly as far east as India, but it has always included what it now has. From the first its population has been an intermingling of races, mostly Negro, but with a prominent and dominant show of Semitic stocks, mainly Arabic, the present reigning house even claiming descent from Solomon of Israel through the famous Balkis (?) Queen of Sheba. The challenge here to one's credulity need not alter the fact that from early centuries racial elements from east of the Red Sea, as well as elements from Egypt, Lybia and Nubia, have entered into the formation of the population of Ethiopia.

* * * *

IN EGYPTIAN RECORDS

It is not to be wondered at that very early references to the country, probably the earliest that we have, are to be found in the annals of Egypt. The racial type is to be seen in Egyptian monuments fully 2,000 years before Christ, and practically as early in the literature.

In the "Hymns to Sesostris" (1882-1845 B. C.) he is celebrated as treading down "the foreign countries" and smiling "the Troglodytes that know not his dread"; and in an inscription to Amenophis III (1415-1380) it is said "His club contends against Naharina, His bow bends down the negroes." Rameses III (1300-1280) is represented as the "Strong Bull" against the "Ethiopians," which uttered "his roaring against the land of the Negroes," while his hoofs trampled "the Troglodytes," and his "spirit was mighty in Nubia" and his terror reached "to the landy of the Kary." While a letter from one, Paser, "Fan-bearer at the right hand of the King (Rameses II), Captain of Auxiliary and superintendent of the foreign lands of Ethiopia," speaks of "Canaanita slaves, goodly youths, and goodly Negroes from Ethiopia, destined to carry the fan." And in the famous "Tale of the Two Brothers," often compared with the story of Joseph, and written as early at the latest as 1200 B. C. it is related of one of the heroes that he was brought up and his majesty loved him exceedingly, and he was appointed King's Son of Ethiopia."

These foreign peoples, "Ethiopians," "Negroes," "Troglodytes," "Nubians," and Canaanites must have been of some consequence if the Pharaohs were celebrated for victories over them.

* * * *

BIBLE REFERENCES

The many references in the Bible are familiar to all and most of them are of the great date. In the Books of Moses, among other references, is the mention (Ex. 2:21) of the marriage of Moses to Zipporah, daughter of Jethro, priest of Midian, who is (Num. 12:1) called "the Ethiopian woman" and objected to by Miriam and Aaron, though she was Semitic; clearly indicating that the name Ethiopia extended at the time into Arabia; while numerous references appear to Cush and the Cushites, sometimes synonymous with Ethiopia.

In Job is the beautiful passage, "The price of wisdom is above rubies. The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it," and in Psalms 68 and 87, "Princes shall come out of Egypt, Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God," and "I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon to them that know me; behold Philistia and Tyre, with Ethiopia." In Isaiah 43 and 45 are the passages, "I gave Egypt for thy ransom; Ethiopia and Seba for thee" and "The labour of Egypt and merchandise of Ethiopia and of the Sabeans, men of stature, shall come unto thee and be thine." And in Jeremiah is the oft quoted line, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots," showing that God recognizes the racial types of mankind and wishes to be worshipped by all; and the mention of Ebedmelech, the Ethiopian, who rescued Jeremiah from the prison in Egypt.

And passing down into the New Testament, all are familiar with the story (Acts 8:26-39) of the Treasurer of the Candace or Queen "of Ethiopia" who had "the charge of all her treasure."

World's Window

BY PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

IN GREEK AND LATIN AUTHORS

In Homer and the Greek historians, followed by the Latins and their historians, may be found many references to Ethiopia, which appears to have been divided into a western and eastern part, and peopled with human forms of more or less curious types, as the Troglodites, who lived in caves, the Microbii, the Icythyophagi (fish eaters), Chelenophagi (tortoise eaters), Struthophagi (ostrich eaters), Orphiophagi (serpent eaters), and Pygmies.

Homer's references are in both his Iliad and his Odyssey. In Book 1 of the Iliad, Thetis is made to say:

"But yesterday did Jove depart to hold
A banquet far in ocean's realm, among
The blameless Ethiopians, and with him
Went all the train of gods. Twelve days must pass
Ere he return to heaven, and I will then
Enter his brazen palace, clasp his knees,
And hope to move his purpose by my prayers."

While in the Odyssey the author speaks of the "far off Ethiopians, remotest of mankind, who form two tribes, one at the setting of the Exalted One (the sun), one at his rising." The western Ethiopia included some classic lands, as Meroe, and the eastern Ethiopia extended apparently along the coast of India.

* * * *

OVID'S CASSIOPEIA AND ANDROMEDA

In the Latin mythology, as outlined by Ovid, is the remarkable story of Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, King and Queen of Ethiopia. For her vanity in claiming to be more beautiful than the Nymphs Cassiopeia was punished by the sea god by having her daughter, the Princess Andromeda, chained to a rock to be devoured by vultures; but Perseus on his return from his victory over the Gorgon, beholding the princess, rescued her and afterwards married her. At the death of the three they were transferred to the northern heavens, where still are the constellations Andromeda, Cassiopeia and Perseus, among the brightest in the skies.

And botanists also have given the name Andromeda, that of the Ethiopian princess, to a plant or wort commonly known in England and the United States.

All have been sung by the poets. Milton in his Il Penseroso speaks of Cassiopeia as "That starred Ethiop queen that strove to set her beauty's fame above the sea nymphs."

* * * *

SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON

Shakespeare in his Romeo and Juliet makes a character say, "It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night, Like a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear," while Milton in his paraphrase of the 87th Psalm makes the psalmist refer to Ethiopia as the "Ethiop's utmost ends." Milton, also in addition to his reference to the "starred Ethiop queen," Cassiopeia, took occasion in both his Paradise Lost and his Paradise Regained to refer to Ethiopia. In the first he swept the field of Africa from "the empire of Negus" to "the realm of Congo and Angola fardest south," while in the latter he employed a similar geographical round member, but with different details:

"Some from farthest south,
Syene, and where the shadow both way falls,
Meroe, Nilotic isle, and more to west,
The realm of Bacchus to the Blackmore Sea."

* * * *

SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA

In the schoolboy days of the present scribe one of the most popular of all works in English was Samuel Johnson's Rasselas (1759), the opening sentence of which was often referred to by professors and critics as one of the most beautiful in the English language:

"Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope, who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the dificiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow; attend to the history of Raseslas, prince of Abyssinia."

It was a perfect rhetorical extravaganza on the insatiable spirit of man, showing the vanity of human wishes, and he placed the scene of it in Abyssinia because he conceived of that land as a country most beautiful, and that he was so interested is indicated by the further fact that he had already published a translation by himself of a Latin work on Abyssinia.

* * * *

COLERIDGE AND MRS. BROWNING

It is a pity to have to pass over so many references that could be given, but coming nearer to our own time mention may be made of Coleridge's beautiful reference in his Kubla Khan and Elizabeth Barrett Browning's in her poem, The Dead Pan.

Coleridge introduced his "shadow of the dome of pleasure" with a striking reference to an "Abyssinian maid":

"A damsel with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw;
It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she played,
Singing of Mount Abora."

and goes on to say that in listening to the song he had "drunk the milk of Faradise." While Mrs. Browning, striking a different cord, refers to similar scenes:

"Gods of Hellas, gods of Hellas,
Can ye listen in your silence?
Can your mystic voices tell us
Where ye hide? In floating islands,
With a maid that evermore
Keeps you out of sight of shore?

In what revels are ye sunken
In old Ethiopia?
Have the Pygmies made you drunken
Bathing in mandragora
Your divine pale lips that shiver
Like the lotus in the river?"

* * * *

VERDI AND HIS AIDA

Within our own generation have appeared two great operas on Africa, one of them certainly referring to Ethiopia, L'Africaine by Meyerbeer in 1865, and Aida by Verdi in 1871, both revived very recently with much popularity in Europe and the United States. The first, which introduces an African princess, Selika, and an African chief, Nebusko, both slaves, has its scenes laid in Portugal and the Portuguese East and carries many impressive passages, but stands only indirectly related to Ethiopia; but the other, Aida, with scenes laid in Egypt, has to do with an Ethiopian princess slave and her father, Amonasro, a king of Ethiopia. It is in the 3rd act that Aida, whose part has been made famous by Gadski, Eames and Destinn, pays her tribute to her country:

"O native land, no more to thee shall I return,
O skies of tender blue! O soft airs blowing!
Where calm and sweet my dawn of life pass'd o'er,
O hills of verdure! O perfumed waters flowing!"

The opera is mentioned here only because of its literary reference to Ethiopia, and this, as any one can see, is beautiful in every line. The opera was written by Verdi at the request of the Khedive of Egypt and on the basis of materials furnished him by Marriette Bey. It must be placed in the list though countless works on Ethiopia must be omitted.

* * * *

CONCLUSION

Whatever, finally, may be one's opinion of the figure of Ethiopia in literature, it certainly furnishes many interesting side-lights on a country in Africa now conspicuously before the world. With the exception of Egypt and some of what were formerly the Barbary States, no country in Africa has fared more extensively or better in literature. It will be a surprise if some of these considerations have not played a part in the formation of the wellnigh universal wish of the world that there be no war between Italy and Ethiopia.

Sheba Lore.

I have been somewhat anxious to discover whether the Abyssinians have preserved any records about the Queen of Sheba, the lady mentioned in the Bible as an amazed visitor to the court of Solomon. One of the abbots of the monastery of St. George, who is an old friend of mine from Jerusalem days, where he was canon in the Ethiopian church, which stands on the roof of the Basilica of the Holy Sepulcher, told me off-hand that according to the old books, Sheba stayed in Jerusalem for a whole year.

The Phoenician merchants and sailors who came to buy gold and ivory in her country for the decoration of Solomon's temple and his adjacent palace had told her so many wondrous stories about the splendor of those palaces that the queen's curiosity was aroused and she one day set out with a numerous suite to visit her royal customer on the other side of the world. The trip by sea took three weeks. She landed at Akaba and then by slow stages, seated on a gold-plated elephant, she traversed the Sinaian desert. It took her three months to reach Jerusalem. I covered the same route several times in 24 hours.

Solomon sent out 800 war chariots to meet her at Jericho. We know from the Bible story how the queen upon seeing Jerusalem exclaimed in wonderment: "Not even half had been told me!" What we do not know is that her majesty upon coming to a hall in Solomon's palace, which had a mirrored floor, pulled up her dress thinking that she was about to step in a pool of water.

The Ancestor.

I was shown ancient pictures, very delicate miniatures, which depicted the meeting of the two oriental satraps. Solomon was very much impressed with Sheba's beauty. He had an eye for such things, as we know positively from the story of the Sulamite beauty. The queen liked him too. A son was born in Jerusalem. That boy was the ancestor of the Abyssinian potentates, my friend assured me. And he added this very interesting little tid-bit. When the lad was 16 his father wrote a letter to his mother expressing a wish to see his son. The boy set out for Jerusalem, but Solomon died before the youngster reached the holy city. Yet, when he finally did arrive, the people ran out on the streets calling out: "Solomon has come back from the death!" He was the dead image of that wise king. "Si non e vero a ben trovate," say the Italians. If it isn't true, it's well founded.

The war and the rumors of war prevent me for the moment from pursuing my investigations into Abyssinian historical lore, but I am returning to the monastery and will secure the complete chronicle of Sheba's ancient romance with Solomon.

Strange Manners.

To return to present-day etiquette: Out in the sticks, where the missionaries work, one of the big jobs is to convince the gals once they have been married to break with all the other pals of their youth. These gents gamely visit her in turns during the husband's absence. Lest there be a mob in the reception room, the first man inside places a spear in front of the house as a warning to late-comers that they must go about their business till a more opportune hour.

A wedding is a dancing marathon. Even the officiating clergyman dances. This may shock some demure souls, but I would remind them that I am speaking of Abyssinian ecclesiastics. Dancing is no sin and figures not in the Ethiopian "book of discipline." They have never heard of John and Charles Wesley here. On certain holy days the clergy executes a religious dance before the altar. David danced before the ark and the Ethiopians see no wrong in following the example of the king, who was a man "after God's own heart."

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Race Problem — 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

Haile Sellassie I. Rejects Idea of an Italian Sphere

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Asserts Granting of Police Powers Would Lead to Annexation—Reaffirms Nation's Readiness to Defend Itself, if Invaded.

7-14-35

Emperor Haile Sellassie of Ethiopia, in response to an invitation from The New York Times to state his position as regards Italy, cabled as follows:

By HAILE SELLASSIE I,
Emperor of Ethiopia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, July 13.—Under no circumstances will we accept a railway or other zone in or through Ethiopia administered or policed by Italy, because history teaches that the creation of such zones inevitably is followed by annexation.

No such zone exists in the case of the railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti, and our government has demonstrated its capacity and willingness to accord every protection during more than twenty-five years.

Our repeated efforts to secure a peaceful arbitral settlement have been constantly resisted by Italy, which originally refused arbitration and only accepted with bad grace after three appeals to the League of Nations, and now again manifests repugnance toward an arbitral and peaceful settlement by refusing to hear the presentation of Ethiopa's case and refusing to appoint a fifth arbitrator, declaring this unnecessary.

Our attitude toward Italian territorial and political aspirations in Ethiopia remains unchanged since our illustrious predecessor, King Menelik, declared in 1894 that he would not remain an indifferent spectator if foreign powers attempted the partition of Ethopia, which had been for more than fourteen centuries an island of Christians in a sea of pagans, and that as the All-Powerful had protected Ethiopia up to that time, he was confident that the same protection would be accorded in the future, and that Ethiopia would not be permitted to be divided among other powers.

Imbued with the same ardent faith, we will continue our efforts to secure a peaceful settlement in conformity with the (Briand-Kellogg) pact and our treaty of 1928 with Italy. And only if these fail and when Italy commences a further invasion of Ethiopian territory will we offer armed resistance in defense of our political independence and territorial integrity, leaving to Italy the odium of repudiating international obligations.

We nourish no illusions of the difficulty of the task confronting us, but we are confident of Divine aid and of the sympathy of the civilized world in resisting the territorial aspirations of a power which, while seeking to disguise these as a mission of civilization, rejects every means of pacific settlement elaborated by modern civilization.

Italy to Demand Reparation.

By The Associated Press.

ADDIS ABABA, July 13.—Well-informed sources said today that the Italian Legation would demand "moral reparation" for recent incidents in Harar, Ethiopia, where it was charged the Italian Consulate was "insulted and menaced" and an Italian soldier was beaten on July 6.

This statement came soon after the legation had made an energetic protest concerning alleged incidents affecting Italy and the issuance of an official communiqué by the Foreign Office saying that Ethiopians were preserving a remarkable calm in view of the "grave insults of the Italian press."

It was learned reliably the Italian Minister at noon presented to the Foreign Ministry a second protest against "the arbitrary arrest, contrary to international law, of servants of the Military Attaché and other functionaries of the legation on six occasions."

NORWAY MAY LEAVE LEAGUE OVER SELASSIE

OSLO, July 16.—(UP).—Norway may denounce the League of Nations, resigning her membership, because of the Italo-Abyssinian situation, Foreign Minister K. Koht told a labor party meeting today. 7-17-35

Koht said League membership could endanger Norway, since she might be summoned to participate in military and economic sanctions.

"We must revise our position in several respects, especially with regard to sanctions," he said.

"The League is unable to control political interests. It ought to restrict its work to economic measures."

HARLEM PONDERS ETHIOPIA'S FATE

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Negroes Stirred by Speakers Who Make Common Cause With Haile Selassie.

7-14-35

There are only a handful of native Ethiopians in Harlem. There are not many American Negroes known to be in Ethiopia. Nevertheless, Harlem's quarter-million inhabitants are deeply concerned with the fate of that country which, except for Liberia, is the last independent stronghold of the black man on earth.

It would not be accurate to say that Addis Ababa and Emperor Haile Selassie are on every one's tongue; the exploits of Joe Louis and Jesse Owens are too recent phenomena for that. But they are on the lips of a small, highly articulate and aggressive minority. Earnest intellectuals, glib street orators, fanatic racialists, radical extremists, each for his own purpose, is making capital out of Ethiopia's Lion of Judah and King of Kings, and his defiance of the Italian war lord.

And the man on the street is beginning to listen. The plea that

ITALIANS IN AFRICA SUFFER 122° HEAT

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Soldiers Held Up at Congested Port Get Only Two Pints of Water a Day.

7-14-35

HARD TASK IN MOUNTAINS

Road-Building Presents Many Difficulties—3,500 Ill Men Said to Have Gone Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADEN, Arabia, July 13.—At the seaport of Massaua, in Eritrea, the chief landing station for the Italion expedition to conquer Ethiopia, the heat is intense, sometimes 122 degrees in the shade.

Massaua is 7,000 feet below the great plateau which stretches away southwest into Ethiopia. It is now a town of stevedores and newly-arrived troops, with a few of the civilian population hanging on in the excessive damp heat.

Specially picked men have been sent there from Italy to unload the cargo ships and transports, for only the strongest can stand the strain. The wharves are piled high with crates and packing cases. There would seem to be no room to unload another ship. Yet four or five large steamers wait in the harbor to discharge their material.

Cranes creak all day long as tanks, airplanes, guns, mules, horses and all kinds of packages are swung ashore. Once disembarked, everything is taken as quickly as possible on the single railroad track to Asmara, about 120 miles away, on the edge of the plateau. The aerial railway from the foot of the plateau to the summit is constantly used.

Barren Plain Greets Troops.

When the crowded troopships arrive, the young soldiers, many of whom have never left Italy before, find nobody to greet them. The plain stretches away, unrelieved by vegetation, so dazzling in the sun as to strain unshielded eyes. In the distance can be seen the foothills of the Eritrean plateau, whither these new arrivals will be dispatched as soon as possible.

Massaua is notoriously one of the hottest spots in the world. "It is like an inferno," said a soldier from Tuscany when he arrived there, "but I want to see that Garden of Eden, Ethiopia."

Those on the sick list when they arrive are taken immediately to a tent hospital near the port and shifted onto the higher ground as soon as they can be moved. The hospitals also are used as clearing stations for those who may have to be shipped home, having fallen ill in the colony.

At Massaua there is very little water. The troops are allowed only two pints a day for drinking and washing. There are refreshment bars, but they are allowed to keep open only a short time each day because the young soldiers, in their thirst, would soon consume the supplies.

Machinery is being set up as quickly as possible for the distillation of sea water, but it is difficult to keep pace with the demand for fresh water. The Italians have been sending boats to buy water at Port Sudan, 300 miles away, where it must also be distilled.

As soon as the young troops reach the plateau, it is a different matter. The climate is much the same as Italy's, except that in the afternoons there is nearly always a torrental rain.

Road-Building Is Chief Activity.

On the plateau the main activity at present is road-building. Highways are being pushed out toward the Ethiopian frontier as fast as men can build them—through ravines and over mountains. It is as difficult as any road-building the Italian engineers had to do in the Dolomites during the World War.

Skilled workmen have been imported from Italy for these tasks and, like stevedores at Massaua, they earn good pay—$3, $4 or even $5 a day. Private soldiers earn about 40 cents.

Dams are being built and pipelines laid to distribute drinking

water. Huge camps have been erected, mostly of wood, to shelter the new arrivals.

At Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, there is also a big camp, but most of the ships anchor at Massaua, where the landing facilities are better. Breezes blow oftener at Mogadiscio, but nevertheless, the place is like an oven and there is the same shortage of water as at Massaua.

The soldiers spend their days in shorts. The doctors have given orders that all soldiers, especially those in the plains, must eat large quantities of lemons and oranges, which help prevent diseases of the tropical climate.

Despite all these handicaps, the largest army that has ever been sent to Africa—larger than Caesar's and larger than Napoleon's—is assembling in Italy's East African colonies. It is well equipped and modern—the most scientific force that has ever envisaged an attack on independent Ethiopia, which for thousands of years has maintained itself secure from foreign domination. Italy may try to succeed where the Egyptian Pharaohs and the Roman generals failed.

Italians admit that six divisions of home troops are already distributed on the frontiers of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, while the number of colonial troops is unknown. All families of Italian nationals now have been evacuated from Ethiopia.

RECRUITING OFFICE OPENED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(UP)—One mile from where the state department is trying to preserve American neutrality in the Italian-Abyssinian controversy, a recruiting office was opened today for those who want to fight under the banner of Emperor Hail Selassie.

Whites and negroes responded.

"Mussolini is going to shoot snake eyes in this war," said Joseph Wilson, 20-year-?old negro, the first man in line. "Just get me in the air force."

It was explained to him that the Abyssinian air force—one plane—had cracked up.

"Give me a gun then," Wilson replied.

Behind him was Bernard Flute, 19, negro, who said the Abyssinian navy was where he wanted to be. When it was pointed out to him that Abyssinia had no navy, he said he would take the army.

Charles Almond, white, who said he formerly was in the United States army, stationed in China, wanted to embark immediately. He said he didn't care whether the job paid much.

Enlistments seemed to be under the supervision of an organization that had the awe-inspiring name of Universal Multitechnic association. Who had formed this organization and why was a subject on which everyone was reticent.

Orangeburg, S. C., Democrat
July 18, 1935

Can U. S. Negroes Help?

The reaction of the Negroes of the United State to Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia will be interesting to watch. Already, from several states, comes news of mass meetings, with Negroes passing resolutions and making vague pledges of support.

Whether American Negroes will be able to make effective their sympathy for the Ethiopian brother remains to be seen. One doubts if much assistance can be extended without running athwart neutrality.

Moreover, we suspect that American Negroes who go to Ethiopia for service under Emperor Haile Sellassie will not find life in the African kingdom what they think it might be.

THE NEW YORK *Times* writes sensational headlines over a dispatch by Clarence Streit from Geneva giving details of a "secret" protocol between Britain and Italy in 1891, by which Italy was to have nearly all of Abyssinia as a sphere of influence. Streit in his dispatch admits that the protocol and the agreement which followed have both been published and languish in the dust of public libraries. Furthermore the agreement was modified by a long series of further agreements on the same theme, in which later France joined, and it was finally superceded when Abyssinia, under the special auspices of Italy and France, joined the League of Nations. Britain in 1891 was prepared to relinquish Egypt and the Sudan, and therefore was not concerned as to the control of Lake Tsana in Abyssinia, through which flows the Blue Nile. No dusty protocol of that year would make Britain today feel bound to turn over this region to anyone else. Today Egypt and the Sudan are firmly in Britain's keeping, and their prosperity depends on the Blue Nile, with its rich deposits of silt. Britain itself had its eye on Abyssinia, and after the World War began talking of a mandate over this slave-ridden land. As much as anything this made Abyssinia's reception into the League appeal to Italy and France. Of all the agreements made, we suspect that a secret one of last year between Italy and France is the most important, for it signalized the withdrawal of French opposition to Italy's claims against Abyssinia. But the factor determining Mussolini's intention to conquer Abyssinia, by war or by peaceful means, is no written or unwritten agreement; it is the simple fact that now it can be done, and nobody is ready to oppose him effectively. If the League lives up to its obligations, Italy will withdraw from membership. Even Britain, concerned as it is over Lake Tsana, cannot invite this situation. Mussolini outside the League is almost inevitably a menace; inside the League he remains part of the anti-Hitler front.

ABYSSINIA now finds itself cynically abandoned by its guarantors, and in turning to self defense is obstructed in buying munitions. Orders from European countries, some even paid for, are not being filled. This is a predicament the American advocates of strict neutrality must explain away. Not to sell munitions to either party in a dispute may be to determine the extinction of the country not possessing its own munition factories. Emperor Haile Selassie is making fine speeches, dramatically offering to die for his country. The fact is that he is confronted by strong tribal opposition at home, and if he should try to give away territory to Mussolini he probably would be killed. He arouses our pity in mentioning the possibility of a Morgan loan. True, his country and Finland are among the few to which American bankers can make advances under the Johnson act. But he reveals a saintly naivete if he believes Morgan and Company would stake him in a fight for national survival, which he already has lost. For our part we shall not be naive, either, about Abyssinia. The country is deep in the dark ages, its millions of blacks are kept in bitter subjection by their ruthless masters. Our indignation over the policy of Mussolini, and the final collapse of all international morals at Geneva, does not make us defenders of the tragic feudalism of Abyssinia. The best we can say for the country is that it has a right to lift itself from the depths under the protection of the League.

Ethiopia to Ask Arms Imports

Daily Worker

Will Fight Embargo at League Council Meeting Next Week

7-27-35

More than 100 Italian soldiers during the course of their transportation to East Africa through the Red Sea, during June and July, committed suicide, according to information given to the Daily Worker by an officer of one of the American Export Line steamers making trips to the Near East.

ROME, July 26 (U.P.).—Italy will attend the session of the League Council next week on the Ethiopian dispute, it was announced officially today.

(By United Press)

PARIS, July 26.—Ethiopia will defend before the League council next week its right to import arments and military equipment as the only way to prevent war with Italy, Tecla Hawariat, Ethiopian minister to Paris and delegate to the League, said today.

"There is a movement on foot to place an arms embargo on Ethiopia," he said. "It would mean the face of the martial law whic still prevails, and help the Colum bian workers in their fight to ous the scabs.

Eight mines that joined in th general walkout Monday in sym pathy with the Columbian strike have refused to return to work de spite the calling off of the genera strike.

Local unions, reluctantly return ing to work, are contributing mor than $400 a week to aid the Co lumbian strikers.

Jones Sails to Get Data on Ethiopio-Italian Crisis

Afro-American
Philadelphia
7-27-35

AFRO Man to Carry Letters to League Regarding American Opinion.

Baltimore Sun

TOUR TO TAKE IN SOVIET REPUBLICS

Conference with Stalin Is Expected.

PHILADELPHIA—William N. Jones, managing editor of the Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN, will sail on Saturday for London,

William N. Jones

Geneva, and Moscow, to look into the status of the Ethiopian crisis, interview leaders, and also make a study of developments in the Soviet Republic. Incidentally, Mr. Jones will also lay before some members of the League of Nations a group of letters from American citizens, asking that body to live up to its high purpose in the Ethiopian-Italian dispute.

May See Stalin

In the Union of Soviet Republics, the editor expects to talk to Stalin and other leaders and to study the Russian experiment as it affects the minority groups.

The Ethiopian matter will be viewed by the editor to ascertain what forces are developing, and to interpret what effect they will have on this side of the Atlantic.

In London, he will join with Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Colored People, stay in London, he will proceed to Geneva and Leningrad, and from there to Moscow.

League sentiment in this matter. in laying before the league this diplomatic ments of the world in this government. He will also talk to diplomatic agents of the Ethiopian government in order to interpret properly what may be expected in the event that Italy carries out her threat of attempting to subdue the African empire.

A year and a half ago, Mr. Jones made a good-will trip to Liberia at the behest of a group of citzens interested in that country. He will sail on the French liner Champlain. After a short

Race Problem-1935

Africa

Abyssinia.

Abyssinia Has Million Men Equipped for War If Italy Invades

500,000 MORE READY TO FIGHT FOR EMPEROR

Sunday American

dilute to a

4/30/35

Survey Reveals Vast Extent of Army Preparation to Resist Duce's Plan.

(The vast extent of military preparations undertaken by Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia in event of war with Italy is disclosed for the first time in the following exclusive dispatch from Addis Ababa, the capital.)

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ADDIS ABABA, June 29.—One million men, many of them already in khaki and all well-equipped, can be called to the colors in Abyssinia overnight in the event Italy invades Ethiopian soil.

Another half a million, less well equipped, are immediately available. The extent of the manpower of the African opposition to Italian imperialism has awakened the world to the grave possibility of hostilities when the rainy season ends this fall, a survey by International News Service revealed tonight.

Hundreds of volunteers daily offer their personal services, as well as guns, mules and food. Hardly a man in the sun-drenched, desert-studded empire would not gladly sacrifice all his personal possessions on the slightest hint from his beloved emperor.

RESPOND OVERNIGHT

This patriotic devotion was revealed when the emperor advised the people of his country to substitute khaki for white as their national dress.

Thirty per cent of the population changed overnight, regardless of the fact the nation's almost abject poverty made it a terrific personal problem. Most of them plied needle and thread to make their own uniforms.

Throughout the country no able-bodied man is ever absent from the military exercises after each day's work. Vacant grounds at all hours are full of Ethiopians exercising under orders from soldiers trained by the Belgian military mission.

The discipline of these black, wiry troops is unbelievable. A mere speech by the emperor was sufficient to change within a day a custom of centuries.

The government itself is making no obvious preparations for war beyond the importation of a quantity of arms and ammunitions, three Junker airplanes (10 more are expected to be purchased) and 100 light American trucks for road-making in the province of Bali.

The government is sponsoring the development of camels for transportation purposes, and has sent special harness into the interior to enable construction of a so-called "mehariste corps." So far, not enough camels have been found, but many have been purchased from the Somalis, who are exclusive possessors and breeders of most camels in the region. Their prices are naturally high.

BUY MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Large quantities of medicinal supplies have been bought by the government, but thus far there is no medical corps. A few foreign civilian and military doctors, however, have announced they are coming to Abyssinia in the hope of finding employment.

A school for practical hospital instruction has been founded by the Emperor, and by the time hostilities start, the government hopes to be sufficiently well equipped to handle the situation.

In the olden days, the Ethiopian soldier was obliged to prepare his own provisions, which were carried by a servant or a mule and were cooked by a woman who trailed along after him. But the government has now established several army food depots at different points along the frontier.

The average Ethiopian male is by tradition and training a warlike, military man. His morale is high, and for the Ethiopian himself climatic conditions are advantageous.

Also, the Emperor leads his army in surveys and operations, providing a tremendous impetus to courage. With the Ethiopian, it amounts almost to disregard of his own life.

The tremendous uncultivated expanses of Abyssinia are a handicap, but the natives resist the tropical climate, insufficient water and scanty nourishment to a surprising degree.

So far as the probable war is concerned, much depends upon Ethiopia's one railway line. It joins Addis Ababa with Djibouti. Should the Aouwash Bridge, in a particularly vulnerable spot, be destroyed, transportation across the country by any other means except camels would be virtually impossible.

Wall Street Seeks Plunder In Abyssinia

Roosevelt Sent Envoy To Africa at Call of Financial Masters

(This is the concluding article of a series of six on Mussolini's war plot against Ethiopia.)

By Harry Gannes

Daily Worker

Wherever there's war in the air there you will find Wall Street.

We have not seen this important fact of Wall Street's interest in Ethiopia made public since the recent Fascist threat of war: A Standard Oil Company subsidiary (the Anglo-American Oil Company), according to the Petroleum Register of 1923, owned a concession to exploit the oil possibilities of Ethiopia. New York

Besides, the J. G. White Engineering Co., a Wall Street concern, connected with J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banking interests, still has a contract for the construction of a $20,000,000 dam in the Lake Tsana area of Ethiopia. This has been a point of bitter conflict with Britain since 1928.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is associated with the J. G. White Construction Co. in many imperialist adventures, such as the control of the Philippine Railway Co. (American Foreign Investments, p. 167.)

These, and many other similar facts, account for Roosevelt's haste in sending George Hanson, of the U. S. State Department to Ethiopia. Hanson has the reputation of being the "ace trouble shooter" for American imperialist interests.

Wall Street Interested

Now the American rulers are vitally interested in the outcome of the battle against Ethiopia for two other very, very important reasons:

(1) J. P. Morgan & Co., and other Wall Street money-changers, have something like $1,000,000,000 invested in Fascist Italy. These gentlemen are very anxious about their bonds in view of the rising mass discontent in Italy.

(2) An Italian Fascist victory over Ethiopia would give Great Britain control of the Lake Tsana dam. This would pave the way for further serious crippling of American cotton exports. Both Italy and Britain would immediate proceed to turn Ethiopia into huge cotton plantations. Britain, furthermore, would also be able to increase its Sudan cotton acreage. By forcing the Ethiopian masses to slave on their plantations, competing with the share-croppers of the South in the U. S., the Italian and British capitalists would encroach on the profits of the rich cotton plantation owners and cotton speculators in the U. S.

Besides, the American munitions manufacturers see a pretty penny to be made in this war. They are anxious to support Mussolini, under pretext of protecting Morgan's investments against revolution in Italy, in the event of Fascism's defeat in Africa. War in Africa, also, would boom the arms industry, even if not a single cartridge were shipped to Rome or Ethiopia. The cry for war preparation would resound in all capitalist countries.

Is Blow Aimed at All Negroes

The danger of war against Ethiopia has particularly aroused the Negro and Italian peoples in the United States. The 15,000,000 people of African descent in this country have been stirred as never before to assist the international anti-imperialist fight to retain Ethiopia's independence.

The American Negro people, who face lynching, jim-crowing, persecution, and terrorism in the land of Wall Street, recognize in Mussolini's war threats a Fascist lynch drive against the whole Ethiopian people.

The American Negro masses, oppressed by American capitalism, know that enslavement of Ethiopia would be a blow to the Negro people all over the world, as well as to the Italian masses. It would be a blow to all peoples oppressed by capitalism whether in the colonies or at "home" on the breadlines, in the factories, or mines.

But in this upsurge against Italian fascism's war plans certain dangers of wrong policies crop up. False friends of the Ethiopian people are advocates of these sidetracking theories. One of these dangers is deliberately inspired by Japanese imperialism, through the so-called Pan-Asia Movement. The very same Japanese militarists who are now enslaving the Chinese people of Manchuria and North China, killing those who fight for their freedom, try to win the Negro people for the Pan-Asia Movement.

The idea they spread is that the Negro people should fight against the white race as a whole, in order to assist Japan with its schemes of enslaving all of China, and if possible Ethiopia.

Others declare that the war for Ethiopia's independence, (if the country is attacked by Italian fascism) must be a war of all black men against all white men.

Negro and White Must Assist

This is the most immediately dangerous theory for the success of the movement for a broad united front in the United States of all those who should and must assist the Ethiopian people.

It should be clear to everyone that what Mussolini fears and dreads most right now is the rebellion of the Italian workers and

peasants against his plans for war against Ethiopia.

Scores upon scores of the bravest of the Italian revolutionists, mostly Communists, have already been killed in the fight against Mussolini's war plans.

Hundreds upon hundreds of Italian workers, peasants, doctors, lawyers, and other intellectuals, fill the prisons of Italy. They dared by expressing opinions or by deeds to resist the fascist war plans.

These people are the best allies of the Ethiopian people against Mussolini's dastardly war plot.

To raise the cry of all Negroes against **all** whites is to play into the hands of Mussolini's campaign of race hatred. He could then use this sentiment to whip up Italian chauvinism among the Italians in Italy and the U. S. He would utilize propaganda of counter-hatred against the Negro people.

Communists Lead Struggle

The best ally of the Negro people of Ethiopia, in their fight to retain their independence, is the enemy of their enemy. And the bitterest enemy of Mussolini in Italy are the revolutionary toilers, led by the Communists. They, more than any one, want an end to fascist rule in Italy. Their victory would forever end the threat to Ethiopia from Italy. Here unity of black and white, would be unity of all Negroes with Italian workers and peasants against the white imperialist rulers of Italy.

Throughout all Europe and the United States, as well as in China, India, the Philippines, Japan, and the rest of Africa, it is the exploited workers and peasants, regardless of race who will be the best fighters in support of Ethiopia's independence.

Standing in the forefront of these world forces against Mussolini's war plot is the Communist International, and its affiliated sections.

The Communist Parties in all countries were the first to raise the cry against Mussolini's criminal war plans to enslave Ethiopia.

And most active was the Communist Party of Italy. Right after the Rome pact was signed, the Communist Party of Italy issued a declaration to the Italian people entitled: "Against the Ethiopian War!" "Down with Fascism!"

This manifesto called on the Italian workers and peasants to fight, by all means, against Mussolini's efforts to send them to Africa.

"Not a man, not a cent for the imperialist war!" was one of the slogans. They called on all railwaymen, dock workers, seamen not to transport arms or ammunitions against the Ethiopian people. They called on the soldiers and sailors forced to go to fraternize with the Ethiopian troops.

We have in a previous article described the growing nervousness of Mussolini and the Fascist rulers over just such an anti-war campaign.

In the United States, **Unita Operaia,** Italian Communist newspaper, leads the struggle here to win the Italian workers against Mussolini's war program.

Unity Against Imperialists

Certainly, in view of these facts, the best road for successful struggle to help Ethiopia is that unity of the Negro masses and white workers, Italian, American, British, French against the slave policy of the white imperialist rulers.

In the United States, from the first signs of the danger of a war against Ethiopia, the Communist Party went into action. It called for such a united front. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and James Ford outstanding Negro Communist leader, addressed meetings calling for the broadest mass united front campaign in support of the Ethiopian people and for the defeat of Italian fascism.

Both Comrades Browder and Ford have shown, particularly, the fallacy of the Volunteer Movement among the Negro people. The Volunteer Movement, composed of militant Negro supporters of Ethiopia's independence, proposes actual recruiting and arming of 50,000 Negroes in the United States to be sent to Ethiopia as volunteers.

Certainly this sentiment expresses a brave fighting spirit. But the Volunteer Movement would be doomed to impotence from the start. At best, it would withdraw effort, money and time from realizable and more effective methods of struggle on behalf of Ethiopia. Furthermore, the U. S. government would not allow these volunteers to leave the country. Even if they could leave secretly, both the French and British imperialists would stop them at the Suez Canal or Aden the only gates of entry to Ethiopia from the United States.

The very, very few who might arrive would be of little help to the Ethiopian people.

Rally Support to Ethiopia

But by working here, by rallying millions of Negroes and white workers for the support of Ethiopia, we can become a powerful effective force. We can inspire the Ethiopian people to successful defence. We can help them substantially in their struggles. We would inspire the Italian masses to strike a death blow to Fascism at home, at its very heart. We could win the Italian masses in this country to urge their relatives, their brothers, not to fight against the Ethiopian people but against the war-makers, the Italian Fascist rulers.

We could build up "Hands-Off Ethiopia Committees."

We could help provide Ethiopia with arms, ammunition and other supplies.

The tramping feet of hundreds of thousands in the streets of Harlem and in other cities and towns would be heard by Mussolini and the Italian people.

We can flood the Italian Embassy and Consulates with the angry protests of millions.

We could stop the Wall Street bankers and munitions makers from giving aid or sending funds or munitions to help Italian fascism.

For a United Working Class

At the International Trade Union Committee of Negro workers, in its manifesto entitled "Hands Off Ethiopia!" points out:

"In all working class organizations, the trade unions, workers' clubs, fraternal organizations, co-operatives, churches, etc., work must at once be started to organize and build up 'Hands Off Ethiopia Committees.' The central task of these committees must be to raise the struggle against their own oppressors; to mobilize the workers for united protest demonstrations and actions; to link up the fight for Ethiopian independence with the struggle against Fascism and war with the fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, with the fight for the self-determination and independence of the colonial toilers.

"Only the international solidarity and united action of the toilers can prevent the conquest and enslavement of Ethiopia. Only the fighting unity of the working class can defeat fascism and prevent another world war!"

DEFENDERS OF ETHIOPIA

A battalion of Ethiopia's army at a recent review

Race Problem – 1935

Abyssinia

Africa

RACE ISSUE FEARED IN AFRICAN DISPUTE IF POWERS HESITATE

New York Times

Whites to Stand Arraigned, It Is Expected, Unless Curb Is Put Upon Italy.

New York N. Y.

LEAGUE ROUSES SUSPICION

8-5-35

Geneva Temporizing, Arms Ban on Ethiopia and 1906 Pact Stir Racial Misgivings.

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Aug. 4.—Yesterday's postponement by the League of Nations of the Ethiopian problem serves to bring out one factor in it that is important for Ethiopia and may become more so for all the nations concerned. It is already giving the British Government some uneasiness as Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare's recent speech indicated. It will have an increasing effect upon French action before the month's leeway now obtained has expired.

That factor is the racial issue, which Premier Mussolini himself has brought into the matter. It is giving decided repercussions not only in black Africa but throughout the world, and the wire-pulling and hesitation at Geneva last week tended to strengthen those repercussions. Unless some positive step to curb Italy is taken soon it will be not only the Italians but the entire white race that will stand arraigned before black opinion.

News Spreads Readily.

From the point of view of communication and the circulation of information the world is smaller than it was. In remote communities once almost inaccessible picture supplements and illustrated magazines circulate freely now, and the cinema with its news attachment has become commonplace. They confirm, supply details for and make real the rumors carried by word of mouth.

It is not only in Harlem that Ethiopia's plight is becoming a burning question. As long ago as last March papers circulating along the African Gold Coast were carrying pictures of the Ethiopian Emperor inspecting his latest acquisition of machine guns and illiterate Nigerians discussing the issue between Italy and Ethiopia and pondering whether they also were not concerned in it. News came to the League only last week of indignation meetings in the Antilles. Both the British and the French Governments now realize that this thing begins to concern them in earnest.

For this reinforcement of the sentiment against them the Italians have themselves to blame. It was they who argued the growing necessity for finding in Africa compensation for the fast closing field of exploitation in Asia. It was they who made the outcry that certain European States were "betraying white civilization" by supplying arms to Ethiopia.

Arms Ban Will Be Noted.

When the black African realizes, as he will if he does not now, that this has been followed by an effective boycott on Ethiopia's arms supply and learns of her pitiable scarcity of modern means of defense, it will be to him a natural inference that eternal subjection of the colored races is considered necessary for the well-being of the whites. The effect of that inference will not be pleasant for the white governments.

Last week's proceedings here have not helped matters. The annoyance shown by the great white powers over the idea that the independence of an inferior and backward country should be allowed to jeopardize European peace—even though Ethiopia is a full member of the League—will not escape notice. The practical shelving of Ethiopia's appeal for a full hearing will deepen the impression thus created. The treatment accorded the bewildered and venerable black representative of Ethiopia, including French encouragement of an Italian attempt to deprive him of his long expert adviser, has not left a pleasant memory. And all tends to encourage the suspicion that the Eastern problem is to be settled without much regard for Ethiopia in any way that it can be as long as it does not disturb the sweet amity prevailing within the League.

Treaty Stirs Suspicion.

One reason for this suspicion has been the insistent emergence through all these League negotiations of the discredited treaty of December, 1906, unrecognized by Ethiopia and outlawed long ago by the League Covenant and Ethiopia's entrance into the League. That treaty, in which Ethiopia had no share, provided for her eventual partition among the signatories: Italy, France and Britain. Recently the British have attempted to pooh-pooh it as "old stuff" of no importance in the present crisis. Yet it bobbed up again and again in the discussion and it has seemed impossible to keep it out. As early as last Wednesday neutral observers in the League corridors were exchanging bets that somehow in some way that treaty would find a place in whatever was decided regarding Ethiopia. And it has. As co-signatories of that treaty and under its provision that they shall "concert together" when necessary Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, Pierre Laval of France and Anthony Eden of Britain are to meet in Paris immediately "to undertake negotiations among themselves with a view to facilitating a solution."

Slow Partition a Possibility.

This fact raises advance and perhaps unworthy suspicions as to what the solution is like to be. It was directly responsible for the bitter jibe of Professor Gaston Jeze, representing Ethiopia, that the choice to be offered Ethiopia seemed to be between suicide and assassination, and she preferred the latter because it would be possible to make an outcry. A gradual but practical dismemberment of Ethiopia under the rules of the diplomatic game would avert an open black and white African conflict, which two nations out of the three now conferring fear more than any other outcome. It would also be more difficult for Ethiopia to resist and her outcries might not carry far.

But what about the League? If the parting of the garment is to precede the victim's crucifixion in this instance, under what diplomatic subtlety could the League be induced to sanction the proceedings?

One lesson brought out by the World War and its aftermath has been that lasting peace cannot be attained by means of injustice. The idea behind the creation of the League was that it should avert war by correcting injustice through peaceful means. It may be that this lesson will be in the forefront of the Paris conference.

Yet there are hardened observers at this centre, where diplomacy still persists in clinging to many of the old principles, who, despite the desire in "League circles" to have American cooperation in this matter, are disposed to regard it as one potential piece of international skullduggery in which the United States is lucky to have no part.

ETHIOPIA IS READY, BORDER CHIEF SAYS

Prince Seyoum Stresses That His Men Are Always Prepared to Enter Battle.

SCOFFS AT ITALIAN ARMY

Malaria, Thirst and Hunger Will Handicap Invaders, Provincial Leader Asserts.

By MARCELLE PRAT,

French Author and Journalist.

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ADOWA, Abyssinia (by mail).—I was received by the Crown Prince Seyoum, ruler over this part of Ethiopia.

The Italians are expected to launch their first drive toward Adowa.

Surrounded by the troops of His Highness, bearing torches in their hands, and my Ethiopian woman companion made our pitiful way in rain among the gutters of Adowa. A door. More doors! The palace of Prince Seyoum hid itself away behind a labyrinth of walls. We were pushed into a small room, a room completely swathed in white muslin.

We followed a bedizened fellow who led us to the audience chamber, a great whitewashed room in which there was nothing save two armchairs placed there for us and a sort of throne on which sat two motionless figures.

Princess in Ancient Garb.

The Princess was completely in white satin. A fine muslin veil rested on her head, kept in place from moment to moment by the black hands of a servant, as the wind caught it, or it began to slide. I understood that that form of dress had not changed since the time of the Queen of Sheba.

The Prince was similarly clothed in white. Their heads did not move in the slightest; only their eyes turned in their sockets to look at me.

Drinks were brought, and with them came a giant carrying an enormous horse tail. He took up his position confronting the Prince and Princess and began to crack that horse tail like a whip. I was told that this person was the "official fly chaser."

Conversation with the Prince was naturally through an interpreter.

"What do you think of the present state of affairs?" I asked.

"The future is in the hands of God," he replied. "His will will be done. We fear nothing. The Almighty has always protected Ethiopia. It is writtten that Ethiopia shall endure as an independent realm."

"But on the matter of preparations; how are you organizing?" I continued.

The victor of thirty battles smiled.

"Europeans and Africans do not look at war from the same angle," he said. "You need to drill your soldiers to build up an army. With us, the whole country is armed. Each peasant has one, perhaps two or three rifles, and cartridges. They can be bought in the market. Every man is a soldier. It is necessary only to give the word, to light one beacon and Ethiopia rises.

"As for preparation, what is the use? The disaster of Adowa will be repeated for the Italians. All their new ideas, their modern strategy will fall like a house of cards in the thickets of our country. Only one thing counts in war: tactics, surprise. This war will be a conflict between two systems, the old and the new. It will be a great war!

"But, with the help of God we are confident Ethiopia will not lose her independence. Everything conspires in our favor, including nature, and you will see the white armies dying of malaria, thirst and hunger while we, on our own soil, shall be able to carry on."

"But airplanes?" I interjected.

"Aviation? That is useful to destroy cities, but we have so few towns and so many caverns. No, believe me, when the whole of Ethiopia takes the march against a handful of men, even armed to the teeth, that handful of of men will fall!"

"And gas?" I asked.

"If Italy uses gas, we shall mutilate prisoners, and when they are confronted with that, they will cease using gas," he replied.

Says God Aided at Adowa.

"We won the battle of Adowa," he continued, "for this simple reason—the Italians attacked us one day when they should have held off, a day on which all our soldiers had gone to church to celebrate the

Feast of St. George. God was outraged, and God protected us as he will again, should our land be in danger.

"The soldiers of Tigre Province will not permit the enemy to pass. My troops will be there to take the first blow. Thereafter the Army of Choa will arrive, and finally the Emperor's army.

"Over there, in Eritrea, are our brothers, and they suffer. They exercise no ambition and can never rise above the status of servants. These famous Askaris of whom the Italians are so sure, it is among them that we have our greatest chance, because at the last moment they will all desert to become independent people once more."

"How long do you think the war will last?" I asked.

"That can be looked at from two points of view," he replied. "Either we shall win the first battle, and then everything will be over quickly, or the Italians will succeed in penetrating our territory—and then it will take more than a year."

The Prince arose. His eyes were raised to heaven. His voice was grave and he spoke prayerfully:

"In the Psalms of David," he murmured, "it is written 'Ethiopia reaches out her hand to God, and has need of none other!' We await the future with confidence. Perhaps the League of Nations and France, for instance, who have received the call to peace, as it were a gift from God, may spread the thought of peace throughout the world. Let us hope for that."

As I left Adowa I turned to look for a last time on the little city which slept in the sun between its great red walls. Beside the road a peasant was cleaning his rifle.

"What are you going to kill?" I questioned him.

He bowed to the earth, picked up a pebble and replied:

"Any one who takes so much as a pebble or a blade of grass from my land!"

Constitution Foreign Correspondent In Ethiopia To Report Conditions

Atlanta Constitution

Pierre Van Paassen Flies From Geneva To Addis Ababa, Leaving Momentous Conferences To Drop Down in a World of Naked Beggars, Where War Impends.

Atlanta Ga 8-9-35

Editor's note: Pierre Van Paassen, The Constitution's European correspondent, has arrived in Ethiopia, where he will cover the exciting and unusual events in Addis Ababa, Emperor Haile Selassie's capital. Van Paassen, known personally to hundreds of Atlantans from his work as a member of this newspaper's staff a few years ago and from his "World's Window" since leaving Atlanta, is a master delineator of world-wide trends and events. In his first story printed here today on his arrival in Ethiopia by plane from Geneva, The Constitution's Ethiopian correspondent has cabled his first view of the present war-prepared African empire. Other articles by Van Paassen will follow regularly, keeping Constitution readers fully informed on Italo-Ethiopian developments from the heart of the kingdom of Sheba

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

ADDIS ABABA, August 8.—Using the legendary magic carpet that modern science has made a reality, I have flown back 30 centuries into the past. Taking the air in the modern twentieth century metropolis of Geneva. I dropped out of the sky at Addis Ababa, where customs and habits prevail that were common on earth in the days of the patriarch Abraham.

Hurtling through the air at a speed which attained 3,000 kilometers a day, I crossed the highest mountain in Europe, caught a glimpse of three continents and roared over three world seas. I looked down upon the pyramids of the Pharoahs and thought them mere building toys for children, forgotten in the sand. I saw the Sinai of Moses shimmering in a noonday blaze and spotted the mysterious sources of the Nile amidst the unucharted forests of the upper Soudan and Abyssinia, the heart of Black Africa. The last man I saw in Europe was the wireless operator at the airport in Milan and the first man I met on Makonen boulevard, in Addis Ababa, was a leprous dwarf who drove a donkey before him with blows of a stick.

In little more than three days the scene changed from the blinding snowfields on the glaciers of Switzerland to dense tropical forests stewing in the primeval humidity of the earth's infancy. From a momentous international conference, consummate diplomats, telephones, radio, gorgeously gowned women, automobiles, cocktail bars, ultra-modern hotels and luxury, I dropped into a world of naked beggars, antedeluvian downpour, pestilential flies, traffickers in hasheesh and human flesh, barefooted slaves and savage tribesmen.

Night Spans 5,000 Years.

I changed residence in one night's magic sleep to the country which is the home of the greatest elephant herds on earth, where hyenas from the Danakil desert come howling into the outskirts of the capital, where a man must have captured his live lion to be a man. From the twentieth century I flew up the stream of history to 3,000 B. C.

The bombing aeroplanes of the negus stood neatly ranged before their hangars on the other end of the field, guarded by barefooted soldiers, bayonets fixed. I counted, quickly, 27 as I jumped from the double-deck pursuit aeroplane which, in carrying two Belgian machine-gun instructors and myself had completed its maiden trip and which, hereafter, will be used for war purposes by the Abyssinian air forces.

Going up in feverishly conferencing Geneva, I put foot on a soil that may be drenched in human blood in a few weeks' time. On first sight nothing in Addis Ababa indicated that war is any nearer than when I visited here last February, when the king of kings, in the first interview he ever accorded a foreign newspaperman, assured me that he had no more ardent desire than to live in peace and amity "with his good cousin, his majesty Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the prime minister of that land, Signor Mussolini."

Ethiopia's Capital Quiet.

The evening was quiet. No hysterical mobs in the streets here clamoring for war; no hourly proclamations defying the world and startling the universe; nothing but the audible silence of Africa.

When a soldier blew "taps" as I got through with the customs and a little urchin whimpered by my side for baksheesh as he wallowed in the mud, when stars came through for a spell and looked like lightships, softly swaying in the ether, I knew I was back in the east. I bought a donkey the first morning, engaged one man to lead it and another to drive on from behind and one more fellow to chase the flies away.

500,000 Men, 1,000 Planes.

My first job will be to see the new army in training, 50 miles from Addis Ababa, under command of my friend, General Vergin, whom I met in Geneva this summer, and who offered me a colonelcy in the Abyssinian army, which I declined. Next I will call upon the Abounu, or chief, of the Coptic church, and propose to him to send out a call to all the heads of the Christian churches in the world, asking them to set aside a day of prayer to God that the awful calamity of His children destroying each other 20 centuries after Bethlehem may be averted.

The first news I heard was that the Italians will have half a million men in Eritrea and Somaliland by the end of this month, and that 1,000 aeroplanes will be ready on September 20 to hail a rain of death and poison on the city of Addis Ababa, which will not let a soul escape.

The second startling announcement was to the effect that 100,000 British soldiers are quietly mobilizing in the countries bordering on the Red sea and the Mediterranean, and that a portion of the British fleet lies in the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb like a gray sentinel of empire.

Through a glacial wind which numbed my hands and bit my face, I made my way in the gathering gloom to the Monopysysite monastery where I put up for the first night amongst my friends, the Coptic monks. They had all retired for the day when I knocked at the gate but in a moment the abbot, an old acquaintance from Jerusalem, was up I was embraced like a brother by all and sundry, and by the light of a torch which a monk carried ahead of me, I was conducted to a bare cell where I was alone with my thoughts and fell asleep as soundly as if I had been rocked in a cradle.

BRITISH SUBJECTS WARNED

Foreign Enlistments

The following statement has been issued by the Foreign Office:—

Manchester Guardian

In view of the possibility that British subjects or protected persons anticipating an outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia may be contemplating enlistment in the forces of one or the other of these countries the Government wish it to be understood that under the terms of section 4 of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, it is an offence for any British subject to accept or agree to accept without his Majesty's licence any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with his Majesty."

9-6-35

Manchester England

Furthermore, the attention of the general public is drawn to article 25 of the Ethiopia Order in Council, 1934, which is applicable to all British subjects (including British protected persons), and provides as follows:—

If any British subject without his Majesty's authority, proof whereof shall be on the party accused, does any of the following things, that is to say

(a) Levies war or takes part in any operation of war or hostilities in Ethiopia or aids or abets any persons in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor, ruler, or Government of Ethiopia, or

(b) Takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Emperor, ruler, or Government of Ethiopia against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against such Emperor, ruler, or Government he shall be guilty of a grave offence against this order and on conviction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years and with or without a fine not exceeding £500 or to a fine not exceeding £500 without imprisonment.

ABYSSINIA AND OFFERS OF HELP

The Abyssinian Legation in London has issued the following statement:—

The Ethiopian Government much appreciates the sympathetic offer of Europeans who wish to serve Ethiopia in her trouble, but as they are unacquainted with the language of the country the Ethiopian Government fears that they will not be of any use in directing or aiding its soldiers, hence the Government is unable to utilise their valuable offer of service.

Race Problem - 1935

Abyssinia.

Africa.

Ethiopian Empress Radios Message to Women; Italian Air Wave sInterfere

LONDON.—A message to the women of the world, broadcast by Empress Menen of Ethiopia, on Tuesday night of last week, was practically inaudible here, due, experts say, to international air wave interference for which Italy is generally believed responsible.

Denials that the British Foreign Office had ordered the abandonment of the British broadcast were issued by both that office and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The message, received here by cable, follows:

"Civilization" Unwelcome

"Powerful armies are preparing to invade our country under the fallacious pretext of bringing civilization to our pastoral, pacific people, living near nature and in communion with God.

"May heaven save us from such a civilization.

"Under the grave, painful circumstances in which we live and in the presence of the threat of war weighing on us we think the women throughout the world have the imperative duty of making their voices heard, expressing their feelings.

Women Love Peace

"In all latitudes, climes and countries women are inspired by the same spirit, the love of peace. War always has been the greatest of the evils to overwhelm humanity.

"Whatever their native land, women should reprove brute force and detest war which destroys homes and results in the killing of husbands, brothers and sons.

"Italian women who are mothers like the Ethiopians suffer at the thought of the infinite, irreparable evil to which war would give rise.

Seeks United Demand

"All women in the universe should therefore unite their voices to demand firmly that the horrors of useless bloodshed and accumulated ruin should be avoided.

"Ethiopia is not actuated by any spirit of violence. She only aspires to peace. In the quarrel which is forced on us the Ethiopian conscience is pure and undisturbed.

"Ethiopians have always reserved a fraternal welcome for foreigners who have come here to labor honestly.

Still Hopeful

"Imperialistic ambition has arisen in the case of one of our neighbors with whom we only wish to live peacefully and have no desire for conquest.

"We would not dare doubt that the desire for peace, guiding the International Association of Women, would exert an influence on all those destinies presiding over humanity.

"We earnestly pray God that He may assist them in their difficult task. We still desire to believe in the efficacy and success of their efforts to that end and shall hope for the maintenance of peace.

Help in War if Necessary

"But if, despite our prayers, war breaks out we women will know how to accomplish the painful noble task of dressing wounds and alleviating, as far as possible, the cruel evils that war engenders.

"It is comforting to think that the women of the entire world will at our sides as they are today.

"Women of the world, unite with ours your prayers to the All Powerful that He should prevent the crime of war!

"Demand of the All Powerful that He inspire the words and acts of statesmen so justice and peace may reign to the ends of the world!"

AN EMPRESS PLEADS: "Women of the world, unite with ours your prayers to the All Powerful that He should prevent the crime of war! Demand of the All Powerful that He inspire the words and acts of statesmen so justice and peace may reign to the ends of the world!"

With this invocation the Empress Menen of Ethiopia closed a plea for her country via the radio last week. How effective the broadcast from Addis Ababa was is a question. The address was not heard distinctly because of mysterious "interference" in the ether; some radio experts called it an "intentional interference."

Empresses of Ethiopia have a tradition of patriotism to uphold, as Queen Menen recalled in an interview three weeks ago when she completed sixteen days of fasting and prayer for peace. Should peace not be realized, she promised to aid her husband in battle, as did Queen Taitou, who led a band of women on the battlefield of Adowa in 1896 to cheer their men as they crushed the Italians; it was the worst defeat ever suffered by Europeans in Africa.

"QUEEN OF QUEENS"

Times Wide World.

The Empress Menen of Ethiopia called on all women to oppose war.

He Tells 'Em — She Tried To

The Emperor and Empress of Abyssinia (or Ethiopia). Her radio address, scheduled to be broadcast throughout the world, was "jammed" in some way, probably by Italy, last week. As Mussolini showed signs of backing down in the face of hostile world opinion and hints came that the "solution" would be a three-nation protectorate over Abyssinia, Emperor Selassie declared he would accept no type of infringement upon the soverignty of his historic empire.

Radio Talk Is 'Jammed,' Say Station Heads

Hand of Italians Seen In "Me's Up" of Her Address

APPEALED FOR PEACE

Hearers Disappointed When Interference Crops Out

(SEE EDITORIAL ON PAGE 8)

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Friends of peace throughout the world who had expected to listen to the radio appeal of Empress Menen of Ethiopia last week were disappointed. Arrangements had been made to broadcast the speech in many countries, but the reception of the Tuesday was not successful.

Officials of broadcastng companies in the United States and England were not sure at first just what had happened, but later charges were made that the broadcast had been "jammed." That meant that some other station, in the vicinity of the Ethiopian capi-

tal, had switched in on the same wave length, in order to prevent listeners from hearing the speech. Such a trick was resorted to by military forces in the World War.

Suspicion immediately centered on Italy which objected to a Geneva broadcast on the Italo-Ethiopian controversy last week. It was claimed that Italian stations near Ethiopia could have caused the jam. Broadcasting officials could clearly hear the preparations for the speech in Addis Ababa, but as soon as the Empress began to talk, there was interference.

Text of Epeech

The complete text of the speech of the Empress, sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, was as follows:

"Powerful armies are preparing to invade our country under the fallacious pretext of bringing civilization to our pastoral, pacific people, living near nature and in communion with God.

"May heaven save us from such a civilization. Under the grave, painful circumstances in which we live and in the presence of that threat of war weighing on us we think women throughout the world have the imperative duty of making their voices heard, expressing their feelings.

"In all latitudes, climes and countries, women are inspired by the same spirit, the love of peace. War has always been the greatest of evils to overwhelm humanity. Whatever their native land, women should reprove brute force and detest war which destroys homes and results in the killing of husbands, brothers and sons.

"Italian women who are mothers like the Ethiopians suffer at the thought of the infinite, irreparable evil to which war would give rise. All women in the univese should therefore unite their voices to demand firmly that the horrors of useless bloodshed and accumulated ruin should be avoided.

"Ethiopia is not actuated by any spirit of violence. She only aspires to peace. In the quarrel which is forced on us the Ethiopian conscience is pure and undisturbed. Ethiopians have always reserved a fraternal welcome for foreigners who have come here to labor honstly.

Imperialist Ambitious

"Imperialist ambition has arisen in the case of one of our neighbors with whom we only wish to live peacefully and have no desire for conquest. We would not dare doubt that the desire for peace, guiding the International Association of Women, would erect an influence on all those destinies presiding over humanity. We earnestly pray God that He may assist them in their difficult task. We still desire to believe in the efficacy and success of their efforts to that and shall hope for maintenance of peace.

"But if, despite our prayers, war breaks out we women will know how to accomplish the painful, noble task of dressing wounds and alleviating, as far as possible, the cruel evils that war engenders. It is comforting to think that the women of the entire world will be at our sides as they are today.

"Women of the world, unite with ours your prayers to the All Powerful that He should prevent the crime of war! Demand of the All Powerful that He inspire the words and acts of statesmen so justice and peace may reign to the ends of the world.

And After Ethiopia==Liberia

By CAPT. WILLIAM T. WARD

In writing of the Italo-Ethiopian affair this writer has confined himself to the political phase of it. Over a month ago Italy demanded the expulsion of Ethiopia from the League of Nations. If the League expelled Ethiopia, Italy felt sure that her way was clear for future action.

Italy has hinted to the League that she might consider a mandate over Ethiopia. This in the Italian sense of the word is nothing short of subjugation and Haile Selassie and his people would become Italian subjects.

The Lion of the Tribe of Juda, King of Kings, and descendant of King Solomon has flatly refused to consider a mandate and prefers to die fighting—annihilation rather than subjugation.

Italy presented to the League of Nations a monograph profusely illustrated depicting various cruelties, atrocities and shameless practices current in Ethiopia, and in addition to this, evidence of slaves and slave markets.

No Action Taken

This evidence was received by the League and carefully scrutinized but no action was taken. The evidence produced in this monograph could easily have been produced in Eritrea or Italian Somaliland so closely do these countries resemble Ethiopia. It is evident that the League has come to the conclusion that the Italian mind is capable of having mental reservations on every debatable question.

Liberia is worse off so far as the League of Nations is concerned. Charges were brought against her by Great Britain and France. The Liberians were accused of cruelty, turbulence, slavery, invading territory of other powers, and gross oppression.

The League of Nations appointed a commission to investigate the charges. The commission investigated and reported that the charges were true. Then the League prepared a plan by which Liberia might save herself. This plan the Liberians rejected.

Heated Discussions

While the Liberian question was before the League there were some heated discussions in the British House of Lords on the subject. Lord Meston said: "My excuse for introducing this subject here is Your Lordship's House has never hesitated to express the strongest disapproval of gross misrule in whatever part of the world it has occurred, and still less when that misrule has had the result of causing unnecessary suffering and misery to friendless and helpless people. That is the position in Liberia today. It has been exposed that there has been misrule and that the indigenous races are enduring a great deal of perfectly unnecessary misery and almost deliberate injustice." Then he asked if the government would "take proper and adequate steps towards the restoration of good government and ordinary humanity in this derelict state."

Lord Snell stated: "If Liberia persistently refuses to accept the plan (prepared by the League) then her position as a member of the League should be very seriously questioned with the understanding that if she were excluded from League membership the territory would become suitable for rule by a mandatory power." A pregnant sentence and one packed with possibilities.

From this statement made by Lord Snell we clearly see why Italy desires the expulsion of Ethiopia from the League. Italy could then throw it at England that it was her plan (Great Britain's plan for Liberia) that she wished to apply to Ethiopia.

Viscount Cecil at Geneva answering Mr. Grimes, representative of Liberia, said: "The League plan for Liberia has been refused. It is now the opinion of the League committee that, unless something of the kind is accepted, the political independence of Liberia is in serious danger." And Lord Buxton said: "I think that it is clear in the circumstances indicated Liberia ought to be struck off the League. She then becomes an independent nation entirely apart from the League."

The League of Nations received the report of its committee and then formally withdrew its plan but did not expel Liberia. Why?

Out of deference to the United States of America Liberia was given a chance to redeem herself. Thus far Liberia has done nothing. Because of this Lord Luggard stated: "The American Government cannot evade the responsibility for her long connection with, and support of the Liberian Government in the past, or the share which men claiming American nationality have had, and I believe still have, in the conduct of Liberian affairs. I venture with diffidence to make the suggestion that His Majesty's Government should in the first place, jointly if possible with France, invite the Council of the League of Nations to declare that failing the acceptance without reserve of the League plan any steps which the Government of the United States may consider necessary to put an end to the present conditions would be welcome . . . . . Pressing the United States Government to take the initiative in compelling the Liberian Government to accept the scheme of reform prepared by the League."

The American Government has maintained a hands off policy in Liberia. She has suggested by her suggestions have been turned down with great contempt by Liberia.

Will Great Britain and France endure the constant annoyance caused their territories by the Liberians? Will they permit slavery to continue there? Will they allow innocent and defenseless peoples and tribes of the interior to be oppressed and ill-treated by Americo-Africans who are the descendants of freed slaves? If America does not act France and England will.

Perhaps it might be well if Liberia were turned over to Germany as a mandate. The Germans know how to handle natives. Liberia would not satisfy Italy for she could not dump her surplus population into Liberia as that country is unhealthy for European colonists and Italy must have highlands and plateaus for her colonists.

Will Liberia be turned over to some mandatory power? This writer will touch on this question on another occasion.

NATIVE OF ETHIOPIA PREDICTS ITALIAN DEFEAT IN TALK HERE

Mussolini Will Be on Knees by Christmas', Dr. Checlzzli Tells Negro Group

By JACK AVERY

Certain defeat in a short time for Mussolini in his Italo-Ethiopian campaign was predicted by Dr. C. F. Checlzzli, Coptic priest, an Ethiopian who claims to be able to trace his lineage back to the Queen of Sheba, in a speech before the congregation of the Mount Olive Negro Baptist church last night.

"Mussolini will be down on his knees by Christmas," he asserted.

"Under the pressure of England on one side and the fighting men of Ethiopia on the other side, the Italian defense shall crumble, surely and completely."

In an interview last night Dr. Checlzzli expressed confidence in his people to win out over Italy in the present crisis.

"We have defeated the Italians three times and can do so again. An invasion of Ethiopia is bound to spell the downfall of Mussolini because of the other nations who side with Ethiopia.

Pity Foolish Italians

"Do not feel sorry for the Ethiopians, but pity the poor foolish Italians."

Standing over six feet tall, hearty and robust in appearance, his 74 years have touched him lightly. He claims to be the youngest of 26 children, all of whom are alive.

"I'm still good for many more years, though. My father lived to be 144, and my mother is still alive at 133 years of age."

While in appearance a black man, with the hair and features usually associated with the African race, Dr. Checlzzli, who holds degrees from Oxford and Cambridge, in England, claims to belong to the Hamito-Semitic branch of the Caucasian race. He is a member of the ruling priest caste of Abbyssinia, which prides itself upon pure blood and traces its descent from the Queen of Sheba, he declared.

Returns to Ethiopia Soon

The good health and advanced age of his family is laid to the custom of rearing babies of the country on elephant's milk, and eating a large portion of their food, including meats, raw.

"When do you intend to go back to Ethiopia?" he was asked.

"I shall leave the United States in February for my native land," he replied. "The war will be over by then and I am doing much for my country enlisting aid in America."

Dr. Checlzzli will speak again tonight at the Mount Olive church, Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor, announced last night, his subject being Shall Ethiopia Bow to Italy? He visited Macon in 1933.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Abyssinia.

Italian Sword-Rattling

Nation

THE dispatch of two fully equipped divisions of the Italian army to Africa has again aroused fear lest Mussolini is planning the seizure and partition of Abyssinia. This development is the more disquieting because three weeks ago it appeared that the combined pressure of the powers at the League Council had forced Rome to abandon its insistence on an apology and an indemnity. A new incident near Ualual, only slightly less serious than the earlier one, has been seized upon as occasion for a renewal of all the original demands. As in the previous clashes, each side has charged the other with responsibility for the attack, but since the territory itself is in dispute it is virtually impossible to determine the aggressor. It is significant, however, that in each case Abyssinian losses have been far greater than those of Italy.

A further complication has arisen from Abyssinia's proud intransigence in the face of overwhelming odds. Resting on the memory of his country's sensational victory over Italy in 1896, Emperor Haile Selassie has stood his ground and asked for arbitration, apparently unimpressed by the indubitable superiority of the Fascist army. He has done so even though recent events have made it clear that Abyssinia cannot count on the support of any of the major European powers. While Italy is bound by the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris not to wage war on Abyssinia, nothing more than a formal objection will be raised to a "punitive expedition" such as Japan sent against China three years ago. France, the traditional ally and protector of the African state, is apparently committed by the recent Rome agreement to give Italy a free hand, while Britain's interests appear to lie definitely on the side of Italy. The attitude of these two countries has been so obviously pro-Italian as to revive the rumor that the three powers have entered into a definite agreement along the lines of the 1915 treaty for the partition of Abyssinia, with the largest portion going to Italy as compensation for its failure to receive colonies at the close of the World War. It is possible, of course, that Il Duce is only blustering, but it seems unlikely that he would go to the trouble and expense of extensive mobilization merely for effect.

At first thought the United States would seem to be practically helpless to aid Abyssinia even if it desired to do so. It is not a member of the League, it is not committed by any multilateral pact to protect the integrity of Ethiopia, and it has no important commercial interests in that part of Africa. Yet precisely because it has no such political or economic entanglements it is in a peculiarly favorable position to exert moral influence against the sort of territorial brigandage which all nations have renounced in principle. The Kellogg Pact still stands as the supreme law of the nations. It has been violated and trampled upon by certain countries, but never without censure. This is the first time on which they must none the less pass points to the need of federal and state laws which will make it obligatory upon all judges to disclose at regular intervals their personal security holdings. This practice would protect the judiciary from suspicion and embarrassment as it would the public from the possibility of hidden reasons for judicial bias.

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be taken, none of them involving the use of force. We might dispatch a strong note to both governments calling attention to the threatened breach of their agreement and suggesting mediation; and we might follow this with a summons to all the signatory nations for an immediate conference to discuss means of peaceful settlement. If these measures failed it would be possible under the recent arms legislation to obtain an embargo on the sale of arms to the aggressor nation. These steps may sound weak in view of the failure of the League's attempt at moral suasion in the Manchurian crisis, but in this particular instance the one thing that the powers least desire is open discussion of the matter. If the United States took the leadership in forcing such a discussion, it is quite possible that some way would suddenly be discovered whereby the controversy could be settled.

Abyssinia and Italy

The Italian Government remains stiffly uncompromising in its attitude towards Abyssinia. The "precautionary" mobilisation has been hurried forward and it is demanded that Abyssinia should pay indemnity for any losses and do homage to the Italian flag. This sorry dispute appears now to be back in the same position as in last December, when Italy first demanded moral and material reparations for what had happened at Ual Ual and Abyssinia protested to the League. Once again, even if it should mean calling an emergency meeting of the Council, the League should consider the situation. It would be grossly unfair not only to Abyssinia but also to the League's reputation if it did not. When Britain and France persuaded a reluctant Abyssinia to settle her dispute with Italy by direct negotiation, it was on the understanding that the dispute would at least be settled. Now, should the direct negotiations prove to have failed, the League is bound in honour to take action before it is too late. In the meantime the only certain way to avoid trouble is for Italy to withdraw her troops from the disputed frontier. This would no doubt mean a certain sacrifice of pride—it would also be a proof of strength,—but so far Italy has offered few concessions for the sake of agreement. The longer Italian forces remain in Ual Ual, Afdub, and the other frontier outposts, the more likely it is that the wilder Abyssinian tribes will be goaded into attacking them. This would give Italy an excellent excuse to counter-attack, and a plausible air of justification in doing so, but it will not be forgotten that the original provocation is the Italian occupation of these posts, that their real ownership has not yet been decided, and that there is strong evidence that they are in Abyssinian territory. With large military preparations being made in Italy the situation has reached a dangerous stage, and the creation of a "neutral zone" is the right (and the practical) way out of it.

Manchester Guardian 2-15-35

ITALY'S DEMANDS ON ABYSSINIA

Troop Movements; But Conciliatory Words

Anxiety has been caused by rumours of an Italian attack on Abyssinia and by the mobilisation and movement of Italian troops. There have also been, notably in Milan, popular demonstrations against Abyssinia. Assurances, however, have been given on both sides of an intention to settle the dispute without resort to force.

Manchester Guardian 2-15-35

A Reuter message from Rome says: Italy, in the course of her negotiations at Addis Ababa on the delimitation of the frontier of Italian Somaliland, has again demanded an indemnity from Abyssinia in respect of the recent series of incidents on the frontier of Italian Somaliland, and (says Reuter's Rome correspondent) has "ordered her to pay homage to the Italian flag."

These demands, however, are not to be regarded as "a definite ultimatum," and that they have been made at all is still officially denied, but official quarters in Rome are of the opinion that if the negotiations now proceeding in Addis Ababa should break down, and serious incidents continue, there would be danger of war.

Signor Mussolini presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Supreme Commission of Defence at which Italy's military plans were discussed. It was stated that if there should be any sensational development the British Government would be informed.

British representations are being continued through both the Ambassador in Rome and the Minister at Addis Ababa (Sir Sidney Barton) that the conversations agreed upon at Geneva to settle the frontier dispute should be begun now as soon as possible and that in the meantime clashes on the frontier should be avoided.

Abyssinian Defiance

The Chargé d'Affaires in Rome for Abyssinia, M. Jesus Afework, paid another visit on Tuesday to the Foreign Office. In an interview with Reuter he said:

> If Italy really intends to make war on Abyssinia I can assert that the Abyssinians will defend their country to the last and make Italy respect her boundaries. We have 800,000 men under arms and we can raise one million. We have bought modern weapons from France, Germany, and Switzerland, though we have no tanks or aeroplanes
>
> I have not as yet had any details of the original fighting at Afdus on January 29, but I understand that about ten Abyssinians were killed besides the five Italian Somalis.
>
> I understand that the Italian mobilisation of troops has been done with the object of impressing and intimidating us to bring influence to bear on the negotiations now proceeding in Addis Ababa. But we are not

to be intimidated. It will make no difference to our point of view. We Abyssinians have our pride.

Meanwhile, though a denial has been given the British Embassy in Rome that others have been called up besides the two divisions and the 24-year-old reservists, whose "precautionary" summons to the colours was officially announced on Monday, the reports are confirmed from Florence and Milan that more than the 30,000 men now mobilised have been told, at any rate, to hold themselves in readiness. In Florence men born in 1910 and 1912 have been told to keep in readiness for an immediate departure if necessary. Officers belonging to the 1906, 1907, and 1908 classes who have been specialising in mechanised warfare have also been told to report.

The two army divisions which have been officially mobilised are now completely equipped with armaments and commissariat on a war footing, and are ready to leave for Africa at a moment's notice.

MUSSOLINI'S ASSURANCES

An emphatic assurance that the Italian Government had no aggressive intentions with regard to Abyssinia was given by Signor Suvich (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) to the Abyssinian Chargé d'Affaires (M. Jesus Afework) in Rome on Wednesday.

Signor Suvich said that both the King of Italy and Signor Mussolini wished to settle matters in a conciliatory spirit.

The Abyssinian representative replied in the same tone, saying that he could assure the Italian Government on behalf of the Abyssinian Government that the latter had no hostile intention towards Italy, and that it, too, wished to come to a friendly agreement.

Signor Suvich is understood to have emphasised again that the mobilisation of two divisions by Italy was a purely precautionary measure with no intention of attacking Abyssinia.

The Abyssinian Chargé d'Affaires on Wednesday sent a telegram to his Government informing them of the friendly representations made by the Italian Government.

Earlier in the day the Abyssinian representative issued a statement rejecting the Italian version of the recent border incident. "Personally," said M. Afework, "I do not believe there will be war between Italy and Abyssinia. It should be possible to settle the affair peacefully, as Abyssinia wishes."

"The situation is this," he added. "If the Italians in their negotiations with us insist upon an indemnity for the incident at Ual Ual, when Abyssinians were killed following an unprovoked attack, and if the Italian Government insists that the territory up to Ual Ual belongs to them, there can be no settlement between us on such a basis.

"If the Italian Government continues to insist on these two points we shall appeal once more to the League of Nations and see what can be done by international action to settle the dispute.

"If there is to be a commission to settle the boundary dispute it should be an international commission and not consist only of Italians and Abyssinians, otherwise I do not consider we shall receive justice."

The representative said he learned from Addis Ababa that everything was calm. "I understand," he added, "that the Italian mobilisation of troops has been done with the object of impressing and intimidating the Abyssinians, in order to bring influence to bear on the negotiations now proceeding in Addis Ababa. But we are not to be intimidated. It will make no difference to our point of view. The Abyssinians have their pride."—Reuter.

Ruminations

—By J. A. ROGERS—

Negroes' Dollars Helping Italians.

ITALY, WHICH recently declared herself too hard up to pay her debts to the United States, has now voted $850,000,000 for the rape of an unoffending black nation. Some of the money that America lent to Italy came out of the hard-earned savings and privations of Negro laborers and washerwomen. Most of the present hard times in America is due to the fact that the American taxpayers and other citizens must be paying for the money lent Italy and other European countries. Aframericans should agitate for the payment of Italy's debt as one way of showing their indignation against Mussolini.

Preachers, both colored and white, should be particularly interested in Ethiopia's case. Ethiopia is not only the oldest Christian nation on earth, but she originated religion, so far as we know. Professor Breasted, the eminent Egyptologist, in his recent book, "The Dawn of Conscience," declares that it was the Ethiopians who gave to the world for the first time the idea of right and wrong. It is out of this Golden Rule that has come all that is finest and best in human culture, which culture the Mussolinis of all the ages have trampled under foot at every opportunity.

* * *

Boycott Suggested.

ONE SOURCE of Italian wealth is her steamship line to America. Colored ministers should use their influence with white ministers and ask the latter to induce their congregations and friends not to use the Italian Line. Italy also hopes to raise money by the sale of government lottery tickets in America. The United States is going to be made to help finance this war. We have seen these tickets. Aframericans should not only refuse to buy them, but they should turn their sellers over to the police.

* * *

Fight at Home.

AND WHILE we are thinking of Abyssinia we should not forget the fight at home. The anti-lynching bill is now being discussed in congressional committee. The moment is crucial. Be not deceived. Your exploiters are going to fight to the last ditch if necessary to maintain what they consider the right to burn you alive and otherwise torture you to death in order that they may be able to buy fine homes and motor cars, send their sons and daughters to universities, and tour Europe in style. It is true that many of you are not down South now, and have no intention of ever going there. But destiny may yet take you there. Far more improbable things have happened. Your own child may get stranded in the South some day, try to make his way home on a freight train, and meet the same fate as the innocent Scottsboro victims.

Your enemies in this anti-lynch fight are going to turn out in full force against you. But, fortunately for your side, everyone can help, even those on relief. If you cannot afford a three-cent stamp, get a one-cent postcard, and write to your congressman and to President Roosevelt, telling them what is your will about this measure. Be courteous, but firm. You have the ballot. Though Andrew Mellon has millions and you only the suit on your back, Mellon's vote counts but one, just as yours.

* * *

Look to Election.

THE 1936 election is not going to be walk-over for the Democrats it seemed a year ago. It is going to be the most bitterly fought one since the days of Lincoln. Your congressman, President Roosevelt, the administration, are going to need every single vote they can get. Therefore, let them know in plain, unmistakable language that they simply will not get your vote until they show their willingness to take steps to end this long-standing disgrace not only to America but to all humanity.

This, we are confident, will turn the trick. No matter how cynical, hard-headed, high or mighty an American officeholder may be, the ballot cuts him down to his proper level. He will heed its voice even when he won't listen to his own mother.

Write that letter or postcard, or send that telegram to your congressman and to the President now. If not, it may be too late when you think of it again.

Is Mussolini's Truculence Abating?

Christian Century 3-13-35

TROOPSHIPS continued to clear from Italian ports for the Ethiopian trouble-zone last week, and press and news-reels began to show pictures calculated to persuade the world that young Italy was embarking on this imperialistic gamble in high spirits. But underneath all the bellicose utterances from Rome it was possible to detect an undertone of anxiety. Outwardly, Mussolini is as much set on punishing the Abyssinian sheep for attacking the Italian wolf as ever. But behind the scenes it looks as though the fascist dictator were beginning to wonder whether he could be sure that the Abyssinian sheep *is* a sheep. Such Italian soldiers as have had experience with army maneuvers in the wastes of Africa are said to be none too enthusiastic over the prospects for an Ethiopian campaign. And although Mr. Cortesi, who has a habit of mirroring *il duce's* thoughts with almost uncanny accuracy, still assures the readers of the New York Times that the Abyssinian emperor's peace proffers are only "a collection of beautiful words which are contradicted by all the facts in the case," the obvious failure of the African monarch to grow panicky and sue for peace on Mussolini's terms seems to be adding to the disquiet of the Italian dictator. Moreover, the haunting thought will not down that a campaign on the other side of the Suez canal is not the best way in the world to discourage German ambitions in Austria. Accordingly, Mussolini shouts that he could mobilize, if necessary, from seven to eight million men. It all sounds very confident, very much in the spirit of fascism's early saber-rattling. But it does not take much psychology to suspect that the louder Mussolini's noise the deeper his doubts. Far as he has committed himself, he may yet change his mind about the attractiveness of this Ethiopian adventure.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

Here Are Attitudes Of Courier Readers On The Ethiopian-Italian Crisis:

Italy's Greed

Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.
Dear Sir:

I have been reading lately of Italy's meanness toward our homeland. All of our forefathers were stolen from all parts of Africa, including Ethiopia, so I take the honor of calling that country our homeland. I was born in Texas, however. I should like to know if there is a fund or committee for the purpose of raising money to build an Ethiopian air force? There are plenty of wealthy colored men in this country who would be able to buy a plane, or at least, contribute to a fund to help the cause. We also have numerous good mechanics who could be easily turned into pilots with little effort. All we need is some good man to start the fund and lead an expedition to our homeland. I would say that Colonel H Julian would be the man, for he is our greatest colored pilot.

I am a railroad chef and do not make a great deal of money, but I am anxious to give to a fund for air forces for the old country.

G. D. PERRY,
1316 Missouri Ave.,
Ft. Worth, Tex

Stay At Home

Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.
Dear Sir:

I have noticed that quite a number of colored folks are overly excited about the mythical war between Abyssinia and Italy. Some even want to form companies and go to Ethiopia. I don't think it is a wise move to leave our work undone in this country and go 4,000 miles to help someone else.

To prove that our work is left undone, I saw in The Courier where 65 colored college professors were asked to get signatures for the passage of the Costigan-Wagner Bill, and only one responded. I would like to know how many of those who want to go to Ethiopia, have written postcards to their senators and congressmen anent the passage of this bill? Or how many of those same persons have contributed $1 to the N. A. A. C. P.? Or how many are subscribers to some colored newspaper or magazine?

They probably do not know that a large number of Africans, living in Italian colonies, are for Italy. In the Turkish-Italian war of 1911, a large number of Africans helped Italy. Haiti and Brazil, with overwhelming colored inhabitants, are not excited over the matter. I don't approve of our folks mixing in the matter one way or the other. We are no more Abyssinians than the Irish are Dutch. Let us not have to be told to fight our battles at home and not abroad.

FRANK ST. CLAIRE,
4321 Michigan Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Scores League

The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:

Please allow me to say that the so-called advocators of peace of the earth, better known as the League of Nations, are guilty of contributing to world disorder. They support the strong to hamper the weak, provided the weak chances to be a darker race. Moreover, observers have long since discovered the League's shortcomings and that it is bossed by the strong powers of Europe. Exploiting and plundering, these powers have a strong hold over the darker people, who number 1,200,000.

This thing called the League of Nations, if properly put, would be known as a union of hypocrites and parasites, bent for graft and slavery. There is nothing left for the weaker nations and darker races to do ... after hearing the outcome of Ethiopia...but draw their membership from the crowd. The time has long passed that American Negroes should cease to think of land and nativity through accident of birth, but should hold dear to race and the fatherland of his people. The world would give them more credit than they do for playing third fiddle in other lands and climes. How can Negroes act contented when some grafting white nation seeks to enter Africa and destroy a black civilization?

BILL COOPER,
Selma, Ala.

Money Will Help

The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:

I noticed in this week's issue of The Courier that we have an organization in New York which wants to make a big demonstration before the Italian Consulate in protest of the activities of the Italian government in Abyssinia. If this is true, I can say that it will do the Abyssinians no good whatever and it will only get the demonstrators laughed at. Just how they expect to boycott the Italians is a mystery to me. All the white nations are in on this steal and they are going to aid the "wops" as much as possible, under cover.

If Negroes want to help the Abyssinians, let 500,000 of us put up $5 apiece and send those people 500 well-equipped planes and enough gas masks to supply their army. Those people need material, not long essays and big talk. Italy won't be so eager if she finds that these people are able to do things in the air as well as on the ground. If the American Negro stands for anything, he won't hesitate to do this thing right, while there is yet time. Get busy and see what can be done. We can have the planes made and tested right here in this country.

Twenty-five years from now these 600,000,000 Negroes of this earth won't have one inch of land to call their own unless something is done to stop the stealing and plundering that is now going on.

A READER,
Columbia, Tenn.

To Aid Ethiopia

Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.
Dear Sir:

I am intensely interested in the future of that doughty little country, Ethiopia. It is the last stand of the African to preserve what nature's God has bequeathed to the black man. It seems as if Mussolini is determined to reduce it to a vassal state. He covets its wonderful resources and has set his heart upon conquering it, since he has been blocked in the Balkans.

The Abyssinians are brave and will resist to the utmost, but they need more equipment ...tanks, airplanes, etc., so as to better be able to meet force with force. Well wishing doesn't win wars. If the Negro has any vision of his future and that of his kin in Africa, he must come to Abyssinia's rescue financially, so that the kingdom of Sheba and Solomon shall still remain the coming kingdom that she is and be a shining example of the African's ability to advance. We should raise $1,000 for a Defense Fund, war or no war, that she may further prepare for her defense.

W. K. ATKINSON,
1007 Harmony street,
Youngstown, Ohio.

Attacks Italy

Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.
Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to a series of articles that your paper has been publishing about Italy and Ethiopia. I am in hopes that every Negro will rise against this terrible thing. I also wish to state that any nation that attempts to invade Abyssinia is an enemy to the Negro race at large, and should be styled so.

A FRIEND,
Detroit, Mich.

ABYSSINIA AGREES ON NEUTRAL ZONE

Times

Temporary Accord With Rome Specifies Four-Mile Strip on Disputed Frontier.

3-6-35

ARMS BARRED FROM AREA

New York

Chances for Peaceful Solution of Trouble Heightened—3 More Italian Ships Sail.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 5.—The chances for a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute were much improved today by the announcement that an agreement had been reached at Addis Ababa to establish a neutral zone along the disputed Italian Somaliland-Abyssinian frontier. The measure, of course, was frankly admitted to be purely temporary as the neutral zone will continue to exist only for the duration of negotiations for the solution of the whole Italo-Abyssinian controversy.

Nevertheless, the establishing of this kind of no man's land between the Italian and Abyssinian forces will contribute to preventing any repetition of frontier incidents and thus permit the cooling off of the heated atmosphere in which negotiations have so far been conducted.

Instructions were sent today to the commander of the Italian forces in Wardair and to the commander of the Abyssinian forces in Gerlogubi from their respective governments to collaborate immediately in the delimitation of a neutral zone.

The absence of any reliable maps of this region has rendered impossible to define the neutral zone more exactly than to specify a strip four miles wide along the undelimited part of the frontier facing Gerlogubi, Adoaualual and Afdub. It will be the task of the Italian and Abyssinian commanders to mark out this zone on the spot as clearly as natural obstacles permit.

A Measure of Expediency.

It is clearly stated in the agreement that the neutral zone is merely a measure of expediency and will not prejudice the rights of either of the two contracting parties. No armed person will be allowed within the zone. Nomad Abyssinian tribes inhabitating the region will be allowed to cross it or use its wells and pastures for their cattle, but only on condition they are completely unarmed.

Now that the agreement has been reached, negotiations will immediately be resumed for the solution of other questions still outstanding. First of all, an effort will be made to liquidate the Ualual incident on a basis of an indemnity, official apologies and military honors to the Italian flag, according to the demands made by Italy.

Then pourparlers will begin with a view to delimiting the frontier between Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia. Negotiations will proceed in that sequence, as Italy has absolutely refused even to consider

the question of delimitations of frontiers until the Ualual incident has been cleared out of the way.

The agreement announced today crowned a long period of difficult negotiations. The original neutral zone suggestion was made by Italy more than a month ago, but it was flatly refused by the Abyssinian Government

Italy Rejected Proposals.

Later Abyssinia agreed to a neutral zone in principle, but only on condition it could be crossed by nomad Abyssinian tribes and Belgian and Swedish officers to form part of a commission for the delimitation of the frontier. These counter-proposals were rejected by Italy.

After much arguing back and forth Italy finally consented to permit nomad tribes to cross the neutral zone, but Abyssinia continued to insist on the presence of officers of neutral powers on the delimitation commission. Addis Ababa at last gave way yesterday on this point and the agreement was reached.

The steamers Campidoglio, Antonietta and Belvedere left Messina and Syracuse for East Africa today with 135 officers, 2,000 men and 160 horses and mules aboard, in addition to vast quantities of material. The Belvedere, moreover, took the Peloritana division's staff. The Abazia and the Cesare Battisti are at Messina and Syracuse, respectively, completing their cargoes. The Gange and the Laguna have left Naples for Messina and Cataniaw, respectively, where they will continue loading.

Two batteries of the Twenty-fourth Artillery and some contingents of army engineers have arrived at Messina from Palermo and will embark on the Gange

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA

More Hopeful View

Manchester Guardian

Our London Correspondent writes:

A much more hopeful view is now taken here of the Abyssinian border incident. The suggestion that a neutral zone should be created between the Abyssinian and the Italian regions would seem to have been accepted by both parties in principle. It is a suggestion that has received every possible encouragement from the French and British representatives at Addis Ababa. 2-22-35

A minor difficulty has arisen. The Abyssinian Government wish a Belgian and a Swede who are in their employment to be members of the Commission which is to define the neutral zone, and to this the Italians object. A further difficulty, but not one that should be insurmountable, is that the nomadic tribes of the border region must have access to wells by tracks that cross and recross the present frontier and would also cross the limits even of a neutral zone.

The actual incident, the killing of Somalis serving with the Italian colours by Abyssinian tribesmen, is to be settled later on. But this alone shows that tension has slackened. It is true that there has been, on the Italian side, a certain amount of martial display that may seem unwarranted, but the Italians maintain that if serious trouble had developed they would have had to have some forces available. It will take those that have been dispatched some three weeks to reach the spot. Besides, the Italians have not dispatched real soldiers to Somaliland but only Blackshirts.

JAPAN'S "GAME" IN ABYSSINIA

A Swiss Opinion

(From our Geneva Correspondent.)

The Swiss press gives much space in the newspapers to the Abyssinian conflict. An interesting leading article in the Basle "Nationalzeitung" quoting the Japanese press and the diplomatic démarche of the Japanese Ambassador in Rome, infers that Japan is playing a big game in Abyssinia. It asks what is the attitude of British diplomacy in this conflict, and concludes that British diplomacy is trying to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia, but also trying not to excite Japan.

It deplores that the League of Nations is unable to do anything to stop the conflict, and hopes that France and Britain, after having reached an agreement in London for the pacification of Europe, will not permit Tokio to take a predominant part in Abyssinia.

ABYSSINIA'S OFFER TO FRANCE

Reparation Promised

The French Government is determined to take all precautions to prevent any incident between Italy and Abyssinia from having undesirable repercussions in French Somaliland, according to a semi-official statement published in Paris announcing that France is taking steps to reinforce her troops in French Somaliland.

"We must have effectives and material at Jibuti," the statement declares, "adequate to disarm any tribes which may attempt to cross the frontier to flee from Italian or Abyssinian reprisals."

The statement adds that the Abyssinian Government has favourably received the French demand for exemplary reparation and restitution of arms and cattle captured in the raid and the pacification of the frontier, and has expressed the desire for the appointment of a Franco-Ethiopian mixed commission to seek the most efficacious means of assuring pacification by the surrender of arms of tribes which have not yet submitted.—Reuter.

ABOUT halfway down its eastern side, the continent of Africa bulges out in a large triangle, the apex of which is slightly south of the southern end of the Red Sea. This triangle contains Ethiopia, which, however, does not touch the sea at any point. Along the coast of the northern side is the Italian colony of Eritrea, then some small French and British possessions; along the entire southern side of the triangle the coast is occupied by Italian Somaliland. The western border of Ethiopia is the Sudan, containing the upper reaches of the Nile, which are partly within Ethiopia herself, enabling that country to control the waters that are necessary for the cotton plantations of Egypt. Ethiopia, which is largely a wild mountainous area, is extremely rich in untapped mineral resources, including coal, iron, sulphur, copper, gold, platinum and oil. It has also tremendous agricultural possibilities, the soil being adapted for producing great quantities of wheat, cotton, rubber, tobacco and coffee. It now exports hides, coffee, wax and ivory.

OVER this territory the Great Powers of Europe have been squabbling for many years. Innumerable treaties have been signed, concessions given, joint rights in projected railways agreed upon. Now, as all the world knows, Italy has embarked upon a military adventure against the Ethiopians—an adventure that may have important consequences for the whole world. The Italians are acting under the terms of an agreement with France and Great Britain, through which they have promised to be "reasonable" in regard to Austria and other European matters, in exchange for a free hand in Ethiopia. You may write your own adjectives describing this bargain, as sordid a piece of cold-blooded imperialism as the world has ever seen. Behind this situation, however, are even larger world issues. For several years, the Ethiopians have been coming into closer contact with the Japanese. Japan has recently taken away from Great Britain the lion's share of Ethiopian foreign trade. Japanese merchants and industrialists are coming into Ethiopia in large numbers. Special tariffs have recently been signed favoring Japan over other countries. The Japanese have leased thousands of square miles of Ethiopian land for the purpose of growing cotton, and large numbers of Japanese immigrants are entering Ethiopia to perform the necessary labor. No color line is being drawn between Japanese and Ethiopians, and both governments are encouraging intermarriage.

THERE can be no doubt that in consenting to Italian aggression in Ethiopia, France and Great Britain had Japan in mind. The world is once again rapidly aligning itself into two armed camps: on one side, Japan, Germany and Poland; on the other, Russia, France, Italy and to a certain extent, Great Britain. The British are now exerting the greatest possible pressure upon the United States to bring us into the second of these groups. If we are anxious to hasten the advent of the next world war, and to make sure that we shall participate from the very beginning, we could not do better than to accept the British invitation—an invitation which, indeed, many people believe we have already accepted.

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Race Problem - 1935

Abyssinia.

Africa.

Italy Mobilizing For African War

Mussolini Calls 250,000 Soldiers To Arms After New Ethiopian Attacks

ROME, Feb. 11.—(AP)—Benito Mussolini called out Italy's machines of war today and official sources said the Government intended to exact "full satisfaction" from Ethiopia for a series of bloody border clashes.

Il Duce summoned 250,000 soldiers to arms and placed naval equipment and airplanes in readiness.

A diplomatic note is under preparation at the Italian foreign office, it is understood. It will not, however, take the form of an ultimatum to King Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia.

So far, a spokesman said, Il Duce has contented himself with massing the Italian manpower and is waiting for the Abyssinian Government to send an expected note.

"The situation is grave and it is impossible to state what will be done if Ethiopia ignores our protest" declared a government spokesman tonight.

He said, however, that no ultimatum had as yet been sent to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, and added that troops concentration would be confined for the time being at least to two divisions of reserves from the "class of 1911" totaling around 30,000 men. (The "class of 1911 is the designation for a certain division of the Italian Army).

Previous announcements from official sources had said a quarter of a million soldiers were prepared for a call to arms and that three classes of Italian sea fighters and a fleet of 50 airplanes had been prepared to leave for Eritrea.

The air fleet was reported to have taken off from Cyrenaica for Eritrea. The three marine classes were to assist in transporting troops to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. It was estimated that Italian military forces already have 30 planes in Italian Somaliland and 30 more in Eritrea.

Troop movements were still in progress on Italian soil tonight. Several units departed from Rome for Catania.

The Italian protest to Ethiopia which resulted in Mussolini's order for armed preparedness was against a reported clash of Ethiopians and Italian Colonial troops on Jan. 29, another in the series of incidents which recently caused both nations to protest to Geneva. Several on both sides were reported killed, in an official communique of the Italian government.

Italy Ready For Peace Or War

Il Duce Weighs Ethiopian Note As Troops Move; Situation 'Very Serious'

ROME, Feb. 13.—(AP)—Benito Mussolini gave deep study tonight to an Ethiopian note calling Italian's the aggressors in recent border conflicts which officials said earlier today made the situation "very serious."

Nevertheless, there appeared this evening to be less concern in government circles over the prospect of hostilities in Africa, this though an authoritative source said Italy was prepared to spend $850,000,000 in an African campaign if war breaks out.

While the widespread mobilization ordered after the latest Italo-Ethiopian clash proceeded amid officially imposed secrecy, Mussolini presided at another session of the Supreme Council of Defense, the second in two days, during which the Ethiopian situation was believed to have been thoroughly discussed.

A two-year campaign in Ethiopia, with expenditures up to 10,000,000,000 lire (about $850,000,000), is the basis of Italy's plan for the event that hostilities break out, it was authoritatively reported today.

Whether or not the expedition is sent apparently depends on Il Duce's reaction to Emperor Haile Selassie's vigorous note denying Italian charges of Ethiopian aggression, and on the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council tomorrow night.

This council is the highest legislative body in Italy and generally gives the final word on the kingdom's most important problems.

Well informed circles expressed the opinion that the deciding moment in the present international crisis may well come in the course of its sessions.

The situation in Africa, meanwhile, has the general Italian populace puzzled.

They have read in their papers only the official communique issued Monday followed by comment from the foreign press. Strict censorship has been imposed on Italy's newspapers. Owing to the recent law against dissemination of military information, furthermore, people are afraid to talk.

Throughout the day Fascist militia volunteers, expected to number 10,000, were en route to Sicily from major cities. They carried full colonial equipment. The mobilization, thus far confined to two divisions aggregating 30,000 men, may if carried through, involve 250,000 or more.

The communication from Emperor Haile Selassie, released to the press last night on the monarch's own instructions, was delivered to Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Fulvio Suvich this morning, who handed it in turn to Il Duce.

After the interview with Suvich, Negradas Yesus, the Ethiopian charge d'affaires, said he had received assurances that "neither King Victor Emmanuel nor Premier Mussolini wanted war."

'Purely Precautionary'

Assurances from Rome that Mussolini does not expect war with Abyssinia leave much to be desired. Mobilization of 250,000 troops and dispatch of 50 additional war planes to the front, whether described as "purely precautionary" or something else, is serious enough. Declarations of war have gone out of fashion. In these times nations merely begin bombing each other without the formality of a declaration.

In this case Mussolini seems to be in an especially swaggering mood because of his recent understandings with France and Great Britain. Apparently part of the price of peace in Europe was a bargain giving Il Duce a free hand in colonial Africa in return for his refusal to tie-up with Herr Hitler, his German imitator in dictatorship and terror. Looking at it realistically, perhaps such a bargain would be better than the alternative if it were necessary.

But just why an Italian imperialistic war against Abyssinia should be necessary is still not clear. France already has made territorial concessions to Italy in Africa. The remainder of the dispute with the black kingdom certainly could be handled by the League of Nations if France and Great Britain were determined. Italy, with Great Britain in control of the Mediterranean, cannot afford to make any major move without London's tacit consent. Mussolini, who likes to be considered all-powerful, would not admit this but it is true.

Of course the main weakness in the peace machinery is the wreck left by Japan when she crashed through treaties and resigned from the league—and got away with it. Thus Mussolini today is able to talk about "a police expedition" in Abyssinia. The Chinese could tell the Abyssinians a lot about what happens to a weak country when a strong military power lets loose a police expedition.

Rogers Holds Il Duce Has Chosen Real Foe

Courier-Journal 2-16-35

Historian Says That Conflict in Ethiopia May Portend Conflict With Darker Races

News-Sun

By J. A. ROGERS.

(Ed. Note: Mr. Rogers, a research scholar, historian and journalist, visited Abyssinia during 1930, witnessed the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie, has visited Italy five times and has acquainted himself with social, economic and political conditions which combined to create the present Italo-Ethiopian tension.)

THE African cauldron has begun to boil. It was inevitable that it should, sooner or later, follow the Asiatic one. Asia and Africa are filled up to the throat with the exploitation and robbery of Europe. Mistake it not; something far greater than an issue between Ethiopia and Italy is now involved.

Based on what they had seen of the white man's treatment of the darker races, Sir Harry Johnston and scores of wise, humane, far-seeing white men predicted that some day there would be a general uprising of the darker races against the whites all over the world. Lothrop Stoddard, the Negro-hater, did the same.

This week, Africa, through her spokesman, the diminutive Haile Selassie, descendant of a race of kings that founded a matchless civilization sixty centuries before Italy or Europe was ever heard of, flung his defiance in a manner unprecedented in diplomatic circles. When Mussolini sent his challenge demanding, among other things, a diplomatic apology, an indemnity and a salute to the Italian flag in the Ethiopian capital, the Ethiopian Emperor sent a flat refusal. And he did the hitherto unheard-of thing of giving it out to the press of the world before handing it to Il Duce.

That gave the Big Bad Roman Wolf, whose huffing and puffing has been scaring all Europe, no chance to back down quietly or to save his face. Now he must either put up or shut up.

The latest press dispatches say that Italy has called 250,000 men to the colors and is prepared to spend $850,000,000 for the next two years. A hundred airplanes and tanks have already been sent to Africa and more will follow. Gen. Rudolpho Graziani has been named commander of this expedition.

Against the formidable force that Italy can put in the field what has Ethiopia? She has no tanks, no airships, no poison gas. She has only 1,000,000 men equipped with the latest artillery, machine-guns, and rifles, according to Yesus, the Ethiopian minister at Rome. But the Ethiopians are great marksmen, perhaps as great as the Boers. The Ethiopians had to be. Cartridges were as rare as gold-pieces.

Should war result, however, it will probably be fought in Southeastern Abyssinia. Italy will try to grab some of the rich land in this region. Walwal, the center of disturbance, is sixty miles within the Ethiopian border, according to the boundary lines of the standard maps. Having got this land she would be content for a while. Probably this is the extent of the alleged secret understanding that Mussolini has with England and France.

Italy Long Aggressor.

It is very clear that the aggressor has been Italy, who since 1894, when she clashed with Menelik over the matter of a postage stamp with Menelik's effigy, has been trying to seize this rich and fertile land on which to colonize some of her impoverished millions.

In the last war France and England appropriated all the German colonies in Africa to the exclusion of their ally, Italy. Recently France gave to Italy a few hundred square miles of territory along the Red Sea, adjoining the Italian colony of Erithrea. But this territory, like that of the other Italian possessions in Africa, is nearly all rock, or hot, burning desert.

Three years ago Italy made a pact of perpetual peace with Ethiopia. Like most treaties it was for popular consumption only. With Italian hunger for Ethiopian territory unappeased it was clear that a clash was inevitable.

If Mussolini goes into Africa and does not win and win quickly, it might prove his finish, as it did that of Count Crispi, the Mussolini of forty years ago, whose armies were

beaten by the Ras Makonnen.

Abd-el-Krim of Morocco placed the skids under the Spanish monarchy. Haile Selassie, another African, might do the same for Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The most recent dispatches state that Mussolini has already backed down, and that Italy and Ethiopia have agreed to the establishment of a neutral zone between their respective frontiers.

No Cities to Bomb.

Moreover, there are no great cities in Ethiopia for Mussolini's airmen to bomb. The country is very thinly settled, and against scattered skirmishers, using smokeless powder on hilltops, tanks are of little value.

Further, Ethiopia, though feebly armed as compared with Italy, has allies that are more powerful than tanks or airplanes. First, there are the political entanglements in Europe that would not give Mussolini a free hand. Just what these are we have told in the February issue of the Crisis Magazine. Again there is a strong, if silent, undercurrent of discontent against Mussolini's rule in his own land. Socialism and Communism are still smoldering there. These are only waiting for the air that the lifting of Mussolini's hand to attack Ethiopia would give them to burst into flame.

Second, Ethiopia in her northern portion is 2,500 miles away from Italy. The principal area of disturbance — Southern Somaliland — is 4,000 miles distant. And there are no railways. All men and materials for the expedition must be transported by ships—a voyage of from eight to twelve days. Passage through the long Suez Canal moves at a snail's pace to avoid damage to its walls of stone.

Other of Haile Selassie's allies are the burning, oppressively humid climate of this part of the African coast and the torrential downpour of the rainy seasons when for months practically all fighting must cease. In 1896, after her most humiliating defeat at Adowa, Italy burned for revenge. But when her experts told her that an Ethiopian war would take five years, 250,000 men, and $1,100,000,000, she abandoned the idea.

That was forty years ago, when war was far less costly. Italy, at best, is economically weak. Her people (most of whom are very poor, even when compared with the French), are now carrying all the burden they seem able to bear. But there has been a Mussolini inflation in Italy which seems to have reached a point where it must either have something to feed on or burst.

Europe Distrusts Il Duce.

Again, since Mussolini, and not Hitler, is the real trouble-maker of Europe, both England and France are highly distrustful of him. Neither wants him to grow any stronger. Our prediction—and we feel that it is not a bold one—is that there will be no war in Africa, at least not just now. An armed conflict in Africa would stir all the natives there. Neither England nor France would want to risk the effect that an Ethiopian victory over the Italians would have, not only on their African subjects, but on their Asiatic ones as well.

The Emperor Haile Selassie evidently knows this and the other political intricacies of the situation hence the striking manner in which he has called the bluff of the Big Stratter of the Tiber.

And Japan? The Emperor Haile Selassie has declared that he has no allies. But, according to a United Press dispatch, the Japanese ambassador at Rome called at the Italian Foreign Office and declared energetically Tokio's opposition to the foreign seizure of any part of Ethiopian territory.

Japan, it is reported, has a concession of land in Abyssinia for the growing of cotton the size of New Jersey. Her business interests in Ethiopia are considerable. Moreover, Japan aims at control of trade in the Indian Ocean, and she is not anx-

Mass Meeting Protests Mussolini's War Moves Against Negro Nation

Daily Worker 2-25-35

Hundreds of Negro and white workers assembled at the New Star Casino yesterday in protest against the mobilization of troops for the invasion of Abyssinia by fascist Italy.

Resolutions were adopted for forwarding to the Italian Consulate-General demanding that Mussolini keep his hands off this Negro country.

Speakers at the meeting included Tom De Fazio and Joseph Magliacano of the Italian Bureau of the Communist Party, Richard B. Moore of the International Labor Defense, and Harry Gannes, associate editor of the Daily Worker.

Will Fight Back, Abyssinia Warns

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia.—The Italian government's move in dispatching 2,000 Fascist militia to Somaliland and Eritrea was assailed this week by a spokesman for the Abyssinian government.

Reports from Rome indicate that 30,000 regular Italian troops will be dispatched before the end of the week. In the face of the embarkation of troops, Negradas Yesus, Ethiopian charge d'affaires at Rome, declared this week:

"We will defend our homes with our lives. If Italy comes against us, her blood will be on her own head."

Baltimore

Abyssinia May Accept Offers of War Vets' Aid

Afro-American 2-23-35

Aide Here Thinks Country Would be Glad to Have U.S. Volunteers.

Baltimore Md.

CASE PUT UP TO EMPEROR SELASSIE

AFRO Reader Ready to Raise a Regiment.

Abyssinian volunteers may enroll with Malaku Bayen, at 1260 Columbia Road, northwest, Washington.

(AFRO Bureau

WASHINGTON — If the Abyssinian government accepts enlistments of Americans who wish to aid in their fight against Italians in East Africa, it will have to be done privately.

In view of the fact that Abyssinia has no diplomat or representative in this country, officials in the State Department could not answer the question, whether Abyssinia would accept volunteers.

Malaku Bayen, of Abyssinia, who is attending the Howard Medical School, is in constant touch with the emperor of Ethiopia, and told an AFRO reporter that he didn't doubt that Ethiopia would accept offers of Americans to join them.

Veterans of the World War, it is understood, are especially anxious to join the Abyssinians, with one man offering to raise a regiment or a division if Abyssinia could use it.

Bayen declared that he thought it a fine spirit for the Americans Emperor Haile Selassie has repeatedly denied the charge that his countrymen were the aggressors. A government spokesman declared that Abyssinia will not duplicate Italy's procedure in attempting to bring pressure on the negotiations for the establishment of a frontier neutral zone.

to be showing and stated that he was sure his country would be pleased to know of such willingness.

Abyssinia has been interested in finding out the attitude of the press in this country toward their possible war, and last week cabled Bayen for such for information. Replying to the message, Bayen reported that all the press in this country seemed to be in sympathy with his country.

In the meantime, a group of professors at Howard University, headed by Dr. Leo Hansberry, head of the department of anthropology, are preparing a cablegram to send to the Ethiopian emperor, to assure him of their interest in their fight, and to pledge to him their support in his battle.

Asked if he felt that Americans would encounter any difficulty in getting transportation to go to Abyssinia for such a purpose, Dr. Hansberry said that he didn't think the State Department would refuse passports inasmuch the individuals would be going as individuals interested in Abyssinia, and not as representatives of America.

In other circles, it was admitted that unless the movement is carried out secretly, effort will be made by friends of Italy to have volunteers denied passports.

Applicants to U.S. State Department Referred Abroad

Afro-American 3-2-35

No Abyssinian Diplomatic Representatives Located in this Country.

Baltimore Md.

NEAREST MINISTER LOCATED IN LONDON

New York Moslem Offers to Raise 1000.

(See Letters Editorial Page)

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Very little information concerning the Ethiopian-Italian situation is being received by the U.S. Department of State, P. H. Alling, white, of the Near East Division of the department, asserted this week.

According to Mr. Alling, several persons have written to his department for information as to how they might contact the Ethiopian government. In each instance, he said, he referred them direct to Ethiopia or to that country's legations in London, Paris or Rome.

The African empire has no legation in this country, or any representative. It has no particular interests in the United States and vice versa, Alling said.

Only Three in Country

There are no Abyssinians in this country, with the exception of three students, Malaku Bayen, a student in the Howard University Medical School; one in Columbia University, and another in Cornell University, the official said.

M. J. McDermott, white, director of the State Department press bureau, stated that his bureau had not had any releases at all on the Abyssinian affair. All information concerning it, he said, "has come from the other side."

Volunteers Come Forward

NEW YORK—Richard Jackson, a "Moslem," 102 W. 119th Street, told the AFRO, Wednesday, he was ready to serve Emperor Haile Selassie in defense of Abyssinia. "I know hundreds of others," he

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA,

Weekly News

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

WORLD WIDE SYMPATHY.

8-31-35

PART II.

Developments of a very disappointing nature have taken place over the attempt to find an amicable settlement for the acute situation between Italy and Abyssinia.

The Three Power Conference held in Paris has had to be closed down, because of the attitude of Italy. M. Laval, the French Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, has summed up the situation in the following words: "We have completed our immediate task, the gravity of the circumstances remains." The opinion has been expressed by a Press Correspondent that: "A definite clash between Italy and the supporters of the League has been avoided, but the danger of that clash coming in a month or later, is far from having been dispelled."

Diplomatic activities are still being carried out and there was a Cabinet Meeting at Downing Street to which the Ministers of the Dominion Governments were invited in consultation on the Political situation. British Ministers who were on vacation had to hurry from different parts of Great Britain, and the Continent, to attend an urgent meeting on the Italo-Abyssinian question. The Dominion Governments are being kept fully informed of the attitude of His Majesty's Government.

It is reported that at the close of the Three Power Conference in Paris, the first act of Mussolini was to dispatch a contigent of about 15,000, soldiers to East Africa. Amongst the contigent we learn, there is the son, and son-in-law, of the Dictator.

What would act as a great check and annoyance to Italy is the reported closing, by the British Government, of the Suez Camal, to all Italian Warships and Troopships, and any ship carrying War materials to Italian Colonies in East Africa.

The garrisons at Aden and Malta, have been reconditioned and replenished with troops, as under normal conditions.

Precautionary measures for the defence of the frontiers of Kenya and other British places adjacent to the borders of the impending conflict, are being rapidly and intensively taken.

The next meeting of the League of Nations Council has been definitely fixed for September 4, when Mr. Anthony Eden, will be the British Representative, as the Foreign Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, will be engaged in London. Complications may not unlikely arise, if Italy adheres to her attitude of non-interference by the League. France, it is suggested is not prepared to intiate, or participate, in any drastic measure against Italy. In the circumstances Great Britain will not take the sole responsibility of action against Italy. The strength of the League as to its commitments, will now be tested. If the League finds itself unable to intervene, then what is the value of her existence?

Another interesting develoyment in this affair is, that the Pope has been articulate, at long last. It is well known that there is no love lost betwen His Holiness and the Dictator. He has blessed the Priests accompanying the Italian soldiers and expressed the non-commital wish, that ultimately, every thing will be done in the light of truth and justice. Perhaps it would be inexpedient for the Holy Father to say what he thinks of the ambitious programme of Mussolini, for has not the Vatican City an armed guard? are the aspirations of the Church of Rome, not inexplicably intertwined with the desire of resuscitating a lost Roman Empire? Was Abyssinia not a stronghold of the Faith?

In the meantime, whilst the European Powers are struggling for peaceful settlement in a League of Nations, whose status quo is being threatened; whilst world wide sympathy is materialising in various efforts in formulating schemes to help Abyssinia, the Italians are dying at Masawa for want of water, and sunstroke from the intense heat of her Colonies. Road making once an integral part in the policy of Ancient Imperial Rome, is progressing, only to be retarded by the floods of tropical rains. Manouvres, in the mountainous districts of Italy are being carried on to give Italian soldiers an idea of the land of mountains and valleys they are going to fight for.

The Italian press are "letting of steam" in the most vituperous manner against Britain. Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia is mobilising his forces and intends to lead his army to battle, if and when, it does begin. He is distressed because of the embargo on the export of arms to poor, non-manufacturing Abyssinia. He is assured of the support of his Moslem compatriots, which means a great deal and looks on with confident doubt on the possibility of the countrymen of Abyssinia, in Italian Somaliland, fighting against their Kith and Kin. He and his people are not unmindful of their relations with Jehovah, for "Ethiopia will soon stretch out her hands unto God."

In the meantime, we ask, will September 4, bring any successful restraining influence on the restless, prancing steeds of Mussolini's determination and greed.

News from Addis Ababa, dated August 5, states that there is much depression in Abyssinia owing to deferring of the League's Council until September 4. It is pointed out that during the intervening month, Italy has the opportunity of pressing her preparations in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, whilst Abyssinia will remain inactive owing to the embargo on arms and ammunition. A Press Association correspondent reports a high Abyssinian Government Official to have made the following statement:—"We are anxiously awaiting news. but we feel that every day that passes without a definite declaration by Italy that she will not resort to force enables the Italians better to prepare the way for their much heralded offensive."

"Meanwhile, we have loyally accepted the League's proposals, but we are beginning to wonder whether the efficacy of the League is so great as it is made out to be."

Italy's strength in Africa is now reported to be, seven divisions of the Fascist Militia, with an extra seven battalions. An army division is estimated at 15,000; a militia division, 12.000, and a battalion at 1,000, would amount to 184,000 men, not including, native troops. regular garrision and labourers in docks and in road building.

Resolutions have been passed and forwarded to the British Goyernment, this month, by the Negro Progress Convention, and the Negro Labour Union, imploring Britain to prevent war on Abyssinia. The senders represent the Negroes of British Guiana, Trinidad and St Lucia, in the West Indies. A portion of the Resolution reads:—"We interpret Mussolini's threat as a challenge to Negro solidarity, and pledge our support to the fatherlaud."

The need of universal prayer in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, is being advocated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Moderator of the Federation of Evangelical Free Churches. As Sunday, September 1, will be just the eve, practically, of the meeting of the League on Wednesday September 4, it is desired that prayer may be offered in all Churches *to-morrow*, "that the spirit of God may give wisdom and courage to the members of Council so that by their action even now war may be averted."

Will all Clergymen, Ministers and other Preachers, conducting religious services, to-morrow, first Sunday in September, please take action accordingly.

GEN. SMUTS FEARS RACIAL CONFLICT IN AFRICA.

EFFECT OF WELFARE IN ABYSSINIA.

Weekly News

Fears that the Italo-Abyssinian dispute may lead to intense racial enmity all over Africa have been expressed by Gen. Smuts.

"Thers is no doubt in my mind," he said "that the invasion of Abyssinia by Italy will arouse anxious feelings all over Africa between white and black. 8-31-35

"The African does not look on the European as an enemy, but this trouble may raise intense racial colour feeling and make the position of the European much more difficult. It may spread all over the African Continent. You may find that every African will sympathise with Abyssinia.

EUROPEAN PERIL.

"It is possible that Great Britain may be able to keep out, as far as Europe is concerned. But a great conflict in Africa in the borders of British territories in Africa, as well as Sudan and Egypt.

"Italy's adventure cannot be looked on as an isolated move. I think it will shake the whole system of civilisation to its foundations should the League fail at this critical moment."

Asked whether this might not be the end of the League. Gen. Smuts replied "No, it cannot end the League. It is the only peace machinery we have and I do not think mankind is in the mood another world war."

"DICTATORS' DIVERSIONS"

"The danger is from dictators who, at the present moment, are in a tight corner and are creating diversions. It is possible that Italy may overwhelm Abyssinia with the aid of 'planes and poison gas, but it was one thing to overwhelm a country and another thing to occupy it. She may find that she has bitten off more than she can chew. If Italy becomes seriously involved in Abyssinia and is crippled there by a long conflict, a very dangerous position may be created in Europe."

Regarding the possibility of sanctions, Gen. Smuts said that "economic sanctions cannot possibly be applied unless there is unanimity among the great Powers, Unless countries not in the League, like Germany and America, fall into line, you cannot apply them. It is the defection of one Power after another that has persuaded Italy that she may leave the League with impunity."

200,000 FASCISTS IN EAST AFRICA.

ACTIVITY AT NAPLES.

On the eve of the Three-Power talks in Paris on Abyssinia Signor Cayda publishas a significant article in the inspired "Giornale d'Italie."

He refutes assertions made by Mr. Kellogg (joint author of the Pact outlawing war), and by British statesmen that Italy's signatures to the Kellogg Pact, the League Covenant, and other

treaties conflict with her Abyssinia policy. He gives the following "reasons":

(1) The obligations of the Kellogg Pact cannot apply to Abyssinia. That country has broken the treaties it signed with Italy.

(2) The undertaking not to resort to war which Italy, with others, signed at Geneva in 1933 holds good only in Europe.

(3) Italy is not opposed to the League Covenant as such but to the League's interpretation of it.

Signor Gayda concludes. "Is Great Britain, which possesses a quarter of the globe, disposed to revision and partition of her existing Empire? Are the other great States represented at Geneva so disposed?

"It is the eternal problem of the haves and the have-nots. If the League were just it would redistribute these Empire."

Seriously minded Italians hold that to-day disarmament on their East African front is "unthinkable." They point out that the first result would be the total loss of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, and of national prestige throughout Africa.

The second would be a dangerous increase in unemployment. It is estimated that 35,000 civilians are now drawing regular pay for their participation in public works in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. These men, mostly from the south, are sending home their savings.

Another 200,000 are under arms out there about 190,000 are under arms in Italy. Factories are working night and day to equip these armies and send out materials for public works.

> To bring all these men home without a victory without avenging the defeat of Adowa, would be, it is held, a fatal political and economic error with far-reaching consequences.

Meantime the port of Naples hums with activity. Dockers who had been idle for years are earning good pay. Empty transport lie in the harbour. The Nita, said to be an old British ship renamed sailed for Eritrea this evening with 3,500 tons of stores and equipment.

Tomorrow the Marano, on Wednesday the Gange, will sail from Messina with more men and material for East Africa. Other sailings for the week include the aircraft carrier Niraglia with a load of bombers and reconnoitring machines.

Eight transports are being loaded in Naples and at Messina for Massawa and Mogadiscio.—*Daily Telegraph* August 13.

A MUSSOLINI INTERVIEW

Anger with Britain

From our Paris Correspondent

The "Matin," which of all the French papers has succeeded in producing the most lyrical accounts of the Nuremberg Congress and which for years has been both Hitler's and Mussolini's favourite mouthpiece in France, published on Tuesday another interview with Mussolini.

"His lips smile and at moments there is such a sweetness in his eyes that I can realise only too well why those who once felt this look upon them should now be devoted to their Duce unto death." This is a specimen of what French journalists are capable of doing for a good cause. The rest of the descriptive matter is in the same vein: "Roman Emperor," "Powerful jaw that seems to crack the words and tear them to pieces," and so on.

The "cracked and torn" words that Mussolini uttered for the "Matin" are familiar enough at first sight, though they contain one or two new points that I will mention. The following are the principal passages from his statement:—

"Italy will not easily forget the insults she has suffered. Italy loves peace and she wants peace, but she wants this peace to be built on justice. She will do what she considers just and as a vital necessity."

Mussolini went on to say that those who thought that he was bluffing had made a great mistake. No one could doubt any longer that the Italian people had taken a firm decision, and that they were going to carry it out.

"For years we had a sincere and faithful friendship for the English people, but we find it monstrous that this nation, which dominates the world, should deny us a scrap of land in the African sun.

"On many occasions I assured Great Britain that her interests in Abyssinia would be scrupulously respected. The interests which drive her into such sharp opposition to us are different, and she does not say what they are.

"No, Italy is not playing a game of bluff, but she has a card on which her whole life is inscribed, and this card she will play. We shall go straight ahead. Remember that we shall never attack any European nation. But if an act of war is committed against us—very well, then, let it be war.

"Italy does not want war, but she is not afraid of it. Instead of the losses involved in a colonial police action—the thing that is familiar to both France and England—would you prefer millions of dead? If one house is burning, why should anyone want to set fire to the whole town?"

The object of the Abyssinian operation, Mussolini continued, was to obtain security for Eritrea and Somaliland and land for colonisation. Were the Italian people to starve at home? There were, he said 400,000 armed Abyssinians, and 250,000 Italians, who also (!) had rifles. A million men had been mobilised, but if necessary ten million would be mobilised. And, if necessary, he (the Duce) could do better still. He did not include in these the men engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

"We shall do even better," he said, "if anybody dares to attempt military sanctions against us. I recognise France's effort—which is European and friendly from our point of view. But does one conceive France agreeing to sanctions?

"I realise the delicate position she is in, and that is all I want to say to her. But let the other nations know that sanctions may mean a recasting of the map of Europe."

In conclusion, Mussolini said that the consequences of driving Italy into the camp of the revisionist Powers might soon become apparent. Here is the old Italian dodge of pushing up the Hitler bogy in front of France. The talk of ten millions, and "more than ten millions," and "perhaps still more," points to a dangerous state of mental exaltation in the Dictator. But at the same time it may be noted that what frightens Mussolini is not simply sanctions but "military sanctions." It is these that, according to him, will plunge Europe into another war.

It is also worth noting that he is speaking not of war in Abyssinia but of "mere police action," and that he no longer demands the whole of Abyssinia but only "room for expansion."

THE "BRIEF WAR" THEORY

From our Diplomatic Correspondent

The relative harmony that now exists between the British and French attitudes with regard both to the conflict between Italy and Abyssinia and to hypothetical events in Central Europe has produced a widespread impression that Signor Mussolini will now relent and refrain from going to war. This optimism has been deepened by the rather plaintive interview which he has given to a London daily newspaper.

But there is little optimism amongst those who are able to speak with any sort of authority. There has been an assumption in some quarters that Mussolini will go to war and be ready to negotiate a peace on the basis of the Paris proposals so as to avoid the humiliation of having to capitulate under pressure of "sanctions." This view—which assumes that sanctions would not be imposed—is still held.

At the same time, certain observers who tend to take a rather pro-Italian view feel that Mussolini could well afford to accept the Paris proposals as elaborated at Geneva and yet claim a victory (and one extorted, as a matter of fact, by the threat of war, and therefore for him, in a sense, a military victory). To go to war for the sake of occupying a limited amount of territory, of "avenging Adowa," and of securing limited glory and limited spoils might, at first sight, appear feasible enough, but once a war has begun it may not be easy to call it off. Besides, the Abyssinians may not suffer the initial reverses so speedily as is generally anticipated, and they, who are eager for peace now, may not be so half a year hence.

There is a strong feeling here that, even should he be aspiring to such limited objectives, Mussolini is taking a big risk. But there is little hope left that he will be deterred from the attempt.

ITALY'S INDICTMENT

Abyssinian Reply

From our Geneva Correspondent

Two documents communicated by the Abyssinian delegation to the Secretary General of the League were issued on Saturday. One of them is a formal reply of the delegation to the Italian memorandum, the work, no doubt, of Professor Jèze. The other is a criticism of the Italian memorandum by M. Marcel Griaule, the great authority on Abyssinia, who was cited as a witness against Abyssinia in the memorandum. It is unnecessary to deal at any length with these documents for this discussion about the internal conditions in Abyssinia is beside the mark. Those conditions, whatever they may be, cannot justify the action of Italy.

M. Griaule's conclusions, after a detailed examination of the Italian memorandum, are that in view of the number and importance of the errors contained in it; of the citation of certain witnesses whose competence in the matter is not demonstrated and the omission of certain others with a world-wide reputation for their knowledge of the subject; of the too large proportion of the incidents mentioned that it is impossible to verify; and, in view of the total absence in the memorandum of any critical spirit, the memorandum cannot serve as a basis for the discussion of the situation in Abyssinia, nor can it be a justification for foreign intervention.

No Hands Cut Off

GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 14.

In the political section of the reply, which deals with the atrocity allegations, it is declared that thieves in Abyssinia have not had their hands cut off since the time of the Adowa victory (1896).

References are made in the section of the practices among the most civilised peoples, where electrocution, beheading, and hanging are the legal methods of execution. An obvious allusion is made to recent executions by the axe in Germany in the following passage:

> Has not Europe recently been astounded to learn that for the punishment of certain crimes, such as high treason, recourse has been had to measures which it was thought died out with the Middle Ages?

Accusations are made against Italy of establishing consular posts in Abyssinia which "can have only a strategic interest, and also of stirring up trouble among the tribesmen."—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA AND SANCTIONS

Opposition Leader's View

MIDDELBURG (CAPE PROVINCE), SEPTEMBER 18.

The deputy leader stated that they would not take part in any war and would help to resist compulsion.

Mr. Forbes said that he did not think South Africa had always supported the League, but from the beginning it has been too much of a plaything in the hands of certain of the big Powers, said Dr. Malan, speaking today as Leader of the Opposition. The League must be reformed, he said. Sanctions could not be effected because great Powers such as the United States and Japan were not members of the League and the country against whom sanctions were imposed could get all it required from them.

In such circumstances South Africa would be no nearer war than at present. "If war came we would help to resist compulsion."

Mr. Forbes said that he did not think many New Zealanders shared such views. When a nation went mad and declared war, something should be done to resist that nation. New Zealand would join with other nations of the League to prevent an attack being made.—Reuter.

New Zealand and the League

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), SEPTEMBER 18.

New Zealand's loyalty to the League was emphasised by Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, to-day, when a deputation from the New Zealand Methodist Church called on him to announce the opposition to

treaties conflict with her Abyssinia policy. He gives the following "reasons":

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Guardian

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Weekly

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"No, Italy is not playing a game of bluff, but she has a card on which her whole life is inscribed, and this card she will play. We shall go straight ahead. Remember that we shall never attack any European nation. But if an act of war is committed against us—very well, then, let it be war.

"Italy does not want war, but she is not afraid of it. Instead of the losses involved in a colonial police action—the thing that is familiar to both France and England—would you prefer millions of dead? If one house is burning, why should anyone want to set fire to the whole town?"

The object of the Abyssinian operation, Mussolini continued, was to obtain security for Eritrea and Somaliland and land for colonisation. Were the Italian people to starve at home? There were, he said 400,000 armed Abyssinians, and 250,000 Italians, who also (!) had rifles. A million men had been mobilised, but if necessary ten million would be mobilised. And, if necessary, he (the Duce) could do better still. He did not include in these the men engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

"We shall do even better," he said, "if anybody dares to attempt military sanctions against us. I recognise France's effort—which is European and friendly from our point of view. But does one conceive France agreeing to sanctions?

"I realise the delicate position she is in, and that is all I want to say to her. But let the other nations know that sanctions may mean a recasting of the map of Europe."

In conclusion, Mussolini said that the consequences of driving Italy into the camp of the revisionist Powers might soon become apparent. Here is the old Italian dodge of pushing up the Hitler bogy in front of France. The talk of ten millions, and "more than ten millions," and "perhaps still more," points to a dangerous state of mental exaltation in the Dictator. But at the same time it may be noted that what frightens Mussolini is not simply sanctions but "military sanctions." It is these that, according to him, will plunge Europe into another war.

It is also worth noting that he is speaking not of war in Abyssinia but of "mere police action," and that he no longer demands the whole of Abyssinia but only "room for expansion."

THE "BRIEF WAR" THEORY

From our Diplomatic Correspondent

The relative harmony that now exists between the British and French attitudes with regard both to the conflict between Italy and Abyssinia and to hypothetical events in Central Europe has produced a widespread impression that Signor Mussolini will now relent and refrain from going to war. This optimism has been deepened by the rather plaintive interview which he has given to a London daily newspaper.

But there is little optimism amongst those who are able to speak with any sort of authority. There has been an assumption in some quarters that Mussolini will go to war and be ready to negotiate a peace on the basis of the Paris proposals so as to avoid the humiliation of having to capitulate under pressure of "sanctions." This view—which assumes that sanctions would not be imposed—is still held.

At the same time, certain observers who tend to take a rather pro-Italian view feel that Mussolini could well afford to accept the Paris proposals as elaborated at Geneva and yet claim a victory (and one extorted, as a matter of fact, by the threat of war, and therefore for him, in a sense, a military victory). To go to war for the sake of occupying a limited amount of territory, of "avenging Adowa," and of securing limited glory and limited spoils might, at first sight, appear feasible enough, but once a war has begun it may not be easy to call it off. Besides, the Abyssinians may not suffer the initial reverses so speedily as is generally anticipated, and they, who are eager for peace now, may not be so half a year hence.

There is a strong feeling here that, even should he be aspiring to such limited objectives, Mussolini is taking a big risk. But there is little hope that he will be deterred from the attempt.

ITALY'S INDICTMENT

Abyssinian Reply

From our Geneva Correspondent

Two documents communicated by the Abyssinian delegation to the Secretary General of the League were issued on Saturday. One of them is a formal reply of the delegation to the Italian memorandum, the work, no doubt, of Professor Jèze. The other is a criticism of the Italian memorandum by M. Marcel Griaule, the great authority on Abyssinia, who was cited as a witness against Abyssinia in the memorandum.

It is unnecessary to deal at any length with these documents, for this discussion about the internal conditions in Abyssinia is beside the mark. Those conditions, whatever they may be, cannot justify the action of Italy.

M. Griaule's conclusions, after a detailed examination of the Italian memorandum, are that in view of the number and importance of the errors contained in it; of the citation of certain witnesses whose competence in the matter is not demonstrated and the omission of certain others with a world-wide reputation for their knowledge of the subject; of the too large proportion of the incidents mentioned that it is impossible to verify; and, in view of the total absence in the memorandum of any critical spirit, the memorandum cannot serve as a basis for the discussion of the situation in Abyssinia, nor can it be a justification for foreign intervention.

No Hands Cut Off

GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 14.

In the political section of the reply, which deals with the atrocity allegations, it is declared that thieves in Abyssinia have not had their hands cut off since the time of the Adowa victory (1896).

References are made in the section of the practices among the most civilised peoples, where electrocution, beheading, and hanging are the legal methods of execution. An obvious allusion is made to recent executions by the axe in Germany in the following passage:

Has not Europe recently been astounded to learn that for the punishment of certain crimes, such as high treason, recourse has been had to measures which it was thought died out with the Middle Ages?

Accusations are made against Italy of establishing consular posts in Abyssinia which "can have only a strategic interest, and also of stirring up trouble among the tribesmen."—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA AND SANCTIONS

Guardian Weekly

Opposition Leader's View

9-20-35

MIDDELBURG (CAPE PROVINCE), SEPTEMBER 18.

South Africa had always supported the League, but from the beginning it has been too much of a plaything in the hands of certain of the big Powers, said Dr. Malan, speaking in Parliament to-day as Leader of the Opposition. The League must be reformed, he said. Sanctions could not be effected because great Powers such as the United States and Japan were not members of the League and the country against whom sanctions were imposed could get all it required on him to announce the opposition to

New Zealand and the League

Weekly

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), SEPTEMBER 18.

New Zealand's loyalty to the League was emphasised by Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, to-day when a deputation from the New Zealand Methodist Church called

war. The deputation stated that they would take part in war and would help to resist conquest. Mr. Forbes said that he did not think many New Zealanders shared such views. When a nation went mad and declared war, something should be done to resist that nation. New Zealand would join with other nations of the League to prevent an attack being made.—Reuter.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Abyssinia.

Against Abyssinian War! Down With Fascism!

APPEAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY

Italian workers, soldiers and sailors!

The conflict at Gondar and the more recent bloody incident at Ual-Ual prove that imperialist Italy wishes to wage a war against Abyssinia. Troops from Somaliland have already invaded Abyssinian territory.

Italian imperialism is attacking Abyssinia. Hands off Abyssinia!

The fascist government, which is incapable of overcoming the serious crisis which is shaking the country—while the weekly wages of the workers are being reduced by a further 17 per cent, while the misery of the workers is growing—is resorting to every argument and making use of every occasion in order to plunge Italy and the whole world into a murderous war.

Italian imperialism considers the moment opportune to attack Abyssinia, the only country of Africa which has been able to maintain a certain degree of independence. Italy is invading Abyssinia after the manner of the Japanese, without any declaration of war. The predatory coup of fascism in Africa may have serious international consequences. War in Abyssinia is not a military parade; it will soon be converted into a protracted bloody war and may become the spark to the powder barrel in Europe and in the whole world.

Italian workers!

The worsening of your standards of living is the necessary precondition for the war policy of Italian fascists. The material sacrifices which are imposed on you are to serve to pay the cost of war. The "corporate State" is the war organization of fascism.

Not a man and not a cent for the imperialist war!

Expose the war and starvation policy of the fascists, in the trade unions, in the organizations of the Dopolavoro, in the fascist party, in all youth organizations, in the military formations and among the reserve soldiers.

United front against war! United front against the economic and political offensive of the fascists in order to enforce 48 hours' pay for the 40-hour week, work for all, for relief of the unemployed, against the burden of taxation, against the militarization of the nation, for the freedom of combination and press, for the release of all political prisoners. The money used for military expenditure to be spent in improving the lot of the unemployed and reducing the burden of taxation imposed on the working peasants.

Railwaymen, seamen, dock workers!

Refuse to load munitions and arms, refuse to handle war transports to Africa!

Soldiers, sailors!

Join us in our struggle against war! Form propaganda groups against war in the barracks and on the ships! If you are sent to Abyssinia in order to fight there, fraternize with the Abyssinian troops!

Down with fascism! down with the war! We demand the evacuation of Libya, Eritrea, Somaliland and of all colonies which are under the heel of Italian imperialism! Bread, work, and freedom for the Italian people!

Long live the proletarian revolution and the Soviet Power!

Proletarians, toilers of Italy and oppressed peoples of the Italian colonies, unite!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy and of the Young Communist League of Italy.

Italy, Abyssinia and Harlem

WAR BETWEEN Italy and Abyssinia appears certain. Perhaps the sword rattling, which Premier Mussolini began with a tinkle last summer and increased to a crescendo this week with threats of invasion, will not be climaxed by immediate violent conflict. Still, we find ourselves unable to adopt an optimistic view of the situation.

Last summer Il Duce told the world in general that Italy's future expansion would be in Africa. He has shown that he was not indulging in idle talk by calling to arms 250,000 men after charging that an Italian outpost was attacked by Abyssinians last month. Only a few months before Italy accused Abyssinia of aggression (a charge which Emperor Haile Selassie's envoys were quick to deny while complaining that Il Duce had designs upon ancient Ethiopia's sovereignty). The League of Nations advised the two countries to compose their differences privately. Now, when war is more imminent, the league thunders an ominous silence and France and England agree that Italy is within her rights in "taking precautions necessary for the protection of her colonies." Only Japan cries out in defense of Abyssinia.

The present situation has been heightened by Ethiopia's insistence that she will pay no indemnity, will not be bullied, and will call out 1,000,000 fighters if necessary. If the present differences are patched up we may expect new incidents which Italy will use as excuses for invasion of Ethiopia. Fascist Italy has plenty of manpower and her war machine is among the most modern in the world. Military modernization is a new word in Abyssinia. There well-founded doubts that Haile Selassie can duplicate the feat of the legions of King Menelik II, who crushed an Italian army at Adowa in 1889. Spears and antiquated rifles, regardless of the courage of their wielders, are now likely to prevail against airplanes, tanks and machine-guns.

Harlemites, like most Negroes, have shown an inclination to recognize their kinship with the Abyssinians. The Pan-African Reconstruction Association, with offices at 432 Lenox avenue, has initiated a boycott movement against Italian merchants doing business in Negro communities. That is ill-advised, unfortunate and dangerous. Italians and persons of Italian descent in America are not responsible for their mother country's imperialistic designs and there is no reason for picking a quarrel with them. A boycott will not save Abyssinia and it could wreak incalculable distress among Negroes and an American minority which we should cultivate for advancement of our own interests. Let us have no boycott.

HEADED TOWARD AMALGAMATION

The rule of the sword is almost upon us again. Unchastened by the losses incurred in one era of aggression, the so-called powers are again brandishing the sword and seeking territory. What Japan has done in Manchuria, Italy seems about to duplicate in Africa. Under the pretext of aggrieved dignity, Mussolini has assembled an immense army to teach manners to Abyssinia.

It is strange how easily the feelings of the great powers are hurt! Any petty official of a little nation has the ability to offend the greatest. Yet history records almost immediate recovery of good humor on the part of the aggrieved when a grant of territory is made.

Africa has long been the scene of European exploitation. Belgium in the Congo region, England in South Africa, France along the Mediterranean, Germany and the others in a lesser way have wrung profits from that continent. Now Italy wants a bigger slice than it has had and conveniently gets insulted to furnish an excuse for aggression.

No consideration of justice or humanity is going to stop the strong nations from investigations made in New York City dis- a day. It cares nothing about the color of ravishing the weak. They will do to the close the fact that it is environment, not a man's skin. From the fact that there are blacks in a distant land what they do to natural ability that has kept Negroes back, so many dark skinned peoples already, it each other across national boundaries. The intelligence quotient of Negro girls, seems to prefer them, and may be putting However, it is possible to conjecture what 10 years of age, New York born, is almost them in training for a return to world is going to happen as a result of this land exactly the norm for white children. South- power.

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No consideration of justice or humanity is going to stop the strong nations from ravishing the weak. They will do to the blacks in a distant land what they do to each other across national boundaries. However, it is possible to conjecture what is going to happen as a result of this land hunger.

One thing we know, the natives will not be exterminated. Africa's natural resources without man power would produce no profit. As a result the two races will be in contact more than ever. In a thousand years or so, they will amalgamate.

For the immediate present, the blacks stand to gain the most. Recent scientific investigations made in New York City disclose the fact that it is environment, not natural ability that has kept Negroes back. The intelligence quotient of Negro girls, 10 years of age, New York born, is almost exactly the norm for white chidren. Southern born Negroes brought into the more favorable environment, quickly developed to within 10 per cent of the white children, though the latter always had the better home conditions of the two.

Let Italy play the aggressor. Of one blood all men were created and it is their destiny to be brothers indeed some day. To Providence a thousand years is but as a day. It cares nothing about the color of a man's skin. From the fact that there are so many dark skinned peoples already, it seems to prefer them, and may be putting them in training for a return to world power.

Ethiopia Defies Italian War Threat; Rome Orders Troops To Prepare

Calls Il Duce Liar

By ANDRUE BERDING

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ROME, Feb. 12—Ethiopia's Emperor, Haile Selassie, gave the lie direct to Benito Mussolini's mounting accusations against Ethiopia tonight as Rome and all Italy hummed with warlike preparations.

The Emperor's statement, flatly denying Italy's charges that Ethiopians were the aggressors in recent African border clashes, was made through Negradas Yesus, Ethiopian charge d'affaires, who earlier said his Government would not pay one cent of the indemnity demanded for Italians slain.

Italian official circles, quick to learn of the statement, said immediately the die had been cast. Ethiopia, they said, had flung down the gauntlet of resistance to the threat of the Italian troop mobilization.

It was freely stated that Italy would be expected to take decisive steps in the fact of this challenge.

Accompanying Haile Selassie's statement were explicit instructions that it be given to Il Duce only after it has been given to the press of the world. The charge d'affaires will call on Mussolini tomorrow.

Even as the Ethiopian charge announced his country could not accept Italy's "hard" demands for satisfaction and had 1,000,000 men ready to defend their land against invasion, Il Duce extended his mobilization to additional units.

Informed quarters said the Rome Government was fully determined to settle its score with the African empire unless Addis Ababa furnishes satisfaction. A punitive expedition will sail from Southern Italy and Sicily Feb. 16, these quarters said, to enforce Mussolini's demand that Ethiopia pay $44,900 in indemnities and furnish other satisfaction.

The cable Haile Selassie sent to Yesus said in straightforward language that the Ethiopian garrison at Gerlogubi, near where the latest Italo-Ethiopian clash occurred, had not at any time "made any sally or attempt against the Italian garrison at Afdub."

"The conflict Jan. 29 near Gerlugobi involved 25 Ethiopians, armed simply with rifles who were suddenly attacked by an Italian band armed with machine guns after various reconnaisance flights by Italian airplanes above Gerlogubi," the Emperor's statement said.

The message also categorically denied there could have been any attempt by the Ethiopian garrison to surround Afdub since that post was evacuated at the time the supposed attempt took place.

Tribesmen Stirred Up

To the Emperor's message the charge added his own opinion that Italian officials in Africa, probably without the consent or knowledge of the central government, were stirring up trouble among putting native tribesmen with the object of "putting Ethiopia in a bad light before the world."

Trains throughout Italy were crowded tonight with thousands of officers and

EMPEROR SELASSIE

men Mussolini and his war ministers have ordered to concentration points and officers so crowded some hotels that many American tourists went from one to another seeking rooms.

As the wide-flung mobilization—that may involve 250,000 men and upward—went forward, the nation was filled with rumors that some troops already had left for Somaliland and Eritrea despite an official statement to the contrary.

Throughout the day thousands of reservists listed as automobile men, mechanics, engineers, roadbuilders, radio operators, tank men and other specialists continued to receive curt printed notices from the War Department to report for duty. The Associated Press learned of one mechanic 51 years old who received the summons.

Fascist Militia Ready

At the same time Fascist militia began organizing special volunteer units to be sent to the colonies. A body of 300 is going from Rome. That would mean around 10,000 from the whole kingdom.

Emperor Haile Selassie's statement emphasized that even during the period of the Italian evacuation of Afdub Ethiopian troops made no move to occupy the Italian post.

In vigorous side comment to his monarch's message, the outspoken charge d'affaires said: "I personally love Italy and I feel I represent the opinion of my countrymen when I say we want no conflict with this great nation.

"However, we cannot be expected to suffer in silence indefinitely. It has been apparent to Ethiopians for some time that the border incidents between the Italian native troops and our Ethiopian tribesmen have originated outside the desire of the Ethiopian people.

"Also for months past there has been a campaign of calumny against Ethiopia. We want this campaign stopped, and although we don't wish to fight we will do so if forced."

Will Not Attack

Over and over again Yesus reiterated: "We will not attack. We will never attack. However in case of an attack we will resist."

Despite the gravity of the moment, the charge said, he still had the greatest hope that the good sense of the central Italian Government would bring about an amicable settlement of the recent frontier incident and permit Ethiopia to fulfill its mission of tranquillity and peace with its neighbor in Africa.

In Italian official circles, where the Emperor's message will become virtually an official challenge with its presentation to the Italian Government tomorrow, the reaction was that the gauntlet had been flung down.

This was strengthened by Yesus's reiteration that Ethiopia felt herself justified in categorically refusing to consider the question of paying reparations for the troopers who lost their lives in an attack made by Italians on Ethiopian troops, or in accepting other demands.

Those demands—which Negradas Yesus said Ethiopia would not accept without modification, were authoritatively reported to include:

Italian Demands

1.—A salute to the Italian flag at Addis Ababa.

2.—A neutralized zone along the frontiers of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, Italy's African colonies which border Ethiopia, from which all Ethiopian troops would be withdrawn.

3.—Final delimitation of the borders.

4.—Tighter control by Emperor Haile Selassie's Government over the roving, warlike border tribes, particularly in the neighborhood of the disputed City of Ualual where two separate clashes have resulted in the death of 35 Italians and the wounding of 66.

ETHIOPIA ON THE SPOT

Ethiopia is on the spot. Three of the world's principal robber nations have turned thumbs down on her. The League of Bandits—misnamed the League of Nations—will do no more to save her, than it did to keep the Japanese from appropriating Chinese real estate.

Ethiopia is on the spot. Italy, a second-rate nation arriving late on the field of international banditry, hungers for fertile, populous colonies. Abyssinia is the only available territory fit to snatch. All dressed up, militarily speaking, and nowhere to go, Italy, blocked in Europe, turns to Africa.

Ethiopia is on the spot. France will not help her. France has just completed an agreement with Italy giving her a free hand in Ethiopia in exchange for keeping out of the Balkan-Central European mess. Britain will not help her. Britain is also a party to the tripartite robber agreement. She will willingly wink at the rape of Ethiopia in exchange for maintenance of the status quo in Europe.

Ethiopia is on the spot. She is guilty of the unforgivable international sin: i. e., being desirable and at the same time technologically backward. Cut off from the sea and with no arms factories of her own, what chance has she against Italy, backed by France and Britain?

Ethiopia is on the spot. Her conquest will mean more profits to the French bankers, who recently granted Mussolini a huge loan. British cotton interests owning the rich Anglo-Egyptian Sudan will be glad to hear that this independent nation controlling the source of their water supply, the Blue Nile, has fallen.

Ethiopia is on the spot. She need not look to Russia for help, for Russia stood by and watched indifferently the rape of Manchuria. She need not look to Japan for help, for Japan cannot assist her without becoming involved with the three robber nations scheming Ethiopia's partition. And with Russia growling at her doorstep, Japan cannot afford to offend these other powers.

So it won't be long now. There will probably be years of guerilla warfare, but the end is easily prophesied. Let Ethiopia's fate be a lesson to all weak nations and groups. Be prepared! Power and force rule the world today as throughout history. Those who have neither are doomed.

Italy and Abyssinia

During the last weeks peaceful and warlike measures in the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia have advanced along parallel lines. On the one hand three battalions of Blackshirts have already sailed for Africa together with other troops; on the other negotiations have at last reached the discussion of a concrete and particular point. Both Governments have now agreed in principle to the creation of a neutral zone on the frontier of Italian Somaliland but have failed to decide on three important details. These are who is to demarcate the neutral zone, whether it shall extend from the Italian lines at Ual Ual, or whether the Italians shall withdraw from this position, and what arrangement can be made to allow the tribes on each side to use the wells at these places for necessary water without infringing the neutral zone. There is, however, definite hope that an agreement will soon be reached, and both Signor Mussolini and the Emperor of Abyssinia have declared their desire to secure an amicable settlement. (p. 145)

Race Problem — 1935

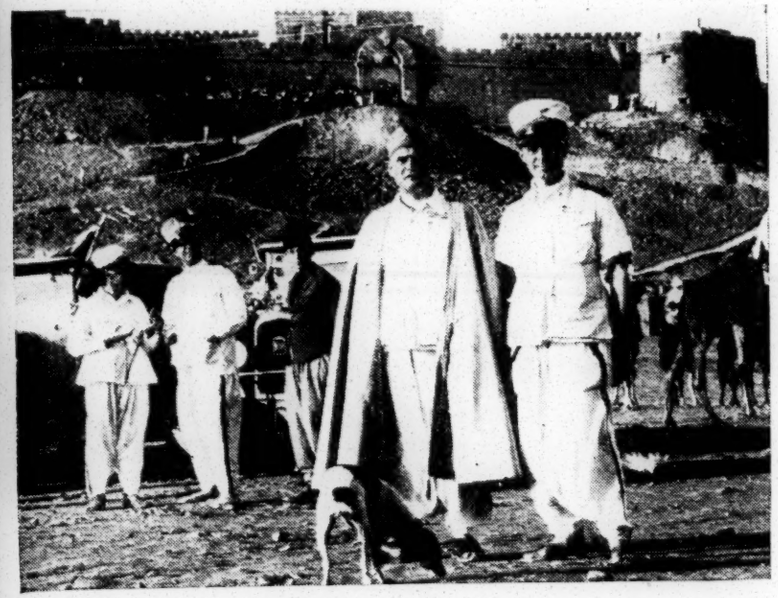
Abyssinia

Africa.

Italo-Abyssinian Clash Another League Problem

Relations Between the Two Countries At Critical Stage After Encounters Along Undefined Somali-Ethiopian Frontier

Relations between Italy and Abyssinia, or Ethiopia as its own people call it, reached a critical stage after a series of encounters between their garrisons stationed along the undefined frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland. Both Governments sent protests to the League of Nations at Geneva. Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, charged the Italians with "aggression in the territory," while Rome sent a blunt denial of the Ethiopian charges, and asserted that the border incident had been provoked by actions of the Ethiopian troops.



Wide World

Italian officers at the Somali-Italian and Ethiopian border. In the background is an Italian fortress

In the first of the series of clashes, an Italian consular guard was killed and two injured. Italy demanded and received apologies and reparations. Later in fighting near Ualual, the Ethiopian casualties were estimated by Italian sources at not less than 110 dead and the Italian losses at thirty.

Before this encounter took place, according to an Addis Ababa message to the New York *Times*, friction began in the Ualual region when a joint Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, which had completed demarcation of the frontier between Abyssinia and British Somaliland, arrived at Ualual with a strong Abyssinian escort on November 23. It was stopped by an Italian force of 250 under a non-commissioned officer. The Italians took prisoner an Abyssinian sub-officer, and the British and Abyssinian Commissioners addressed a joint protest to the Italians.

An Italian captain named Cimmaruta was received by the Commissioners, who refused to discuss the political question of the ownership of Ualual, as they desired only to discuss the capture of the sub-officer. Captain Cimmaruta proposed to make a line between the opposing forces pending the answer of the Italian Government.

The Commission refused to accept the proposal because the attitude of the Italian captain was considered unfair. Moreover, two air-planes flew low over the camp and one machine-gun was trained on the Commission. The British protested orally and in writing.

The Commission then retired to Ado. The Abyssinian escort remained facing the Italians at a distance of five yards. On December 5 fighting occurred between the Abyssinian escort and the Italians, supported by air-planes and light tanks. Each side has accused the other of having begun the hostilities.

Conflicting colonial aspirations, it has been said, have played a part in the conflict. While Premier Mussolini aspired for expansion of his domain overseas, the people of the Abyssinian Emperor Haile Selassie have chafed under the encirclement of their country by foreign Powers.

Reports received at Geneva told of the discovery of oil-districts in the controverted area, which the Abyssinian press described as partly responsible for the dispute.

Conflicting Claims Made

League circles were said to be concerned lest conflicting claims for the oil might aggravate the situation. In an Abyssinian protest to the League, according to Geneva Associated Press dispatches, Ethiopia charged Italian troops with constructing motor highways simultaneously with their alleged invasion of Ethiopian territory.

Italy in her message to the League emphatically denied that Italian troops had advanced into Ethiopian territory.

On the contrary, the Ethiopian Government was charged by Italy with having committed acts of flagrant aggression.

The Italian Government asked for reparations and said it was ready to resume work for the demarcation of Somaliland and the Ethiopian frontier as soon as the Ethiopian Government had furnished satisfaction.

There followed a telegram from the Abyssinian Government to the League of Nations in which an offer was made to give satisfaction to Italy if it were proved by an impartial group that Abyssinia was the aggressor.

ABYSSINIA PRESSES DEMAND ON LEAGUE

Documents Accusing Italy of Aggression Cited in Move for Council Hearing.

STRONG CASE PRESENTED

Laval and Eden Are Seeking to Persuade African Country to Postpone Request.

By CLARENCE K. STREIT.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 18.—A tale of war, told partly in vivid biblical language and partly in the cushioned phrases of League of Nations diplomacy, was recounted at Geneva today in a memorandum from Abyssinia supporting her request that the Council hear at this session her case against Italy.

The memorandum, published today, asks the Council "to request the Italian Government to refrain from any further aggression," declares the dispute capable of arbitral settlement and appeals, under Article XI, Paragraph 2 of the League Covenant, to the Council to "examine the present situation."

The document, although mild in its conclusions, is even stronger than had been expected in its case against Italy. It shows that olmost every important charge that Abyssinia has previously made against Italy of aggression at Ualual and of bombing at Ado is strongly supported by contemporary written documents signed by Colonel Clifford, British member of the Anglo-Abyssinian boundary commission, or by other British members of his staff.

Briton Accuses Italians.

Colonel Clifford openly charges the Italians with "provocation" and indignantly testifies that two Italian war planes during pourparlers preceding the battle at Ualual trained their machine guns on members of the commission where the British flag was flying.

The Italian case, as reflected in twenty-four documents textually appended to the memorandum, many of which are from Italian officials, depends almost entirely on the contention that Ualul is Italian territory. The British officers agree throughout with the Abyssinians that it is Abyssinian territory. According to treaty texts and British maps cited in the memorandum, Ualual is sixty miles within the Abyssinia frontier.

Publication of this document has strongly stiffened Premier Mussolini's opposition to the Council's giving the case a hearing. It is understood here that he insists on obtaining by direct means, if not direct action, full satisfaction in his demands of Abyssinia if the Council opens a hearing of this question, that he will take no part in such League proceedings and that all conciliatory procedure would be finished so far as he was concerned if the proceedings were begun.

Diplomats Seek Solution.

It is understood also that if Abyssinia will drop her League case, Premier Mussolini promises now to drop all his demands except monetary indemnity. The result is that Foreign Minister Laval of France and Captain Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, have been busy all day over this question.

Worried by Signor Mussolini's stand, they have been bringing more and more pressure on M. Hawariate, Abyssinian delegate, to pay indemnity or at least to allow the case to be postponed until the special Council meeting that is expected late in February on the Saar matter. Abyssinia has not definitely answered yet.

An atmosphere of ancient times was brought to the League with the first annex to the Abyssinian memorandum. It is a letter written in Arabic by the Italian commander at Ualual Nov. 23, twelve days before the battle, to the Abyssinian commander. It begins:

"Peace be with thee. * * * Yesterday even I also desired to speak pleasant things with thee * * * I beg thee not to provoke any incidents with Banda [Italian native troops] now at Ualual. I myself have given orders to provoke no incident with Abyssinian soldiers."

Asks Different Language.

The Abyssinian chief replies in polite modern language stating his inability to translate correctly this Arabic and asking the Italian to write him in French or Italian.

Another document gives the testimony of a Somali native who deserted after the battle to the Abyssinian side and was examined by British and Abyssinians jointly. This man says the Italian officer while the two forces were facing each other addressed his men thus: "You Somalis are lions. If lions meet a beast on their way they take it by the throat and kill it. You will do the same."

Later, he said, according to the native:

"Hitherto airplanes have come, but armored cars will also come, each with three machine-guns. When they come you people will not make war against the Abyssinians. Machines which go on land and machines which fly in the air will be sufficient.

"When these machines come you will see what I will do. I will grind the Abyssinians like coffee. You will go into your stations and sleep quietly."

The two forces came in contact that day, Nov. 23, at Ualual, and a document drawn up, signed by Colonel Clifford and an Abyssinian member of the commission on Nov. 30, describes the events of that period. Referring to a proposal by an Italian officer (Captain Cimmaruta) to prevent incidents between the two forces, it says:

"Although in form Captain Cimmaruta's proposal appeared sincere and oppodrtune, it became perfectly clear to the Abyssinian mission during an investigation on the spot that the de facto situation imght create an undesirable precedent as

regards Italian territorial claims. * * * The British mission made every effort to arrive at an equitable solution, but was constantly thwarted by the Italian officer's unconciliatory and disobliging attitude, which may be judged from a remark several times repeated, 'Take it or leave it.' * * *

Plans Are Described.

"Just at that moment, about 4 P. M., Italian military airplanes Nos. SO-4 and SO-7 appeared southward and began to dive very low, first over members of the commission who were busy at the moment with Captain Cimmaruta, then over the camps of the two missions, where the national flags were flying. * * *

"This operation was repeated several times. During this last series of dives a member of an airplane's crew was seen training a machine gun on members of the commission. * * * [The names of four Britons who saw this are given.]

"The British commissioner thereupon expressed to Captain Cimmaruta his great indignation at this provocative demonstration and announced that in order not to complicate the situation for the Abyssinian Government the British mission would retire to Ado as soon as possible. The Abyssinian mission also expressed its intense indignation. * * * The Italian officer withdrew in anger."

The document also states that the "British commissioner points out that as far back as March 18, 1932, Captain Cimmaruta requested" British Somaliland authorities to notify him if this boundary commission sought water from Ualual wells, as he would be glad to arrange this. This, of course, implied recognizing Italian ownership of this territory, and the document adds:

"It goes without saying that the British Government did not even reply to such a communication."

All this is signed by Colonel Clifford.

Although Italian provocation on Abyssinian soil is thus charged by a British officer, the Britons were not present when the battle began at Ualual on Dec. 5. Evidence that Italians fired the first shots was entirely Abyssinian, although documents signed just after the battle by British officers imply they also believed the Italians began the fight.

Professor Pittman Potter of the United States is advising the Abyssinian delegation.

ITALY WILL TREAT WITH ABYSSINIANS

Agrees to Bar Any Further Incidents During Direct Talks on Frontier Rift.

1-20-35

LEAGUE PRESSURE USED

Question of Japan's Island Mandates Causes Talk of Special Council Session.

By CLARENCE K. STREIT.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 19.—Italian concessions enabled the League of Nations Council to decide privately today to postpone the Abyssinian appeal against Italy until the next session pending direct negotiations between the two countries. Both parties consented after Italy had met the Abyssinian request yesterday that the Council ask Italy to "refrain from any further aggression."

A note from Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate, promising that Italy woud take the necessary measures to prevent further incidents was read to the Council. In the note Baron Aloisi asked for the postponement on the ground that direct negotiations had been started and that the spirit of the League covenant required the Council to give the disputants an opptrunity thus to settle their quarrels.

All Texts Withheld.

A note from the Abyssinian delegate, M. Hawariate, agreed and reaffirmed Abyssinia's willingness to prevent incidents. The Council merely noted the agreement in these respects in its resolution postponing discussion. All texts, even the text of the Council's resolution, are still withheld.

This result was obtained after further heavy pressure on both parties by Foreign Minister Laval of France and Captain Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, who met Baron Aloisi and M. Hawariate several times. There is reason to believe that to get Abyssinia to accept postponement Italy dropped all her demands for apologies, salutes, &c., except monetary reparation, and it is understood she dropped this demand, too, at the last minute.

Hitherto her position has been that Abyssinia must make all these amends before anything else could be considered, including responsibility for the Ualual incident. Now the position is understood to be that the direct negotiations concern only two things—determining of responsibility for the incidents, which Abyssinia wants settled by arbitration, and the creation of a commission to mark the frontier.

This would represent a considerable diplomatic retreat by Italy, but it has been covered with enough secrecy to prevent one from being quite sure of it. Few believe the conflict is near settlement.

ABYSSINIAN APPEAL

Abyssinia on Wednesday definitely appealed to the League against Italy on the basis of article 11 of the Covenant, as she believes that the direct negotiations are not making any progress.

[The dispute between Italy and Abyssinia arose following an engagement at Ual Ual between Abyssinian and Italian troops. The cause of the dispute is the ownership of Ual Ual. The Secretary General of the League has already received notes from the Abyssinian Government asking that the question should be settled by arbitration.

It had been hoped that the dispute would be settled without an appeal to the League Council. Article 11 of the Covenant lays it down that it is "the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace.]

territory between Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland.

It was said authoritatively that an ultimatum would be sent to the Emperor Haile Selassie I, Abyssinia's "king of kings," unless Italy received complete satisfaction.

Premier Benito Mussolini's action today came as a portentous climax to the announcement that last night he sent a forceful protest against the alleged attack and called some 75,000 picked men of mechanized military units to the colors.

No doubt was left that he is determined to end, by war if necessary, the raids by frontier tribesmen.

BRAVE WORDS, ABYSSINIA!

While it is too much to expect the world to weigh the controversy on its merits, yet we expect Abyssinia to be favored as against Italy in case of war. Two things argue for the black nation: One is its right, according to the self-determination pronunciamento of Woodrow Wilson, to live in its own way in Africa without interference from Italy. The other is the certainty that sympathy will be with the little fellow when he is attacked by the big one.

Abyssinia may not be able to win, but if it lives up to the high resolve expressed by its king, though it loses it will leave mankind the richer for its courage. As for Italy which has known what it is to be ground down under the invader's heel, it will be a poor triumph.

After all, would it not be a better policy for nations in need of territory for excess population to be given welcome in the great open spaces?

Band of 200 Nomad Slayers Sought in African Hinterland

DJIBOUTI, Franch North Africa, Jan. 22.—(UP)—French officers led 200 native militia and special police details into the African hinterland today in pursuit of 200 nomads who massacred 97 persons on the Abyssinian frontier, including the French administrator, M. Bernard.

Official advices said the tribesmen murdered Bernard and then fell upon native militiamen and members of the Issas tribe. They slew 16 militiamen and 80 natives before withdrawing with their loot.

The nomads were believed of the Assaimaras tribe which in the past month has attacked two British outposts and caused clashes with Italian troops on the Italian Somaliland-Abyssinian border. Italy has threatened war on Abyssinia, believed guilty of the outbursts.

The Assaimaras tribe comprises several thousand fierce Arabs who move about constantly, searching for grass for their small herds of lean camels, sheep and cattle. They are among the few wholly unconquered desert tribes, refusing to submit either to European rule or the Abyssinian throne. The men spend their lives fighting all police and troop forces, indiscriminately, their herds moving in and out of French, Italian and British Somaliland and Abyssinia, causing unending international friction.

Their latest massacre, according to the version reaching here today, said the nomads last Wednesday surrounded the small community at Issas, attempting to seize their cattle. Bernard, named administrator there only two weeks before, ordered the Assaimaras to submit.

In the sharp battle which followed, all 16 members of Bernard's personal bodyguard were killed, and the natives who rushed to the Frenchman's rescue were massacred by the infuriated nomads. The latter then fled, abandoning their herds.

These Assamaras are known as the fiercest fighters among the Abyssinian rebel tribes. They use 20-inch knives and long, 60-year-old rifles. The fight occurred in the vicinity of Tikkil, near Lake Abbe, where Bernard had gone to organize defense against anticipated nomad raids.

The Assaimaras were believed ignorant of Bernard's presence when they attacked the Issas.

Lake Abbe forms the southwest corner of French Somaliland, west of the railroad running from this port of Djibouti to Addis Abbaba, capital of Abyssinia.

Bernard, 26, was a native of the French Alps. He was graduated from the Colonial College of Paris and came to Djibouti as assistant administrator in the colony. He was promoted to administrator in Somaliland January 1.

ITALY PREPARES TO WAR ON ABYSSINIA

Troops Are Mobilized By Order Of Il Duce.

2-12-35

By United Press.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Italy mobilized two divisions of troops on a war basis today as the result of an attack by Abyssinian tribesmen on Italian native troops in disputed

Race Problem - 1935

Abyssinia

Africa

World Front

—— By HARRY GANNES ——

Horse Deal Over Ethiopia Pay Off to Mussolini Defenders of Kweiyang

ONE of the most vicious pieces of imperialist horse-trading is now going on at the expense of the Negro people in Abyssinia. This deal is having its repercussions throughout the world.

Foreign Minister Laval of France is in Rome, arranging the details, while Mussolini's army is in Abyssinia (also known as Ethiopia), and his military supply ships are rushing war equipment through the Red Sea with British and French acquiescence. Laval's purpose in visiting Mussolini is to draw Italy, formerly the most bitter antagonist of French policy in the Balkans, closer to French interests. To do so he has to offer a consideration. The consideration is to be the bleeding body of Ethiopia.

In return for Mussolini's approval of blocking German Fascism from penetrating into Austria, and in further consideration of Italy's relinquishing its ambitions in Jugoslavia, France's ally, Laval is to confirm his promise to Italy that she can take a good slice of Ethiopia. It will require a fairly large slice, too, for Mussolini to give up his appetite in Europe and the Mediterranean area, and it seems as if this has been granted to him through agreement of Britain and France.

* * *

ETHIOPIA is the last remaining independent country in Africa, one of untold undeveloped wealth. It is now the intention of Italy, France and Britain to carve Ethiopia to bits, leaving to Mussolini's gunmen the job of making the first raid.

Mussolini has already begun his invasion of Ethiopia, but it seems now as if plunder in that country will begin in earnest after certain recent conversations between Mussolini and the British and French representatives.

Not a gun can be run through the Red Sea to Italian Somaliland, which borders Ethiopia to the north, without the British gunboats knowing about it. With their naval base at Aden, Arabia, directly across from Djibouti, French port of entry into Ethiopia, the British know every move made by the other powers in Ethiopia.

With Mussolini's grabbing of territory in the North, the British robbers can sate their desires in the upper Nile reaches around Lake Tsana, Ethiopia, the French can also pick up some crumbs around French Somaliland.

* * *

"L'HUMANITE," central organ of the Communist Party of France, dealing with the situation in Ethiopia some weeks before Laval went to Rome, declared:

"Today it is probable that a free hand has been given to Italy by France in Abyssinia. . . .

"Mussolini has always declared that the peace treaty of 1919 always dealt meagerly with the 'victorious' Italy. France and England, he says, grabbed the former German colonies.

"It seems that they are going to grant him some part of French Somaliland, that small colony on the Red Sea, of which the capital is Djibouti. This grant will permit Italy to adjust its difficulties of communication with Abyssinia, and that is to say in plain language, to assist Italy in its systematic robbery and pillage of Abyssinia."

* * *

MUSSOLINI'S desperate straits and his absolute need for plunder, at whatever cost, is due to the undeniable economic and financial crisis of Italian Fascism. The financial crisis in Italy is worse than in any other capitalist country in the world.

* * *

DURING the past fiscal year, the Italian government had a deficit of 4,000,000,000 lire. Wages and salaries were cut, but army, navy and air expenditures were increased.

"How this deficit will be met," wrote the Herald Tribune Rome correspondent at the time the financial report was made, "remains a mystery." Mussolini's army is now attempting to solve that mystery by an imperialist gangster raid on the wealth of Ethiopia, at the cost of slaughtering tens of thousands of Negro people.

* * *

THE Kuomintang butchers in the province of Kweichow are just as much afraid of their own troops as they are of the Red Army which is advancing on the capital of Kweiyang. With only 20 more miles to go, the Red Army is certain to take the city, as the local garrison has openly declared it will not fight against the Red Army, unless it gets its back pay. Even if these enthusiastic defender mercenaries do get their money, they are not apt to risk their skin too dangerously against an army of workers and peasants they don't seem to have much interest in fighting.

ABYSSINIA INVOKES LEAGUE COVENANT

Asks Action Under War-Threat Article for Safeguarding Peace With Italy

1-4-35

OMINOUS SITUATION SEEN

Rome Asserts Reconnoissance Flights Are the Result of Troop Concentrations.

By CLARENCE K. STREIT.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 3.—Abyssinia telegraphed to the League of Nations today asking it to take effectual measures under Article XI of the Covenant to safeguard peace between Abyssinia and Italy.

[The text of Article XI of the League Covenant reads:

1. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary General shall on the request of any member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

2. It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.]

Text of the Message.

The Abyssinian message, dated today, reads, including "stops":

"In reference my telegram concerning Italian advance on Gerlogubi, their troops are massed before Gerlogubi and committed aggression there against Abyssinian garrison Dec. 29 10 A. M. stop Two Abyssinians killed two wounded stop Italian aircraft continuelly flying over Gerlogubi nad tanks are in neighborhood stop Abyssinian Government requests in application Article XI of Covenant every measure effectually to safeguard peace be taken stop"

The message is signed by Foreign Minister Herroui of Abyssinia.

Joseph A. Avenuo, secretary general of the League, telegraphed in reply:

"Received your telegram Jan. 3 concerning Guerlogubi incident and am requesting in application Article XI of Covenant every measure effectually to safeguard peace be taken. Am telegraphing your communication to members of Council, which meets Jan. 11."

M. Avenol's message indicates that unless Abyssinia desires the Council to move before its regular meeting she must use her right under Article XI—which she conspicuously avoided using today—to ask a special meeting.

Since she failed also to mention which of the article's two paragraphs she is invoking, there is some doubt as to which procedure she decrees. From the wording of the Abyssinian telegram it is supposed she aims at the stronger clause.

At best the appeal is deemed to confront the League with one of its most difficult tests. The fact that the appeal comes on the eve of the talks between Foreign Minister Laval of France and Premier Mussolini of Italy causes added importance to be attached to it and arouses much speculation regarding its possibly disturbing effect on them and their possibly soothing effect on the situation. It was France who against opposition got Abyssinia admitted to the League.

The League also gave out today a letter from the Italian Government dated Dec. 28 denying previous charges of an invasion of Abyssinia or bombardment of Gerlogubi. It explained Italian reconnaisance flights as "necessary owing to a considerable concentration of Abyssinian armed forces, which is proceeding in the zone adjacent to Ualual and also in the vicinity of other places where there are garrisons of Italian troops."

Ominous implications are seen in this message.

ABYSSINIA
Another Request for Arbitration

(From our Geneva Correspondent.)

The Secretary General of the League of Nations received a new Note from the Abyssinian Foreign Minister on January 1.

The Note maintains, very definitely and energetically, that "an act of aggression was committed at Ual Ual and takes note of the Italian admission as to the bombardment of Ador."

Ador (it declares), like Ual Ual, Uardair, and Afdud (the last quite recently occupied by the Italians), is an integral part of Abyssinian territory, even according to the official Italian maps, and cannot be described as a place the sovereignty over which is indeterminate.

The facts prove that the aggression was prepared by the Italian troops at Ual Ual. An assertion that the Abyssinian escort attacked the Italian troops, who were armed with tanks and possessed aeroplanes equipped with bomb-dropping appliances and machine-guns, is contrary to common sense

The present incident, like previous incidents, is due to the Italian policy of gradual encroachment, but is more serious owing to the number of Abyssinian dead and wounded and to the facts that the Italian troops were commanded by officers of the regular army and used aeroplanes and tanks.

Delimitation Offer

By the Note dated December 12, 1931, the Abyssinian Government clearly demonstrated to the Italian Government its desire to proceed as soon as possible to the delimitation of the frontiers in accordance with the treaty of 1908. This proposal has been neither declined nor accepted since then.

The Abyssinian Government takes note of the declaration that the Italian Government is prepared to undertake the delimitation of frontiers in accordance with the treaty, but considers that the condition attached to this declaration presents a manifest difficulty for the Abyssinian Government, which cannot agree that the satisfaction demanded should be given prior to inquiry establishing respective responsibilities.

The Abyssinian Government solemnly declares that it is prepared to satisfy Italian demands if its responsibility is proved.

A Case for Arbitration

Abyssinia continues to adopt a conciliatory attitude in her dispute with her powerful neighbours the Italians which arose out of a frontier incident in December. In her latest communication to the Secretary General of the League she again refrains from appealing to any particular article of the Covenant and expresses her willingness to make full reparation to Italy if, after arbitration, the award goes against her. Quite apart from her obligations as a member of the League, Italy is clearly committed to accept arbitration under article 5 of the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of 1928, which reads

> The Governments agree to submit to a procedure of conciliation or arbitration any questions which may arise between them and which it has not been possible to settle by the usual diplomatic means without having recourse to the force of arms. By common agreement Notes shall be exchanged between the two Governments concerning the methods of choosing arbitrators.

Unfortunately Italy has hitherto refused to accept arbitration, and, according to the Abyssinians and independent observers, she is mobilising her military forces in neighbouring Somaliland and Eritrea. The British Government must be extremely concerned over the dispute, since there is British territory on three sides of Abyssinia and an Anglo-Abyssinian Commission was on the spot where the fighting started. Under another treaty of 1906 both Britain and France are committed to do their best to maintain the integrity of Abyssinia. On that account as well as on account of their obligations as League members it is to be hoped that they will induce the Italians to accept the offer of arbitration, to which the smaller party to the dispute is legally entitled.

Peace In Abysinnia

Perhaps there has never been any real danger of war between Italy and Abyssinia but the country's original sovereign was supposed to be very proud and Italy is jealous of her colonial empire. At the least, therefore, something has been gained by patching up a truce between Italy and France looking to the preservation of the status quo in Abysinnia.

There have been some reasons to believe that Japan was lending encouragement to Abysinnian activities on the borders of Italian Somaliland. There have been some mysterious attacks along the border which wore all the earmarks of being sponsored by Japan. However, this may be it seems fairly safe that an accord between France and Italy in Northern Africa has been reached and that no military differences will arise from this time on. There are so many dangerous spots throughout the world that to patch up a permanent peace between Italy and France is a clear gain in the maintenance of the peace of the world and it is to be hoped that peace will be maintained in this section of the world.

ABYSSINIA'S FIRM STAND GIVES LEAGUE A SCARE

The Ancient Kingdom Is Able to Win A Tactical Victory Over Italy

By ANNE O'HARE M'CORMICK.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 25.—Last night Tecle Hawariate, Abyssinian delegate to the League of Nations, left Geneva for Addis Ababa after the greatest tactical victory won by any country at the Council session.

The Abyssinian case against Italy growing out of the border clash at Ualual in December did not come before the Council, but to keep it out Italy was obliged to waive her demand for an apology and an indemnity besides agreeing to negotiate the dispute "in the spirit of" the Italo-Ethiopian treaties of 1928.

In time and space the ancient kingdom of Abyssinia, ruled by an Emperor claiming descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, is a long way from Europe and still further from the United States. Its League delegate, who is Ambassador to London and Paris and a former Minister of Finance, cannot estimate its population, which he guesses is between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 and which is largely composed of nomad tribes roaming the desert and herdsmen on the high plateu.

Familiar With Antiquity.

The delegate is a polite little dark-skinned man boasting Semitic blood and referring as familiarly to 3,000 B. C. as European statesmen do to pre-war events.

When asked by your correspondent concerning a rumored understanding between Pierre Laval, the French Foreign Minister, and Premier Mussolini allowing Italy a free hand in Abyssinia as part of the Rome pact, he argued gently that after four centuries of good relations between France and Abyssinia unmarred by a single incident he could not believe that the French Government would be a party to any such agreement.

Mild as he is, however, the little delegate kept the entire Council in a near panic throughout the session. Until the last minute, backed by his advisers, a French lawyer and an American professor, Dr. Pitt Potter of the League Institute, he held out for a public hearing of his case.

The issue was fought behind the scenes all week. It worried the assembled diplomats more than the problems rising out of the Saar plebiscite. Neither an Italian threat to bolt the League not the combined pressure of Britain and France budged Tecle Hawariate from his position.

On the eve of adjournment M. Laval and Anthony Eden of Britain turned to exert pressure on Italy. With Baron Pompeo Aloisi they retired from the Council table for a final tussle. Premier Mussolini was invoked, with the result that Italy backed down "in the interests of peace" and Abyssinia lost a hearing but won the case.

There is more to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute than appears on the surface. It involved a question always popping up in League sessions relative to the rights of small and great powers. It was the first practical test of the reality of the new rapport between France and Italy, and its solution was further proof of Britain's more active intervention in Continental affairs.

It also brought into the open one of the most importunate problems of the modern world. Under the terrific pressure of overcrowded and overproductive European countries fighting for elbow room, the position of primitive and undeveloped lands like Abyssinia, which is twice as big as France, is increasingly imperiled.

Abyssinia is encircled on two sides by Italian, British and French Somaliland. During the last year the number of border incidents has been increasing. The country is alarmed by rumors—to Ethiopian eyes confirmed by the Franco-Italian deal—that the European powers have designs on the African status quo.

Europe Is Disturbed.

Europe on its side is disturbed by reports of internal troubles under Abyssinia's reforming Emperor, Haile Selassie, and tales of Japanese penetration. These last Tecle Hawariate denies. Cheap Japanese goods, probably including war materials, push their way into mid-Africa as into mid-Europe and mid-America, but there are less than a dozen Japanese in the whole country, he asserts, and no Japanese political influence.

Although well handled by the League, the situation is still far from clear. While the diplomats struggled over Ualual another clash occurred on the border of French Somaliland, resulting in the killing of a young French administrator and sixteen native soldiers.

The Paris government thus far refuses to make an incident of the attack, saying that the wild tribes involved were not Abyssinians and were only nominally under the jurisdiction of Addis Ababa.

The Italian press, on the contrary, stresses the new occurrence as proving that Abyssinia is the neuralgic point of Africa. It asks how a country unable to maintain discipline among its own subjects, and even its own soldiers, can be put on the same plane with civilized nations.

There the matter rests for the moment, a small cloud casting a long shadow.

MUSSOLINI TALKS WAR

The statement by Premier Mussolini, in an address before the fascist grand council that Italian troops "must be ready for an eventuality," and his announcement that the first contingent of soldiers have already sailed for the "African front," emphasize the danger that war may result from the disagreement between the Italian and Ethiopian governments.

Such a war would, in all probability, be a long-drawn-out affair, with the preponderance of military equipment and science on the side of the Italians, but with the advantage of a larger immediately available man power and greater facility of movement resting with the Ethiopian tribesmen. The territory affected is Abyssinia, but its inhabitants are Ethiopians and the government is officially termed Ethiopia.

It is erroneously believed by many people that the Ethiopians are of African blood. This is not true, as they are descendants almost entirely of Asiatic peoples, with the Arabs and Jews predominating. The ruling house of Ethiopia claims to be directly descended from the Queen of Sheba.

Under Roman domination, the country was Christianized during the fourth century and later became a stronghold of Mohammedanism.

Abyssinia is bounded on the north by the Italian colony of Eritrea, on the west by the British Sudan, on the south by British East Africa and on the southeast and east by British, French and Italian Somaliland and Red sea colonies.

In the rivalry of these three leading European countries for the trade of Abyssinia lies the chief threat of serious disturbance of world affairs, should armed conflict break out between Italy and the Ethiopians. Fighting between Italian troops and the tribesmen would be largely of a guerilla nature and not in itself of sufficient importance to disturb world conditions.

It is certain, however, that neither Great Britain nor France will sit by and permit Italy to annex further territory to her African colonies and gain political and economic dominance over Ethiopia. The territory has vast, and largely undeveloped, reserves in natural resources.

There exists between Great Britain, France and Italy an agreement, entered into in 1906, that the territory of Ethiopia will be maintained intact, so far as possible. In this agreement lies the chief hope that Italy will not go far enough in its effort to punish the Ethiopians for alleged unprovoked attacks on Italian troops on the Eritrea border to bring protests from either the British or French.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

RULER OF ETHIOPIA REBUKES ITALIANS

Times

Tells The Times He Will Not Be Intimidated Into Apologizing for Wrongs Never Done.

3-19-35

CHALLENGES BORDER ACTS

New York Times

Sees Deliberate Inventions' in Effort to Justify Rome's Military Preparations.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia, March 18.—Emperor Haile Selassie declared in an in interview today that Abyssinia would not be bullied by Italy into apologizing for wrongs she had never committed.

"Ethiopia and Italy are bound by international agreements and by treaty to exhaust every possible means for obtaining a settlement, and Ethiopia intends to do so," the Emperor told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. "But we will not be coerced or intimidated by the military preparations recently announced into according the satisfaction that Italy demands."

The alleged presence of Ethiapian troops in Ogaden, on the border of Italian Somaliland, is "not only imaginary but a deliberate invention," the Emperor declared. "Even before Abyssinia's appeal to the League of Nations, he said, orders had been given to withdraw all troops except the garrison of existing posts, and those orders have since remained unmodified.

Mobilization Is Denied.

"As yet there is no mobilization in neighboring rpovinces or elsewhere in Ethiopia. An alleged Ethiopian attempt to surround Italian troops at Afdub on Feb. 2 was pure fiction, since Afdub then was not garrisoned, although the Italians occupied it soon afterward. All such pretended incidents are merely pretexts for Italian military preparations.

"Ethiopia is confident that world opinion generally will support her policy of demanding a full inquiry and on impartial decision."

The Emperor said he considered any criticism of the Ethiopian failure to delimit the frontier to be due to ignorance of the reasons for that failure.

"Attempts made shortly after the treaty of 1908 was concluded owing to utter disregard by Italy of the provisions of that treaty," he declared. "The Italians even demandde Ethiopian guides in order to succeed better in incorporating the territory of Ethiopian tribles in Italian Somaliland."

Italian Book Cited.

The Emperor said a book published under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of Colonies demonstrated the methods employed to increase Italian territory at the expense of Ethiopia, containing a map showing the maximum claims of Italy according to which Ualual, where the recent Italo-Abyssinian clash occurred, to be clearly within Ethiopia.

"Delimitation of the British Somaliland frontier is just being completed," he added. "The Italian occupation of a portion of territory East Ethiopian Province of Ogaden was not completed until 1925. Hence, before this Italy was unable to complete delimitation, even had she desired. Before the arrival of the British-Ethiopian boundary commission at Ualual Ethiopians were unaware of Italian occupation by permanent garrisons.

"Presumably, the British were unaware, since it is not likely that they wanted to precipitate an incident and also since the British commissioner protested to the Italians against interference with the movements of the commissions on Ethiopian territory.

"As the frontier was not delimited on the ground that it was impossible for the patrols to know its exact position, the Ethiopians tolerated the passage of the patrols from neighboring colonies in pursuing marauders. The patrols were not wearing any uniforms that would distinguish them from Nomad tribes from British and Italian Somaliland, which were armed and enjoying the immemorial privilege of pasturing animal around Ogaden.

"Examination of pastures was the sole object of the commission's visit to Ualual. The Italians were aware of the visit and had informed the British Government before the incident that the commission was free to proceed with its work."

ITALY SEEKS CONCESSIONS.

Times

Wants to Frighten Abyssinia Into Granting Special Rights.

3-19-35

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 18.—A well-informed source here says Italy has given Paris, and presumably also to London, to understand that what she mainly seeks in Abyssinia are concessions for the cultivation of cotton in the zone of influence that Italy claims.

New York

According to this explanation her intention is really to avoid war, using her troops only as a threat in order to frighten Abyssinia into granting these cotton and other concessions. These would include, if possible, the right to build a railroad through Western Abyssinia joining the two Italian colonies, which Britain promised in 1925 to help Italy obtain.

According to another source, Italy has promised to go no further than an "air display" over Abyssinia. This demonstration would be used only as a last card and might involve a flight of war planes overing the Abyssinian capital. According to both sources, these Italian assurances account for the tranquility with which Paris and London have watched Italy dispatch troops to the Abyssinian border.

Limited Compact Seen.

If these reports are correct the free hand in Abyssinia that it is often been alleged Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France gave Premier Mussolini while he was in Rome would be limited to allowing Italy to get concessions. That would be easier to reconcile with past French policy than an agreement to wink at Italy's making a first-class war against Abyssinia and seizing territory outright. Whether, even with the best of intentions this military show can be kept strictly within diplomatic limits is, of course, another question and some observers here consider the whole manoeuvre very dangerous.

The cotton explanation, if correct, would also throw light on Japan's uneasiness, for Japanese interests have been seeking similar concessions from Abyssinia to feed their textile industry. Japan's competition especially hurts Italy, as both aim at the cheapest market.

There are persistent reports herein that the Abyssinian Minister to Paris will follow up yesterday's telegram tomorrow with an urgent demand for intervention by the League of Nations. The League is continuing the peculiar secrecy that has frequently characterized its handling of this conflict and still refuses to give out yesterday's telegram. Officials vaguely explain that the Abyssinian message is "too vague." It is now semi-officially admitted, however, that a telegram has been received and that it protests against the concentration of Italian troops on the border and announces that another message may be coming.

Abyssinia

THE WORLD'S WINDOW

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

The Position of Japan In Abyssiania.

Behind Abyssinia stands Japan. Not in any belligerent mood. I haste to say. But in the capacity of a deeply interested spectator. Japanese steamers are daily discharging cargoes of bombing planes, tanks, cylinders containing poison gas, machine guns and all the other items of equipment which a modern army requires. Don't think that there are no other countries furnishing equipment to Abyssinia. Sweden is supplying artillery; Belgium rifles; Germany "Minenwerfer" and instruments. But Japan has the lion's share of the business.

Japanese engineers are busy constructing airdromes at strategic points on Abyssinian territory. They are laying out cement and macadamized roads, stringing up telegraph wires, building arsenals, hospitals, barracks. Clever young Japanese officials man the Abyssinian custom service, the administrative offices and the financial institutions of the country. Of every 10 foreigners in Addis Abeba, six, some say seven, are Japanese. Japanese are prominent at every military parade, at every court function, at every public affair. There is not a single phase of national endeavor in Abyssinia in which the Japanese do not occupy a dominant position.

No Chauvinism.

Before I go any further in describing the position of Japan in this part of the world, I want to make it clear that I am not trying to furnish material for chauvinists who are eternally harping on the yellow peril. The Japanese are doing here what every other state would like to do, only the Japanese had the initiative and the enterprise to get in first. And they did it in a manner altogether above reproach. They did not foist themselves on the Abyssinian people at the point of the bayonet, as some others are anxious and straining to do. The Japanese were invited to this country by the emperor and it is at his request that they are taking the lead in the industrialization and the modernization of the country.

Looking at the amazing spectacle of Japanese avtivity in this country and the enormous success they have had so far, I am beginning to wonder whether or not something similar took plase in Manchuria. Was it not a case there also of—Japan being invited to take charge of the running of the country by dominant native influences? I do not say this is so. I say that I am beginning to worry. I would like to go out there and investigate the matter impartially. I think I have an open mind. Perhaps the Japanese authorities do not think so. But if everything is above board and honorable, what cause is there to fear the inspection of affairs by a wandering newspaper man.

Abyssinian-Japanese Relations.

Anyway, I am not in Manchuria now. I am watching the Japanese at work in Abyssinia. I am watching the role they play here, the quiet, unostentatious penetration of a country which was hermetically close to modern progress up to a few years ago. I am seeing some interesting things. I will report on them. What happens here is a fact, a historic fact, which cannot be denied. I merely state the fact. I am not responsible for the fact, any more than than the reporters who covered the Flemington trial had anything to do with the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby.

To begin: one nephew of the Negus of Abyssinia is at present a guest at the imperial court of Tokyo. Another nephew of the emperor, Manzaschi Ilma, was recently married to a cousin of the Mikado. The marriage was hailed in Addis Abeba as a seal of the imperishable Japanese-Abyssinian friendship. The Abyssinian minister of foreign affairs my distinguished friend, Blatin Geta Hervouy, came back from Tokyo three months ago the bearer of a signed and sealed pact of alliance between the two countries.

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Italian-Ethiopian Battle Reported

Atlanta Const.

ROME, March 25.—(AP)—A pitched battle between Ethiopian and Italian troops on the frontier of Eritrea was described today in a government communique.

3-26-35

The action took place during the night of March 23, the announcement said. One Ethiopian was killed and several were wounded.

News of the new incident in the strained Italo-Ethiopian relations was published shortly after Negradas Yesus, Ethiopian minister, gave out a communique from Adis Ababa announcing Ethiopian troops are no longer concentrated along the borders of Italy's colonies in East Africa.

This, he asserted, was proof of "Ethiopia's strong wish for peace now, as always."

The armed clash of March 23 was the first to occur on the Eritrean frontier since the present tension, the others having been near the undefined frontier of Italian Somaliland.

The Italian communique said a band of armed Ethiopians 300 meters inside the Italian border fired on an Italian patrol when ordered to withdraw behind their own frontier. The Italians returned the fire and, after a brisk skirmish, the Ethiopians fled, it was announced.

ABYSSINIA NAMES AMERICAN ARBITER

Pitman B. Potter, Educator One of Her Two Conciliators in Dispute With Italy.

ROME MAKES RESERVATION

Objects to Foreigner Acting—Thinks Mussolini Speech Kept Britain Neutral.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 17.—An American educator, Pitman Benjamin Potter, today was nominated by Ethiopia as one of her two members of the conciliation commission in the dispute with Italy. The other member is Albert de la Pradelle, a French lawyer.

This is Ethiopia's reply to the Italian Minister's statement that his government has already designated commissioners and is ready to communicate their names after receiving the names of the Ethiopian members.

The Italian Minister notified Ethiopia that the Italian Government considered the Ethiopian refusal to continue direct negotiations as arbitrary and contrary to treaty. While holding Ethiopia as responsible for the refusal and regarding it as proof of ill will, the Italians are ready to take the necessary measures for arbitration. The Italian Government insists the commission confine its inquiry to the Ualual border incident and exclude other questions, especially those relating to the frontier or interpretation of frontier treaties.

The Ethiopian Government in reply regrets the Italian attitude but accepts arbitration of the Ualual incident. Nevertheless Addis Ababa will continue its efforts to arbitrate all frontier questions, including interpretation of the treaty.

Italy Objects to Foreigners.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 17.—News was received from Addis Ababa today that the Italian Minister in taking cognizance of the Abyssinian appointments to the Conciliation Commission made ample reservations, as the Italian Government still is of the opinion the Abyssinian conciliators should be Abyssinians.

Italy is watching with particularly keen interest the development of political events in Great Britain in relation to the Italo-Abyssinian crisis. It is thought decisions may be taken in London that may affect the diplomatic aspect of Italy's controversy with the East African empire. It is considered particularly fitting that the British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Eric Drummond, should be in London at present as he can tell the Italian viewpoint, having had a long conversation with Premier Mussolini prior to his departure.

The general impression here is that the speech delivered by Signor Mussolini in the Senate Tuesday, clearly indicating interference by foreign powers would be highly unwelcome, has succeeded in its main purpose, which was to discourage Britain from taking any action capable of being interpreted as disapproval of the Italian attitude and encouragement of Abyssinia. It is thought Britain will decide to remain strictly impartial and allow events to follow their natural course. As for any action by the League of Nations, the feeling is there is nothing that can be done at present. With the appointment of two Italian members to the proposed conciliation commission, Italy has complied with the Italo-Abyssinian treaty of 1928 to which the League itself advised Italy and Ethiopia apply for a solution of their controversy. Military preparations continue with the greatest vigor. It was announced today mobilization of the Sabauda regular army division has been completed and the men are ready to leave for Africa at any time. Two divisions of Black Shirt volunteers are also prepared to embark on very short notice. Transports are still busy conveying to East Africa the last remnants of the Gavinana division, but it is thought it will be the turn of the Sabauda division within a week or so.

Three-Power Talk Planned.

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—Great Britain and France will insist upon their right to advise Italy regarding her treatment of Ethiopia under terms of promises made by Premier Mussolini at the recent Stresa conference, it was said authoritatively tonight.

The three powers will hold private conversations in Geneva next week on the subject. The entire Cabinet held special meetings today and discussed both the threat of war between Italy and Ethiopia and Great Britain's plans for expansion of her air forces.

Although the Council of the League of Nations meets Monday on the Ethiopian question, the Anglo-Franco-Italian talks will be carried on separately. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, will leave for Geneva tomorrow.

Potter an Abyssinian Adviser.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 17.—Pitman Benjamin Potter, who was chosen by Abyssinia as one of its conciliators, is a Professor of International Law at the University of Geneva, Switzerland. He has been at the university three years and is now being visited by his wife and two sons. He has been acting as adviser to the Abyssinian delegation to the League of Nations in the current dispute with Italy.

Mr. Potter was born in Long Branch, where his family now lives, forty-three years ago. He attended Long Branch grade and high schools and later attended Harvard University, where he completed the regular four-year course in three years. He was graduated with honors, including a $2,500 scholarship for study abroad.

Upon his return to the United States he taught international law at the University of Wisconsin, where he stayed eight years prior to his Geneva assignment. He has published several books on international law and delivered many lectures on the subject.

Italy Arms More Men But Agrees To Peace Talks

Ethiopian Situation Fast Becoming Serious, With League Action Likely

Allies Are Worried

Mussolini's Mobilization Orders Calls 200,000 New Troops To Colors

ROME, May 13.—(AP)—Italy dispatched mobilization notices today to soldiers of the Class of 1912, numbering 200,000, a Government spokesman citing Ethiopia's "evident attitude of hostility."

At the same time, the spokesman announced Italy was ready to declare the names of her conciliators, chosen under the Italo-Ethiopian arbitration pact, as soon as Ethiopia announces her readiness to do likewise.

Asserting Italo-Ethiopian border difficulties in East Africa have been brought into "greater limelight" by Emperor Haile Selassie's declarations and notes to the League of Nations, the spokesman said Italy intends to continue her precautionary program to guard her colonies.

That Italy is determined to deal with the Ethiopian situation once and for all was indicated by an officially inspired front page article in The Giornale d'Italia asserting diplomatic pressure by England and France would have no effect on Italy and would merely result in giving moral aid to Ethiopia.

The mobilization notices called upon the men of the Class of 1912 to present themselves at concentration points on May 17.

Further notices also have gone out to members of the Class of 1911, but only to men who have served only a few months in the military forces, or not at all because of failure to pass physical examinations.

Whether the notices to the Class of 1912, the only class between 1911 and 1914 not under arms, applies to the entire class, and whether the men have been summoned for real mobilization or merely in readiness for mobilization, will not be known until an official communique is published.

A dispatch from Ankara, reporting rumors that Ethiopia might seek Turkey's assistance in the event of hostilities with Italy, brought the statement from informed quarters that Italy would be quick to resent any such alliance.

LONDON, May 13.—(AP)—A threatened strain on Britain's and France's relations with Italy as a result of Premier Benito Mussolini's handling of his dispute with Ethiopia apparently was averted today as Italy consented to conciliation.

(At Addis Ababa, grave concern was expressed at Italian mobilization notices and a Government spokesman said the Emperor probably would summon soon a war council of tribal chiefs.)

Fearful lest the Ethiopian Emperor's repeated appeals to the League of Nations might force England and France to join unavoidable League censure of Italy's military measures in Africa, officials here openly welcomed the concession at Rome.

Censure of Italy would have been unavoidable, well-informed quarters said if the question had been allowed to go before the League Council, and England and France would have been forced to join in "rebuking" Mussolini for "unjustified" mobilization and transport of troops to Africa.

Mussolini and Abyssinia

After much difficulty and owing largely to the efforts of Mr. Eden, the League Council persuaded Italy to accept a resolution on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute in the early hours of Saturday morning. The resolution stated that Italy withdrew her objections to the two independent arbitrators nominated by Abyssinia under article 5 of the treaty of 1928 and agreed to refer the Ual Ual frontier incident to the arbitration committee. If the fifth member of the arbitration committee has not been agreed upon by July 25 the League Council will meet again, and it will also meet if a settlement has not been reached by August 25. In accepting this resolution Baron Aloisi, for Italy, made it plain that the arbitration committee would not be allowed to deal with the general question of frontier limitation, but he also said that Italy did not wish to limit the committee's mission in any way. The resolution, although open to various criticisms, at least proves that Italy has accepted the League's right to intervene in the matter if a direct settlement fails. Nevertheless, Signor Mussolini's speech to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday was discouraging, and went so far as to hint that Italy might prefer to come to terms with Germany on Austria rather than give way over Abyssinia.

(p. 424)

THE PROPAGANDIST AT WORK

The Italians who apparently show little concern for the policy of their government which determines exactly what a good citizen should and should not read will find themselves worked into a virtual rage against Ethiopia in the near future.

Small news items relayed from Rome have from time to time told of some purported outrage committed by the Ethiopians against the Italians. These incidents have for the most part involved supposed attacks on the Italian garrison along the frontier.

The latest concerns a supposed outrage upon the Italian flag by an Ethiopian aviator. Outrages against the flag are a familiar and often-used procedure with the propagandists.

As yet there have been no instances reported of Ethiopian spies being arrested in Italy. This is also a familiar method of the propagandists. Spy scares may be arranged with simplicity. All that is necessary in this particular case would be to arrange for members of the Italian secret service to disguise themselves, later to be arrested as Ethiopians. It is surprising that Mussolini has not thought of this device.

While incidents of disrespect to the flag and outrages against Italians on the part of Ethiopia attract little attention in the United States, one can imagine that they are chronicled with screaming headlines in the press of Italy.

There seems to be little doubt that Italy and Ethiopia will eventually go to war, the only uncertainty being the time.

We are sorry for the rank and file of the Italians who have so blithely given up their freedom and will soon be forfeiting their lives.

Race Problem - 1935

Abyssinia

Africa

MUSSOLINI DEFIES BRITAIN AND LIKENS HIS POLICY TO HERS

He Asserts London Ignores World Opinion in Building and Defending Empire.

6-9-35

HE WILL 'SETTLE SCORES'

New York

Assures Embarking Troops He Refuses to Be Turned Aside in Ethiopian Campaign.

LONDON IRKED BY HIS TONE

Awaits Official Reaction to 'Grave Affront'—Fears Italy Will Seek Friend in Reich.

By ARNALDO CORTESI.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 8.—In a speech delivered to an enormous crowd at Cagliari, Sardinia, where he reviewed the Sabauda Division prior to its embarkation for East Africa, Premier Benito Mussolini reiterated today his intention to go ahead with his plans in East Africa despite anything the rest of the world might think or say.

He declared Italy had "an old and a new score to settle" and that she would "imitate to the letter those who would now preach us a sermon but who have demonstrated that, when they were creating an empire and defending it, they never took into consideration world opinion."

"Blackshirts of Cagliari," said the Premier, "you have seen a splendid demonstration of strength and discipline fully worthy of the heroic and war-like Sardinian race. The troops of the Sabauda Division have their most fitting watchword in their own name.

"We have an old and a new score to settle, and we shall settle them.

Would Disregard World Opinion.

"We shall not take any account of what is said beyond our frontiers because we, we alone and we exclusively, are the judges of our interests and the guarantors of our future.

"We shall imitate to the letter those who would now preach us a sermon but who have demonstrated that, when they were creating an empire and defending it, they never took into consideration world opinion.

"If the Fascist régime calls the youth of Italy to arms, it does so because it finds itself facing a supreme necessity. The whole Italian people feels this, and the whole people is ready to leap forward as a single man when the nation's power and glory are involved."

It is believed that Signor Mussolini's remark about "an old and a new score" to be settled referred exclusively to Ethiopia. His reference to a power that, when creating an empire, "never took into consideration world opinion" was held clearly to refer to Great Britain.

His reference to "the nation's power and glory" as involved in the Ethiopian dispute was the more significant because of his failure to make any mention of Italy's need to defend herself, which was once the official explanation always given to justify the measures taken in East Africa.

Eden's Speech Criticized.

Anthony Eden's speech in the House of Commons yesterday has not met with much favor in Italy. It is admitted it was moderate in tone and showed a laudable desire not to dramatize the situation unduly.

It is much criticized, however, for two reasons: First, because Mr. Eden deplored the attitude of the Italian press but did not utter a single word in condemnation of the British press, which it is argued here must take the entire responsibility for last week's Anglo-Italian polemics because it was the first to attack.

Secondly, it is felt that Mr. Eden made an entirely unjustified attempt to attribute to the League of Nations credit for the Italo-Ethiopian conciliation procedure. The general opinion here is that, on the contrary, the League did nothing but accept the viewpoint Italy had constantly put forward, namely, that Article V of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928 should be applied to the letter.

Somewhat disturbing also was Mr. Eden's reference to the tripartite treaty of 1906 between Great Britain, France and Italy, whereby the three powers undertook to maintain the integrity of Ethiopia. If this treaty is to be strictly interpreted, it seems to preclude Italy's taking any unilateral action against Ethiopia, even independently of any preventive steps the League may eventually decide to take.

The fact, moreover, that Mr. Eden recalled this treaty is held here to indicate that Britain takes the position that Italy cannot go ahead with her plans in East Africa without first having consulted the other two powers. This is in direct conflict with Signor Mussolini's utterances today and on several recent occasions.

Pledge for Future Seen.

Mr. Eden's flat denial of stories printed in the Italian press of the attitude on Britain's part favorable to Ethiopia has been well received in Italy. It is deemedto have value at least as a promise for the future, although it has not dispelled all doubts as to the past. It is interpreted as any undertaking that Britain will give no material aid to Ethiopia henceforth at any rate.

The Italian press campaign against Britain shows increasing signs of languishing. The Giornale d'Italia today addressed its remarks exclusively to The Morning Post of London and wrote on the whole in a spirit of considerably greater forebearance. Even the Tevere, which made some of the most virulent attacks against Britain, expressed itself in a distinctly minor key, at least in comparison with the sort of thing it said last week.

Considerable excitement was caused this morning by a report an attempt had been made on the life of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. Later it was explained the story was due to a misunderstanding. Apparently an attempt was made to derail the Duibouti-Addis Ababa train but there was said to be no evidence of an intention to take the Emperor's life.

Attempt on Emperor Reported.

MILAN, Italy, June 8 (AP).—The newspaper Corriere della Serra said today that about 2,000 Dancali tribesmen who attempted to wreck Emperor Haile Selassie's train near Afden, Ethiopia, several days ago were driven off by machine gun fire from the Emperor's guards.

The Emperor was returning from several weeks' sojourn in the Harrar district. The train was halted, the newspaper said, and the Dancali, who are of Moslem faith, were driven off. Trainmen then found cross ties, spikes and bolts had been removed from the track.

Mussolini's Tone Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—After Anthony Eden's public protest in the House of Commons yesterday against Italian press abuse of the British Government, it now remains to be seen how Sir Samuel Hoare, the new Foreign Secretary, will react to today's attack on Great Britain by Premier Mussolini.

No diplomatic action will be taken over the week-end because government departments are closed for the three-day Whitsun holiday and members of the new Cabinet are away from London. But diplomatic observers consider Signor Mussolini has been guilty of a grave affront to this country by his manner of showing his resentment over the British disapproval of his Ethiopian adventure.

It is true that he did not name Britain, according to this afternoon's dispatches from Rome, but he could have meant no other country when he said:

"We will imitate to the letter those who would now preach us a sermon but who have demonstrated that, when they were creating an empire and defending it they never took into consideration world opinion."

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin made a reference to the Italo-Ethiopian controversy this afternoon at a Conservative party rally in Himley Hall, but when he delivered his address the news of Signor Mussolini's tirade had not penetrated that far into Worcestershire.

Sees Opinion Stifled in Italy.

Baldwin was speaking of dictators and the fact that they allowed no circulation of public opinion. "You will see in Italy," he said, "difficulties arising with Abyssinia that cause anxiety to the rest of Europe. There is no current of public opinion on that subject in Italy.'

Some Members of Parliament have declared the British and French should close the Suez Canal to Italian ships carrying troops to Ethiopia, but extreme measures of that sort receive no consideration from the authorities. One of the fundamental points of the British foreign policy is that she must always maintain friendly relations with Italy for the sake of the safety of the Mediterranean, which is the first link in Britain's long trade route to India and Australia.

What is feared in Britain is that Signor Mussolini is getting ready to abandon the League of Nations and turn to an alliance with Germany.

According to recent reports, the attack of the Italian press on Britain was simultaneous with the lifting of the ban on various German newspapers which had been forbidden to circulate in Italy.

Is Mussolini Slipping?

BENITO MUSSOLINI, the "iron man" of the Italian fascist bourgeoisie, seems to be losing his nerve.

He has barred the conservative New York Times from Italy "for an indefinite period," and expelled David Darrah, the Rome correspondent of the more blatantly reactionary Chicago Tribune.

6-14-35

The Tribune correspondent, it seems, spoke unkindly of Mussolini's war provocations in East Africa. The Times is the victim of a realistic recognition of the crisis facing Italian fascism: deepening crisis in Italy; the Italian masses in chains; approaching revolutionary upheavals to break these chains; the increasing insecurity of Mussolini's dictatorship, made more insecure by his war adventures against Ethiopia.

The quick barring of the Times and the expulsion of Darrah, at the first criticism of Mussolini's policy, are a reflection of the deep-seated fear in Italian fascist circles. They are afraid of the masses at home. They are nervous as to the outcome of their Ethiopian war. They are afraid of an aroused world-wide mass opposition to the terror in Italy, and to their war provocations. None of these issues will be solved by action against the Times or Tribune. They grow out of the deep inner crisis of fascist rule in Italy.

The conclusions for us: stronger support for the Italian masses; more powerful mass opposition to Mussolini's Ethiopian war plans; a new drive to arouse world opinion against Mussolini's dictatorship.

ETHIOPIA'S ARMY IS SET AT 800,000

All Males Volunteer for Part-Time Training. Organization Speeded.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 19. (AP)—Voluntary part-time military training for every male Ethiopian got under way today as officials asserted this empire, if need be, could put an army of 800,000 well-armed men in the field.

Echoing Emperor Haile Selassie's oft-repeated statement that Ethiopia would be ready to fight "if forced to defend her independence," the officials said armament and equipment would show "incomparable superiority" over that the Ethiopians had at Adua.

(An all-armed and ill-equipped, though numerically superior, Ethiopian army of about 100,000 men smashingly defeated an Italian expeditionary force of 13,000 at Adua on March 1, 1896, killing an estimated 7,000 white and native Italian troops and taking some 3,000 prisoners.)

Ethiopia's army of 800,000, the officials said, would consist of 20,000 expertly trained infantrymen, 700,000 ordinary infantrymen and 80,000 cavalrymen organized on the old feudal basis.

(Italy, which for months has been shipping men and munitions to her East African colonies, is expected to have about 225,000 soldiers and workmen there by September, in addition to native troops. Military observers do not expect any hostilities before September, when the rainy season ends.)

Authoritative quarters said the new voluntary and unofficial military training program was due to increasingly bitter feeling resulting from Benito Mussolini's recent moves to mobilize Italy's military strength.

The program, "for defense of Ethiopian independence," was similar to the civilian training plan of other nations. Males of all classes and ages participated.

In contrast to the Ethiopian army of Adua where "only a third of the 100,000 had rifles, matchlocks or miserable muskets," that of today would be completely equipped with rifles, officials asserted.

The army also has at least 1,000 machine guns, 200,000 spears and 100 pieces of artillery, including antiaircraft guns, it was learned, although it has no military planes, poison gas or means for defense against gas.

A number of armored trucks, tanks, motor trucks and an unknown but large number of camels and mules would help solve the transport problem.

An ambulance corps has been organized, and Ethiopians have shown great interest in this new addition to the army. Soldiers formerly got little medical aid on the battlefield.

ITALY MAY DESERT LEAGUE IF ETHIOPIAN CAUSE IS SUSTAINED

AFRICAN NOTE GIVES GENEVA NEW PROTEST

Addis Ababa Demands Territorial Protection Pledged in Article Ten

ROME LEARNS OF INSULT

Flag Torn From Italian Legation Car by Aviator in Selassie's Army

The Italo-Ethiopian situation in brief:

ROME—Italy reported ready to quit league if council meddles in Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

GENEVA—Ethiopia files new protest charging Italy preparing to make war against her.

ADDIS ABABA—Officials minimize importance of "insult" to Italian flag, which Ethiopian tore from Italian legation automobile.

By ANDRUE BERDING
Associated Press Foreign Staff

ROME, June 20. (AP)—Italy tonight was authoritatively reported ready to follow Japan and Germany out of the League of Nations if the league council intervenes in her dispute with Ethiopia.

That threat was voiced in high quarters after Ethiopia, in another note to Geneva, invoked Article 10 of the league covenant binding league members to respect the independence and territorial integrity of other nations.

Two other developments in the course of the day served to emphasize the growing tension between the European and the African kingdoms:

The foreign office received information that an Ethiopian aviator had torn the flag from an Italian legation automobile at Hchuj and that the Italian minister there had protested vigorously.

A front page article in the usually authoritative, sometimes officially inspired Giornale D'Italia suggested Ethiopia be forced out of the league. It was based on allegations that the African empire had not demonstrated ability to control all the territory governed from Addis Ababa, had not fulfilled the agreement limiting arms imports and had not abolished slavery.

Abyssinian Dispute

On the debate on the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Whit Week recess Mr. Attlee raised the subject of the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia, and Mr. Eden replied. Mr. Attlee said that Italy was a country ruled by a dictator and a Government that was in urgent need of something to divert attention from its internal situation. What Mr. Attlee wanted the British Government to do was to tell Signor Mussolini that among the political realities of which he had to take account was the fact that the British Government upheld the Covenant against an aggressor State, and that the refusal to accept the League's authority constituted the refuser an aggressor. If Italy intended to use force she should be told quite plainly that in that event she would not have the use of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Eden pointed out that the machinery of the League had been set in motion on this dispute, and we should make a mistake if we ignored the principle of British law that a man was innocent until he was proved to be guilty. He reviewed briefly what had been done and laid stress on the complete impartiality and disinterestedness of British policy in this affair.

Mr. Mander and one or two other members in the debate had commented strongly on the attacks on this country in the Italian press. Mr. Eden commented not less strongly. Many wild accusations, he said, had lately been directed against his Majesty's Government in the Italian press. It was unfortunate that such misrepresentations should have been allowed to appear, unfortunate particularly because of the effect they might have on the truly excellent relations between the two countries. We had been charged with intrigue of one sort or another to the detriment of Italy. It had been alleged that we had gone so far as to encourage the Ethiopian Government, for our own nefarious purposes, to adopt a hostile attitude to Italy. That story was as mischievously absurd as the suggestion that colonial football fields were aerodromes in disguise.

Equally fantastic was the assertion that for years we ourselves had in mind the possibility of some form of protectorate over Abyssinia. Our constant endeavour had been to bring about a permanent settlement mutually satisfactory to Italy and Abyssinia—a settlement that would take account of our responsibilities and those of France and Italy under the tripartite treaty. The present position was that the conciliation commission had met the day before in Milan, and we must await the result of their deliberations. They sincerely hoped that the work of the commission would go smoothly. Should it not and should there be any difficulty about the choice of a fifth arbitrator, then the Council of the League would meet, but they all hoped that the need would not arise.

ETHIOPIA INDIGNANT OVER DEMANDS OF DUCE

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 23.—(AP)—Indignant Ethiopian officials tonight termed "crazy" and "preposterous" the reported demands of Italy for a grant of rich land in return for peace.

Emperor Haile Selassie engaged in secret and important conferences at the palace with feudal lords and his foreign advisers. His spokesman reiterated the empire will never accept any agreement between Great Britain and France on one hand and Italy on the other hand which would partition Ethiopia into spheres of economic and political influence.

Any grant such as that reported proposed by Il Duce's representatives at Geneva would leave Ethiopia with little more than mountains and deserts, Selassie's spokesman said. Moreover, he added, it will greatly increase the danger of invasion in the future."

"The only territory the emperor is willing to cede is Ogaden and Assua provinces, and then only for cash revenues useable in the national development of Ethiopia," the spokesman asserted.

Would Permit Railroad.

"He might be willing, also, to permit Italians to build a railroad linking Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, but excluding territorial concessions, any specific economic zones or special political rights to Italy contiguous to the railroad."

The officials also regarded with deep disfavor the reported Italian stipulation that any Ethiopian access to the sea be through Italian territory.

They said any grant of territory linking Eritrea and Italian Somaliland would deprive Ethiopia of much of her most fertile provinces and would give Italy rich gold and platinum land as well as valuable coffee plantations over an area of 100,000 square miles.

The possibility Selassie may visit his troops at the northern "front" arose tonight when it was learned the Empress Memen intends to leave within a fortnight for her native city of Dessie, Wollo province, which is governed by Crown Prince Asfayu Quossen.

Selassie had not received the full text of the League of Nations committee's peace plan, which was rejected by Italy. It was reported the Ethiopian delegation at Geneva had accepted the proposals on its own responsibility.

PALESTINE PREPARES "ADEQUATE DEFENSE"

HAIFA, Palestine, Sept. 23.—(Palcor Agency)—Trenches bristling with barbed wire and underground munitions dumps on the waterfront testified today to the government's precautions for "adequate defense."

A high official said the country was not apprehensive of the effects on Palestine of the Italo-Ethiopian situation, but that defense precautions are being taken nevertheless.

Reports in the Arab press disclosed the public works department of the Palestine government, controlled by Great Britain as the mandatory power, has dug a series of trenches about the railway workshop area on Haifa bay.

These trenches, encircled by barbed wire, enclose a special arsenal to which mines and other explosives were brought from two British cargo ships in the harbor and unloaded at night.

A subterranean concrete storage chamber built in the harbor area was believed designed for munitions and other military stores.

Race Problem - 1935

Africa.

Abyssinia.

The New Ethiopian Marching Song Stirs Coast

9-1-35

ETHIOPIA MARCHES ON!

Words by LANGSTON HUGHES.
Music by THELMA BROWN.
Arrangement by NORA HOLT.

Ethiopia, stretch forth your mighty hand.
Let the king of kings lead his ebony band
Till the Conquering Lion of Judah's roar
Says, enemy, GO! and come no more.
Abyssinia, let the war drums roll!
Ethiopia, homeland of my soul!
I'm going to stand by you till every foe is gone—
Abyssinia, march on and on.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Langston Hughes, Thelma Brown and Nora Holt have combined to produce a new, Ethiopian marching song, which has taken by storm the Ethiopian enthusiasts of Los Angeles, since its introduction at the special services devoted to Ethiopia last Sunday evening at the Zion Baptist Church.

The words of the song, "Ethiopia Marches On," by the poet, are stirringly racial in nature, and confident of Ethiopia's eventual triumph, while the music is full of moving martial rhythm with a definite African flavor.

Thelma Brown, the composer, is a San Francisco radio singer who, with her sisters, the Three Brownies, have just signed for fifty-two weeks with the Ted Lewis band for a trans-continental tour, while Nora Holt, after two successful seasons in the Orient, is resting on the coast, and giving occasional concerts of folk songs and modern jazz. "Ethiopia Marches On" is the first song which the three artists have written together.

Outline of Ethiopian Concession Agreement

By The Associated Press.

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 31.—Following is a broad outline of the official text of the conventions signed yesterday conceding vast regions in Ethiopia for development by the African Development Exploration Corporation of the United States:

The preamble describes the African Development Exploration Corporation as a Delaware company. It grants exclusive right to the corporation to explore, prospect, drill and to extract and render suitable for trade petroleum, naphtha, natural gases, ozocerite and all other bituminous substances; also iodine from salt water of any wells drilled, and the right to dispose of these products with their derivatives.

At the expiration of seventy-five years all rights will terminate and all the company's land and buildings, as well as wharves, roads, pipelines, railway, machinery, plants and fixtures, become the property of the government.

The company one year after date shall begin geological surveys in the defined areas. The company's servants and agents shall furnish power to any part of the area free of charge.

Oil Pipeline Proposed.

Within five years the company must start drilling. Thereafter drilling operations will be continued by three rigs until a sufficient area has been tested, and petroleum discovered in sufficient quantities to meet Ethiopian requirements and 2,500,000 tons annually to meet the requirements of the company's export trade.

As soon as a pipeline outlet is commercially justifiable in the judgment of the company, and always providing there is taken for a standard for measurement an oil of viscosity and flowing properties from the Baba Gurgur structure in Irak, the company shall start the construction of a pipeline and complete it as rapidly as possible, provided that access to a suitable port for loading tank vessels is made available by the Ethiopian Government or the particular government which controls the port.

If the order for a pipeline is not placed within four years after access to a suitable port, the company shall thereupon abandon all rights. In that event the government acquires at a price equal to their commercial value any wells, excluding the oil therein, also pipelines, refineries and other works in use or under construction, for supplying Ethiopia's requirements.

Subject to fulfillment of some specified requirements, the company shall maintain in good working order all borings as long as they are economically productive and limit damage to surface lands to what is necessary for operation.

Ethiopia Retains Antiquities.

The company obligates itself to deliver immediately and gratuitously antiquities found during the operations.

The company shall make and keep at its office in Ethiopia correct and intelligible plans of all borings, workings and operations and furnish the government within six months after the end of each year a report of its operations and within thirty days after the end of each month a statement of the depth drilled in each well with the result obtained.

Upon the request of the government it will furnish copies of all maps and plans made by the company's staff and such other reports as may reasonably be required. All such will be treated as confidential by the government.

Article 8, which concerns royalties, does not disclose the amounts involved. It also stipulates that the company shall have free all natural gas used in the operations.

The company, if required by the government, shall produce sufficient petroleum and refine from it such gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil as is required for local consumption. When refining is commenced no petroleum can be exported until Ethiopian requirements are met and a reserve is established.

The price at which the Ethiopian requirements shall be sold by the company shall be "fair and reasonable," having regard for the cost of production, refining and marketing and allowing a reasonable profit to the company.

Representatives of the government will have at all reasonable times, and to a reasonable extent, the right to inspect the company's operations.

"Emergency" Provided For.

In the event of a state of emergency, of which the government is the sole judge, the company must do its utmost to supply petroleum and its products to the government to the extent required.

Subject to certain limitations, the company may erect and use telegraphic, telephonic and radio apparatus within Ethiopia for the purposes of the convention without charge, observing the government's laws respecting such communications. The government has the right at any time, if the interests of the public require, to purchase any telegraphic or radio apparatus so erected.

The company may construct and operate refineries, power houses, workshops, tank depots, export depots, domestic marketing depots, pipe lines and stores in Ethiopia and such railways as are necessary for its operations. It may sink, drive, build and construct and operate pits, shafts, wells, trenches, excavations, dams, drains, water courses, factories, plants, tanks, reservoirs, refineries, pipe lines, pumping stations, offices, buildings, wharves and other terminal facilities, vessels, conveyances, ferries and bridges when they are necessary to operations.

Such operation is subject to government approval, which shall not be unreasonably withheld nor a decision unreasonably delayed.

In granting approval for ferries or bridges suitable for public use the government may require that they may be available to the public subject to the payment of fair compensation.

Minimum Production Set.

The company upon the request of the government will transport oil through any of its pipelines, provided that in any event the quantity of oil produced in the defined area and carried through its pipelines shall not thereby be reduced below 4,000,000 tons annually.

The company is entitled to use lands free of charge for its pipelines, telegraphic, telephonic and radio communications, but will pay compensations for any damage caused by their erection.

Article 19 defines the right of the government to erect and maintain on land in the posession of the company such public and military works, police posts and communications as is expedient, with free acess to them, provided the company's rights and operations are not interfered with.

Article 20 defines the right of the government to obtain any substances other than those enumerated, except on land occupied by the company's wells.

If in the course of the company's operations deposits of precious metals, stones and valuable minerals are discovered, and if a prior right exists in favor of a third party under a mining concession granted prior to the discovery, the company shall, by filing a demand with the government within thirty days, be entitled to a preference in the granting of a concession for exporting such minerals.

If the company exploits any such mining concession it shall be required to form, or cause to be formed, a separate company of Ethiopian nationality.

Use of Natural Resources.

Article 21 permits the company to remove such surface oil, timber, clay, ballast, lime, gypsum, stone and similar substances belonging to the government as is necessary for operations, and also to remove or use any water belonging to the government within Ethiopia necessary to the operations but not prejudicing existing irrigation or navigation or depriving lands, houses and cattle of a reasonable supply.

Article 22 entitles the company to use in its operations any railway, tramway, road, canal, river waterway or port in Ethiopia upon the payment of the charges ordinarily imposed for such an industrial undertaking.

Article 23 stipulates that nothing in the convention shall exempt the company from any tax on internal consumption or other internal tax now or in the future, provided such taxes be of general application in Ethiopia, not discriminatory against the petroleum industry, or of a confiscatory nature.

Under Article 24 the company is entitled to import free of customs duties or other taxes all materials, machinery, plants and stores necessary for finding, producing, marketing, storing and transporting the substances defined in the convention. This exemption from customs duties will exist for twenty-one years.

Ethiopians to Be Employed.

Article 25 stipulates that the company's employes within Ethiopia must be as far as possible Ethiopian subjects, but managers, marketers, engineers, chemists, refiners, drillers, mechanics and other skilled workmen and clerks may be brought from abroad if qualified persons of these descriptions cannot be found in Ethiopia. It is provided the company will, so far as is practicable, and as early as possible, train Ethiopians in these capacities.

Article 26 concerns compensation to all company agents or employes injured in the service. The company is authorized, at its own expense, to engage guards necessary for the protection of the enterprise and its personnel. The government will give all possible assistance to the company for the purpose of facilitating and establishing pacific relations with the local population. To this end the government will appoint a magistrate residing in the locality and acceptable to the company, which shall provide him a suitable residence and salary.

Article 27 gives the government the right to use for official business and exclusively the company's railway bridges, wharves, telegraphs and telephones within Ethiopia upon payment of fair compensation.

Article 28 gives the company the liberty to form one or more subsidiary companies under its own control for working out the agreement if it is considered necessary. Such subsidiaries shall have the same right and privileges as the parent company.

Any subsidiary firm for working out the agreement shall be and remain an American or Ethiopian company, registered in the United States or in Ethiopia, and having its principal place of business in the country of its nationality with the president and a majority of the directors Amercans or Ethiopians.

Right to Abandon Project.

The company shall have the right to abandon permanently to the government all rights under the agreement upon a three-month notice of its intention.

If such notice is not given not later than thirty years after the date of the convention, the company shall be entitled, upon such termination, to remove, free from all taxes and duties, all property of every sort, provided that for a period of three months of receipt of such notice the government may purchase the property equal to replacement value at that date less depreciation.

Article 31 provides that no failure or omission on the part of the company to carry out the covenants shall give the government any claim against the company or be deemed a breach of the convention in so far as it arises from force majeure. This expression shall be taken to mean war between nations, civil war or rebellions.

If through force majeure the fulfillment by the company of any conditions of the convention is delayed, the period of such delay together with such a period as is necessary for the restoration of any damage done shall be added to the periods of the convention.

Settlement of Disputes.

Article 32 provides that in the event of a dispute between the company and the government not being settled otherwise, it shall be referred to two arbitrators, one chosen by each party, who will select a referee. In the event

that the arbitrators fail to agree upon a referee, they will request the president of the Permanent Court of International Justice to appoint one.

The place of arbitration shall be agreed upon by the parties and, in default, shall be at The Hague.

Under Article 33 the company undertakes to open an office at Addis Ababa within six months.

Under Article 34 any action taken by the government shall be by such a minister or other persons as the Council of Ministers may nominate.

Article 35, the last, provides that in the event of any discrepancies between the Amharic (Ethiopian) and English versions of the convention, the English version will prevail.

The convention was signed by Wolde Maryam Ayeleu, Minister of Mines, and by Francis W. Rickett. It was witnessed by Everett Colsen, an American, who is financial adviser to Ethiopia.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA

Manchester Guardian Weekly 8-30-35

It is difficult to know what more can be done during the next few days to dissuade Signor Mussolini from war on Abyssinia. If reason could appeal to him he would know from the very nature of the efforts and the offers that have been made how seriously the other Powers must regard his making war. It is, from the standpoint of France and Britain a small thing to offer him extensive economic concessions at the expense of Abyssinia, with Abyssinia's consent. From the same point of view it may be a small thing to have promised to guarantee the security of Italian territories against Abyssinian attack, since neither France nor Britain believes that they are in any danger; it was only a large promise if the Italians are right in saying that they must conquer Abyssinia because some day she will attack them. But we did more than try to buy Mussolini off at the expense of Abyssinia. We offered ourselves to give up something, and although the port of Zeila is not one of the brightest jewels of the Crown there are few precedents for an Imperial Power's surrendering any territory except as part of a bargain by which it would receive something tangible, a solid quid pro quo, for itself alone. But the British Government not only offered to surrender something (for which it was attacked by its own supporters) but in doing so it adopted a principle which is in itself dangerous—the principle of bribing an offender to keep the law. There is no reason why, being bribed, he should not repeat the process, nor why others, admiring the success, should not imitate the method. Nevertheless, the Government was right to try this possible way out, and it is right if it is still, as it is believed to be, not only keeping the way out open but willing even to enlarge it if Mussolini will allow. But it is strange that Mussolini, who knows the ways of Imperialism well, should not recognise that these offers and efforts in themselves prove how urgent are the Powers, and especially Britain, to prevent a war on Abyssinia.

However we explain Mussolini's policy, the more it is examined the more serious for the rest of us it is seen to be. It is not only likely to alter many political values along the route to the East; that is mainly a British affair. It is not only war on a small Power for conquest; not only a plain breach of treaties. There have been both before. It involves a conflict of deep principles. The Kellogg Pact outlawed war as an "instrument of policy." But that is precisely what war is to Mussolini. It is for him an instrument not only of policy but of progress. There are others, it may be, also members of the League, who are not very far from that doctrine, but Mussolini is going to put it into practice, whereas they still, in their actions, reject it. There is an open conflict between all those who repudiate "resort to war" and Mussolini, who, by a single act, would restore war to its seat as the normal, accepted, and even beneficent arbiter of peoples. The principle of force would then work its evil effects on every hand. Take the question of armaments, our own included. If the League makes no attempt to compel Mussolini to keep the peace, or if the British Government, making proposals to compel him, fails to secure collective action, or if collective action does not succeed against him, then "collective security" vanishes and no logical refusal can be given (except that of the "unilateral disarmers") to the demand for such armaments and such political groupings as will satisfy the desire of each State for individual "security." From every quarter reasons have pressed together to convince the Government that it must reaffirm, as it did last Thursday, the obligations of "collective responsibility."

It may be that the League, anxious to maintain peace without war, will decide, if it has to act, to proceed by withholding from Italy financial credits and not only munitions but those metals and raw materials which are essential to the carrying on of war, and most of which Italy must obtain from abroad. Or, should we continue to supply to the Italian Government the very means by which to make war and destroy the League? What tolerable future would that promise us? The Government last week only reaffirmed in general terms that it will take its "full share in collective responsibility," but it should at least go to Geneva on September 4 knowing its mind and after it has explored the ground outside as well as within the League. One point is of extreme importance: the attitude of the United States towards any measures that may be taken by the League to defeat the aims of the aggressor. The United States is anxious to keep out of trouble; it is determined to be "neutral." The President will be equipped with "neutrality legislation" under which he will forbid the supply to belligerents of "munitions" and "implements of war." (Italy, not Abyssinia, will be the loser because she can receive supplies freely and can stop contraband on its way to Abyssinia). But these phrases do not seem to cover minerals and raw materials of war; if they did it is much more probable that economic and financial pressure would in itself be sufficient to make it impossible for Mussolini to conduct a war, at least for long. There is the further question, which was raised between Britain and the United States both in 1930 and in 1932, of the general attitude which the United States would adopt towards measures taken by the League in order to restrain the aggressor. Mr. Norman Davis, the American delegate, declared in 1933 that if a disarmament convention were reached,

> The Government of the United States will undertake to refrain from any action, and to withhold protection from its citizens if engaged in activities, which would tend to defeat the collective effort which the States in consultation might have decided upon against the aggressor.

No disarmament convention was reached, but would the United States Government now repeat that declaration? Will it be able, and willing, to prevent its citizens from supplying the indispensable materials of war? It might make all the difference. With goodwill on both sides it should be possible to find the answers during the coming days.

CHARGES AGAINST ABYSSINIA

Dr. Martin's Reply

Addressing members of the Nile Society on Tuesday Dr. Martin, the Abyssinian Minister in London, said: "If the worst came to the worst my people would rather be under the just and impartial administration of Great Britain than under that of Italy." Speaking of the coming struggle he said: "If we do not succeed we shall not live to be anyone's slaves."

Manchester Guardian 8/8/35

Dr. Martin dealt in turn with the various allegations made against his country by Italy. The Ual Ual incident, he said, was no more than a pretext for encroachment. Italy said that she needed room for expansion, but was that a real excuse? She had a population of only 341 to the square mile as against Great Britain's 500. And in any case, why did she not seek territory from those who had colonies and to spare? He denied that the Abyssinians were savages. They merely had wild tribes on their frontiers. "Give us twenty years of peace and a loan of, say, £20,000,000 and we will be as advanced as anyone could wish."

Referring to the allegation that Abyssinia practised slavery, Dr. Martin asked whether Italian citizens differed in any way from the definition of a slave in Chambers's dictionary as "one wholly under the power of another, one who has lost all power of resistance." Nor had Abyssinia denied Italy trade facilities. There were hundreds of Italians working there without hindrance and valuable mining concessions had already been granted to an Italian.

The eyes of all Africans were fixed on the League of Nations to see what it was going to do. All that Abyssinia wanted was impartial justice and permission to get means for defence against aggression. She did not want other nations to become embroiled on her behalf. Given a fair fight she felt confident of defeating anybody who tried to rob her of her independence.

Mr. Vyvyan Adams, the Conservative member for West Leeds, said:

"I have always felt that the personal slaves of Abyssinia are a good deal less to be pitied than the political serfs of Mussolini." What was at stake was the reign of law among the nations. If Mussolini was allowed to defy it successfully we should be thrown back into the Dark Ages.

Lord Sempill, who took the chair, said that this country should take direct action without waiting for others to join it.

Mr. Kyriakos Mikhail, an Egyptian member of the society, said that Italian anti-British propaganda was now active in Egypt, but that the Egyptians having already 70,000 Italians in Egypt had seen enough of their methods both there and in Tripoli to make them prefer British friendship and influence.

The following resolution, moved by Sir Denison Ross, director of the School of Oriental Studies, was carried:—"Abyssinia appeals to the British Empire and to the civilised world to maintain the sanctity of treaties and her guaranteed integrity."

Race Problem — 1935

Africa

Abyssinia.

Dr. Thos. Jesse Jones Heads U. S. Comm. On Ethiopian Crisis

The American Committee on the Ethiopian Crisis was formed Wednesday, August [illegible] at a special meeting of some fifty local and national representatives at the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, 8 West 40th street. The Executive Committee, to consist of twenty-five outstanding leaders in the field of education, international affairs, religion and social service, will help make strong efforts to avert war between Italy and Ethiopia and will cooperate to protect Ethiopia from foreign aggression.

The aims of the Committee are:

1. To aid in maintaining peace in the present tense situation between Italy and Ethiopia;

2. To aid Ethiopia by peaceful means in preserving her historic and territorial sovereignty;

3. To maintain close relations with the Ethiopian Government, and insofar as may be mutually desired to act unofficially between its representatives and interested groups outside Ethiopia.

The officers of the Executive Committee are Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Phelps-Stokes Fund, chairman; Emory Ross, African Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, executive secretary; and Miss A. Beatrice Buse, League of Nations Association, associate secretary.

The Executive Committee is now in process of forming a National Committee to consist of some hundred and fifty representatives throughout the country for forwarding the aims of the organization.

At its last meeting, August 21, the Committee voted that its present policy would be to urge that the United States Government have a representative attend the League of Nations Council meeting in September and that he should be instructed to consult with the signatories of the Kellogg Pact.

In addition to its work directed toward averting war and protecting Ethiopia, the Committee will be a clearing house for information concerning the present crisis and will be prepared to give information concerning movements and agencies organized in behalf of Ethiopia.

As the Ethiopian Crisis is exceedingly acute, the Committee will greatly appreciate any financial contributions. The Committee states that aid in the very near future will make possible the immediate action so vitally required to help avoid the impending catastrophe.

Contributions and inquiries may be addressed to the Committee at West 40th street, New York City.

THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA

Speech to His Council

An important speech was delivered on Monday by the Emperor of Abyssinia in the Imperial Palace in Addis Ababa to an assembly of Ministers, dignitaries, and journalists, says the Press Association correspondent.

The Emperor began by saying that his Government had not ceased to treat with consideration the interests of foreign Governments and citizens without distinction of nationality and had done nothing to lessen Italian interests or prestige. He recalled the failure of the Conciliation Commission. Speaking of the Geneva decisions he pointed out that the end of the rains season is approaching while the negotiations go on. The Emperor continued:

"We are confident that the States members of the League of Nations, and all those great and small who do not belong to it, will interest themselves in the grave situation in which Abyssinia is placed at the present time and will bring their contribution to justice and equity. After the experience of the Great War the world undertook the constructive work of peace and the welibeing of humanity. Now the prospect of a disastrous war is arising, the consequences of which might have a grievous repercussion throughout the world.

"In our prayers to God we have asked him to give grace to the men who direct the destinies of nations that they will conform to justice and equity in order to maintain peace between the peoples. In conjunction with the prayers of the whole nation the Committee for Ethiopia in the United States has organised prayers for the peace and independence of Ethiopia in the American churches next Sunday, and we have given orders that special prayers shall be offered on the same day here in order to commune with the people of the United States. We have thanked President Roosevelt for his declaration to the press.

Ethiopia places her huope especially in England and France. We know that great and noble England has always defended the rights of nations of different races and continents. We know also that France, with a proud and glorious past, cultivates the equal rights of brotherhood and liberty which forms the basis of her government, and which is the basis of the League of Nations as well as of great and small countries. We know these two Governments, possessed with noble sentiments, desire to collaborate with other States of the world to maintain peace. We express the sincere hope that the efforts of these two Powers—guardians of peace—will be crowned with success.

"If, however, the efforts of the nations and those which we are making are in vain, and if diabolical force prevails, bringing about a war which spreads unhappiness and misery on human beings, Ethiopia will uprise, her Emperor at the head, and her people, whose heroism is well known, confident in Divine aid, will defend themselves against the invader to the last drop of their blood, protecting themselves in the natural fortresses, the mountains, and deserts which the Lord has given her."

Outline of Ethiopian Text Conceding Regions to U. S. Firm

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The company shall make and keep at its office in Ethiopia correct and intelligible plans of all borings, workings and operations and furnish the government within six months after the end of each year a report of its operations and within 30 days after the end of each month a statement of the depth drilled in each well with the result obtained. Upon the request of the government it will furnish copies of all maps and plans made by the company's staff and such other reports as may reasonably be required. All such will be treated as confidential by the government.

Article eight, which concerns royalties, does not disclose the amounts involved. It also stipulates that the company shall have free natural gas used in the operations.

The company, if required by the government, shall produce sufficient petroleum and refine from it such gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil as is required for local consumption. When refining is commenced no petroleum can be exported until Ethiopian requirements are met and a reserve established.

Fair, Reasonable Price.

The price at which the Ethiopian requirements shall be sold by the company shall be "fair and reasonable" having regard for the cost of production, refining and marketing and allowing a reasonable profit to the company.

Representatives of the government will have at all reasonable times, and to a reasonable extent, the right to inspect the company's operations.

In the event of a state of emergency of which, the government is the sole judge, the company must do its utmost to supply petroleum and its products to the government to the extent required.

Subject to certain limitations the company may erect and use telegraphic, telephonic and radio apparatus within Ethiopia for the purposes of the convention without charge, observing the government's laws respecting such communications. The government has the right at any time, if the interests of the public require, to purchase any telegraphic or radio apparatus so erected.

The company may construct and operate refineries, power houses, workshops, tank depots, export depots, domestic marketing depots, pipelines and stores in Ethiopia and such railways as are necessary for its operations.

Necessary Operations.

It may sink, drive, build and construct and operate pits, shafts, wells, trenches, excavations, dams, drains, water courses, factories, plants, tanks, reservoirs, refineries, pipelines, pumping stations, offices, buildings, wharves and other terminal facilities, vessels, conveyances, ferries and bridges when they are necessary to operations.

Such operations is subject to government approval which shall not be unreasonably withheld nor a decision unreasonably delayed.

In granting approval for ferries or bridges suitable for public use, the government may require that they may be available to the public subject to the payment of fair compensation.

The company upon the request of the government will transport oil through any of its pipelines provided that in any event the quantity of oil produced in the defined area and carried through its pipelines shall not thereby be reduced below 4,000,000 tons annually.

Use Land Free.

The company is entitled to the use of lands free of charge for its pipelines, telegraphic, telephonic and radio communications, but will pay compensations for any damage caused by their erection. Article 19 defines the right of the government to erect and maintain on land in the possession of the company such public and military

works, police posts and communications as is expedient, with free access to them, provided the company's rights and operations are not interfered with.

Article 20 defines the right of the government to obtain any substances other than those enumerated, except on land occupied by the company's wells. If in the course of the company's operations deposits of precious metals, stones and valuable minerals are discovered, and if a prior right exists in favor of a third party under a mining concession granted prior to the discovery, the company shall, by filing a demand with the government within 30 days, be entitled to a preference in the granting of a concession for exporting such minerals.

If the company exploits any such mining concession it shall be required to form, or cause to be formed, a separate company of Ethiopian nationality.

May Remove Surface.

Article 21 permits the company to remove such surface oil, timber, clay, ballast, lime, gypsum, stone and similar substances belonging to the government as is necessary for operations and also to remove or use any water belonging to the government within Ethiopia necessary to the operations but not prejudicing existing irrigation or navigation or depriving lands, houses and cattle of a reasonable supply.

Article 22 entitles the company to use in its operations any railway, tramway, road, canal, river waterway or port in Ethiopia upon the payment of the charges ordinarily imposed for such an industrial undertaking.

Article 23 stipulates that nothing in the convention shall exempt the company from any tax on internal consumption or other internal tax now or in the future, provided such taxes be of general application in Ethiopia, not discriminatory against the petroleum industry, or of a confiscatory nature.

Under article 24 the company is entitled to import free of customs, duties or other taxes, all materials, machinery, plants, and stores necessary for finding, producing, marketing, storing and transporting the substances defined in the convention This exemption from customs duties will exist for 21 years.

Foreign Officials.

Article 25 stipulates that the company's employes within Ethiopia must be as far as possible Ethiopian subjects, but managers, marketers, engineers, chemists, refiners, drillers, mechanics and other skilled workmen and clerks may be brought from abroad if qualified persons of these descriptions cannot be found in Ethiopia. It is provided the company will, so far as is practicable, and as early as possible, train Ethiopians in these capacities.

Article 26 concerns compensation to all company agents or employes injured in the service. The company is authorized at its own expense, to engage guards necessary for the protection of the enterprise and its personnel. The government will give all possible assistance to the company for the purpose of facilitating and establishing pacific relations with the local population. To this end the government will appoint a magistrate residing in the locality and acceptable to the company, which shall provide him a suitable residence and salary.

Article 27 gives the government the right to use for official business and exclusively, the company's railway bridges, wharves, telegraphs and telephones within Ethiopia upon payment of fair compensation.

May Form Subsidiaries.

Article 28 gives the company the liberty to form one or more subsidiary companies under its own control for working out the agreement if it is considered necessary. Such subsidiaries shall have the same right and privileges as the parent company.

Any subsidiary formed for working out the agreement shall be and remain an American or Ethiopian company, registered in the United States or in Ethiopia, and having its principal place of busines in the country of its nationality with the president and a majority of the directors Americans or Ethiopians.

The company shall have the right to abandon permanently to the government all rights under the agreement upon a three-month notice of its intention.

Article 32 provides that in the event of a dispute between the company and the government not being settled otherwise, it shall be referred to two arbitrators, one chosen by each party, who will select a referee. In the event that the arbitrators fail to agree upon a referee they will request the president of the Permanent Court of International Justice to appoint one.

Place of Arbitration.

The place of arbitration shall be agreed upon by the parties and, in default, shall be at The Hague.

Under article 33 the company undertakes to open an office at Addis Ababa within six months.

Under article 34 any action taken by the government shall be by such a minister or other persons as the council of ministers may nominate.

Under 35, the last, provides that in the event of any discrepancies between the Amharic (Ethiopian) and English versions of the convention, the English version will prevail.

The convention was signed by Wolde Maryam Ayeleu, minister of mines, and by Francis W. Rickett. It was witnessed by Everett Colsen, an American, who is financial adviser to Ethiopia.

ABYSSINIA.

In the opinion of the European community in Abyssinia it is a particularly mischievous misrepresentation to describe the conflict as "Black versus White." The utterances of the Emperor and the speeches made at the meetings of paatriotic societies are careful to state that the quarrel is with Italy only and enjoin on Abyssinians that foreigners of other nationalities should be treated with respect and friendship. The conflict is "Right versus Wrong," and it is obvious that Africa is no longer the Dark Continent and that the African people are capable of appreciating moral issues.

The Glory of Ethiopia

Journal and Guide

9-21-35

THE course of events in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis changes so swiftly that one must draw his conclusions from day to day from the reports of developments reaching these shores. But early this week it looked very much as if friend MUSSOLINI were on the run. That eventuality has always been regarded as highly desirable, for the good not only of Ethiopia but of the world in general as well. It would be a timely and quite benevolent blow at imperialism and downright bullishness, two characteristics which typify the Fascist Dictator.

Last week saw Great Britain, France and Russia come out definitely for collective action against an aggressor nation to preserve the peace of the world. To these encouraging pronouncements by their representatives to the League of Nations were added the support and approval of virtually every other member of the League. Outside that association of nations, the United States tactfully reminded Italy of her pledges in the KELLOGG-BRIAND Treaty to desist from hostilities and resort to peaceful means of arbitration for solution of international problems.

Norfolk, Va.

In a sense, the other nations of the world had risen in unison to tell MUSSOLINI, "You shall not oppress and destroy the sovereign state of Ethiopia for if you do we shall bind ourselves together and stop you." It was a threat in the mildest sort of way; but in the strongest manifestation it was world opinion deploring the steps Italy was about to take. That is one factor with which MUSSOLINI did not calculate he must reckon in the realization of his ambition.

* * * *

Then, presumably to the immense delight of Emperor HAILE SELASSIE, Great Britain has concentrated a major part of her navy in the Mediterranean Sea. The appearances, however deceptive they may be, are that England intends to halt Italy's ruthless conquest of the African kingdom with hostilities, if necessary. MUSSOLINI might discount the strength of the Conquering Lion of Judah's warriors, but he cannot sensibly discount the ultimate effect which King GEORGE'S army and navy will have upon his plans if they turn their fury upon him. That is another factor which evidently escaped Il Duce's calculations when he plotted his African conquest.

These circumstances have effected a change of attitude on the part of Italy's "Man of Destiny." A week ago he proclaimed his unswerving intention to follow through despite any and all restraints from the outside world. Turning back, he declared was utterly unthinkable. But Tuesday the Italian delegation at Geneva let it be known that Il Duce would entertain the suggestion of negotiating a peaceful settlement. That announcement brought solace to the diplomats who have worked so faithfully to avert war.

However, any formula emanating from the League of Nations for an amicable solution, if the proposals thus far advanced are any criteria, proceeds on the hypothesis that Ethiopia's sovereignty and dignity are of little consequence as long as peace is preserved. The most recent suggestion is that Italy, France and Great Britain jointly shall be awarded a protectorate of Ethiopia, thus dividing into three parts the privilege and pleasure of exploitation which once Il Duce sought for his compatriots alone.

* * * *

But there Emperor HAILE SELASSIE put his foot down firmly—to the everlasting glory and honor of Ethiopia, let it be remembered. "As a member of the League of Nations," asserted the King of Kings, "Ethiopia will never permit another member or other members to dominate her, whether in the form of a protectorate, a mandate, or any other guise. Our absolute sovereignty and independence must be preserved inviolate. That is final."

It takes courage to hurl such strong words in Italy's face. SELASSIE must have been imbued with the same fiery spirit of liberty and independence that motivated PATRICK HENRY in making his immortal declaration, "Give me Liberty or give me Death." But, be it remembered, it was just such a spirit and determination that made American freedom and independence possible. And even though SELASSIE'S defiance conceivably may have been well timed with the favorable turn in circumstances which undoubtedly brought about MUSSOLINI'S deflation, it must not be forgotten that the Conquering Lion of Judah was unequivocal, and that on the great international checkerboard such circumstances more often than not are painfully deceptive.

Race Problem - 1935
Africa

Abyssinia

THE ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

Foreign Opinion on the League Settlement

From our own Correspondent

GENEVA, AUGUST 5.

The "Journal de Genève," in a leader on the decision of the Council of the League of Nations on the Abyssinian affair, says that the dispute ought to have been thoroughly examined in all its aspects last week. The exclusion of Abyssinia from the conversations in France, says the paper, is incompatible with the spirit of the Covenant. The Council, the "Journal de Genève" says, in conclusion, retreated before the obstacle, believing that it was the obstacle that was retreating. In reality it was always there and it became more formidable every day.

This leader is representative of Swiss opinion as a whole. It is generally considered here that what happened last week was a great victory for Mussolini.

Quotations from certain London papers published here this evening show that there exist in some quarters in England what are considered here to be illusions. One paper, for example, is reported to have said that Signor Mussolini now knew that if Italy went to war the obligations imposed by the Covenant on the members of the League in such cases would be fulfilled. It is certain that Mussolini does not for a moment believe anything of the sort. This is made clear by the quotations from the Italian press broadcast this evening.

The view of the Italian papers—that is, of Mussolini—is that the decision of the Council on Saturday was entirely in accordance with the desires of Italy, that it does not in any way restrict the freedom of Italy to continue preparations for war, that the forthcoming conversations in France will probably result in an agreement acceptable to Italy, which the Council at its meeting on September 4 will merely have to endorse, but that if not, Italy will not be represented at the meeting of the Council.

HOW PARIS SEES THE DECISION

From our Correspondent

PARIS, AUGUST 4.

While congratulating M. Laval on bringing about a compromise at Geneva which makes possible further negotiations for a peaceful settlement, the French press fully recognises that the principal difficulties remain to be overcome in Paris when the representatives of Britain, France, and Italy meet here in a week's time.

It is widely believed that a settlement approved by Great Britain would be accepted by Abyssinia, but it is admitted that the attitude of Italy, her continued military preparations, and Signor Mussolini's speeches make any settlement doubtful. The League, it is confessed, is not playing a glorious role, but it is argued that it will be a matter for thankfulness if the League survives.

Above all, French political quarters are extremely anxious that the Abyssinian problem should be brought to a stage which will allow the great Chancelleries of Europe to think of other problems essentially more important, as they think, for most European States—such as the Danubian and Eastern Pacts.

ROME AND THE LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS

There is no belief in well-informed Italian quarters that the dispute with Abyssinia can be settled without war. The result of the League meeting at Geneva does not appear to have made any particular impression, favourable or other.

The publication of the communiqué regarding the calling up of another 100,0000 men is, however, likely to be postponed, although it is ready for issue.

Two steamers with, in all, 3,000 sick soldiers aboard invalided back from the colonies arrived at Naples at night during this week. The sick are being distributed to various centres. The authorities have made no mention of their arrival or disclosed where they are being sent.

ABYSSINIA.

There are two important developments in the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia at the time of writing. The first is the hardening of Italian opinion in favour of war, as the result of recent incidents at Harrar, and the second is a declaration by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that the United States would view with grave misgiving an attack by Italy on Abyssinia. Mr. Cordell Hull warned the Italian Ambassador that the note to the Emperor of Abyssinia was not an empty gesture, and that the United States was not departing from the principles of the Kellogg -- Briand Pact renouncing war as an instrument of policy. Until the whole question has been considered by the British Government, it is understood that no licences are being granted for the export of arms and ammunition from Britain to Abyssinia. One or two applications have been received, but not granted.

ABYSSINIA IN THE COMMONS

Nigerian Daily Times

Promise of a Statement Re-Affirmed

7-26-35

POSITION ABOUT ARMS SUPPLY

Lagos, Africa

London, July 24.

At question time in the Commons to-day the Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare repeated his promise to make a statement shortly on the whole subject of supply of arms to Italy and Abyssinia and it is generally expected he will do so within the next day or two.

He stated that he was not in a position to say what action had been taken by Belgium, Czecho-slovakia and other countries but, according to his information, France had prohibited export of war material to Italy and Abyssinia while the Swedish Government had as yet received no applications for export licences. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr Walter Runciman stated that no licence whatever has been issued for export of arms to either Italy or Ethiopia during the past four months. There had not at any time, since the signing of the treaty of 1930 between the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, France and Italy, been any difference in the treatment given to Italy and Ethiopia except as arises from provisions of the treaty itself that importation of arms and munitions of war and aircraft into Ethiopia is subject to production of export licence issued by the country of export after presentation to its authorities of authorisation by the Ethiopian Government for import into Ethiopia. According to the newspapers such authorisation by the Abyssinian Government has not been forthcoming in the case of orders which some British firms are understood to have received for delivery to Abyssinia.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT TO-DAY.

London, July 25.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare will make his promised statement on British Government's policy with reference to export licences for arms to parties in the Italo-Abyssinia dispute in the House of Commons this afternoon.

"Even To The Last Man"

" 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." The kingdom of Ethiopia is laboring in great difficulty just now, but even so, there should be for the American Negro wonderful lessons springing therefrom in faith, courage and belief in self. There should also dawn upon the Nordic hordes of this century that black men in their native habitat are far from cowards.

"It is better to die free than to live as slaves," shouts the Emperor Selassie to his national in a prepared address and at his call millions of black men hang on the lesh ready to face lethal gases and the phantom death which the Italians intend shall fall from the heavens when they attack.

Slavery stamped out of the American Negro the spirit of manhood as exhibited today by Ethiopians in the hinterlands of ancient Sheba. Studiously the white man has excluded from his histories the story of heroic death which thousands of black men suffered before they would submit to slavery in this country. While there is propaganda today which seeks to show that Abyssinians are not Negroes, no one would hardly argue that black men who leaped to watery graves from American slave ships were not the blood kin and relatives of the present day Negroes in this country.

Hidden records show that only a small percentage of the Negroes captured as slaves on the Dark Continent were actually landed as chattels in this country, and those who finally arrived here were insurrectionists of the first water. They were imbued with the same spirit of the present day Abyssinians, "It is better to die free than to live as slaves," and they willingly offered their lives as sacrifice "even to the last man," which again employs the patriotic fervor of Emperor Selassie.

Early records regarding the black man's advent into this country will show that while on the slave ships thousands of black men and women entered into mass compacts of death. They willingly stuck their tongues down their own throats choking themselves into oblivion. Others, following their arrival here, immediately decamped into the virgin wilderness later to become leaders of the many Indian uprisings. School histories fail to inform pupils in American classes that Oceola, who led in the Second Seminole war, was a Negro. Millions of Americans have lived and died assuming that Oceola was an Indian.

For perhaps a century following the Negro's enforced labor in this country he was a terror more to be feared than the Indian. Nat Turner was perhaps the last of those early day black men who stood behind the barricade of manhood and spirit exhibiting utter disregard of death rather than sumbit to slavery. The story of the organized terrorism of Nat Turner is still whispered in the Southland by those who know history.

But slavery finally had its way. The spirit of manhood was finally stamped out of the American Negro, so that the black man we find in the United States in 1935 is very much unlike his 18th century forebears. As a matter of fact we have in this country today a type of Uncle Tom Negro that did not arrive in any slave ship. This individual was manufactured here and is the finished product of American slavery.

While Emperor Selassie is able to organize his black men to die, few American Negroes will organize to live. The American constitution offers constitutional and orderly methods by which any right denied may be reclaimed. When a few Negro leaders in America seek to organize and unite black men behind governmental processes with which to force an issue, there is always this Uncle Tom Negro to arise and proclaim the gospel of half loaf.

White men of the present generation are so used to this type of Negro that they are wont to talk about the "child-like" nature of the American Negro, and he expresses great surprise when occasionally he discovers a Negro over in the ranks of Communists and other radical groups. Their information is somewhat limited as was the astonished Mississippi colonel, who was shocked out of his senses when during the World War he ran into a French Senga-lese soldier at Brest, France. Up to that time he had assumed that all black folk talked English and barged around within the limits of Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.

What we started out to say is, that it is refreshing today in this old world of ours to have men of all races know that black men have the guts to fight; that in their homeland, and under their own flag they have no fear of death; that their devotion and patriotism for the world's oldest civilization will cause millions of Abyssinians to sacrifice their lives. "even to the last man."

Revive Abyssinia!"

THIS is a year of revivals in the theatre, with Shakespeare's plays and Gilbert and Sullivan operettas returning to the boards. Nothing has been said of revivals of Negro operettas, yet the Negro has some very good things to revive. Especially timely would be a revival of "Abyssinia," the Williams and Walker operetta, set in the time of King Menelik. Since its last performance a whole generation has grown up, to whom it would be absolutely new.

The gorgeous mountings of "Abyssinia," some of which allegedly were stolen by the Metropolitan Opera Company for "Aida"; the barbaric dances; the music, which was almost classic, made it the climax of all the Williams and Walker productions. The "Jan Hoy" hymn of the opening and the music of the market scene brought foam to the mouths of critics like Alan Dale, who resented the sight of Negroes composing and performing anything so good. Their very slurs were compliments; they said that Negroes were imbudently aspiring to produce grand opera. It is a pity that the phrase, "So what?" was not in vogue at that time.

A revival would have to do without the dominating figure of Bert Williams, whose place no one now in sight could fill. Aida Overton Walker, John Lubrie Hill, Alec Rogers, Daisy Tapley and Jesse Shipp all are gone, to say nothing of George Walker; but the present-day singers and actors could take their places. In retrospect, even the side-splitting comedy of Bert Williams seems only a cloak under which the producers sneaked in a few grand opera touches. With Will Marion Cook still living and available, the music could be presented in all its original beauty. To reproduce "Abyssinia" would not only bring delight to thousands of people; it would be a clever piece of propaganda for Ethiopia.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

NOV 19 1935

NEGRO WOMEN DEMAND PEACE

We cannot understand why Mussolini is allowed to project himself into Ethiopia while the League of Nations deliberates on this or that sanction. Sanctions are the bases of our protest, or rather the inexcusable neglect in not evoking them at the time when they might have prevented Italo-Ethiopian hostilities. The issue is, finally, that war in Ethiopia must be stopped. That the league postpones its duty of imposing penalties on the aggressor nation serves as an inducement to Mussolini to continue his war.

The condemnation is not directed at Italy alone, but more decidedly at a civilization that allows so heinous a crime to proceed unimpeded and increases the possibility of its being repeated under the direction of another aggressive leader. We have recently experienced the contagion of war and, in spite of it we overlook the fact that we may be again precipitated into a similar situation.

The war on Ethiopia as it began and as it progresses is the crime. It must first be stopped, then evoke the sanctions. Of what service are the sanctions that do not take Mussolini out of Ethiopia? Twenty thousand Negro women protest his being there and urgently request action to remove him.

We want peace and not at an impossible price. It would cost Italy the territory which it has already invaded and the impending annexation of Ethiopia; it would cost the league the continuance of subversive and ineffectual palaver and the world at large would be deprived of its slightly warped sense of fairness.

MRS. AILEEN W. HOBSON.
MRS. HELEN O. BRASCHER
President C. N. D. A. C. W.
MAME M. HIGGINS.
General secretary South Park wa
Branch Y. W. C. A.
Chicago

Race Problem - 1935

Abyssinia

Africa

MUSSOLINI'S JOB NOW IS TO BEAT ETHIOPIA

Failure of the Peace Plan Weakens Operation of Sanctions Against East African Adventure

FOUR MONTHS TO RAINY SEASON

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

On the surface of things the Old World situation is clearer. The Franco-British plan for peace in East Africa has come to a bathetic end. The League of Nations sanctions, which have now been in effect one month, remain, but the indications are that they will not be soon extended to include, for example, oil and cotton. Therefore, it would seem logical to say that all Mussolini has to do now is to go ahead and defeat Ethiopia.

That is no mean task. The military situation in the south is uncertain. Certainly, important Italian advances have been made, but either original Italian communiqués were inaccurate or else there have been some Italian withdrawals. In the more important northern sector the Italians have advanced about seventy-five miles, but they are still a terrific distance from Addis Ababa, and the further they go the more difficult become their operations. Road building has been painfully dificult. So much so, that the use of pack animals has been resorted to by a force supposed to have been completely motorized.

Now there remain approximately four months to the start of the rainy season. That will bring the failure of many of the roads which have been built and will add in a number of ways to the burden of military operations.

True enough, it appears that the Italian commander has not yet made full use of the forces at his disposal. With 200,000 Italians on hand, a good part of the fighting so far has been done by native troops. This is natural enough because the natives are familiar with the sort of fighting going on, and the time is required to acclimate the troops which came across the Mediterranean.

No Big Battle Yet.

Therefore, it stands to reason that the Italians have not yet made their big effort. The Ethiopians have not permitted them the chance of a pitched battle. In the past two months there have been no Italian advances. Whether Mussolini has been waiting on the development of peace moves or whether the delay is due to local conditions is none too clear.

Yesterday the Grand Fascist Council announced that, the peace plan being dead, the Italians were going ahead with their military operations. Everyone knows they will be attended by trying hardships, but no one can predict accurately either what the Italian generals can do in the next four months or in what position they will find themselves when the inevitable rainy season interferes with their operations and adds to the trials of their troops.

One thing is certain: what the Italians have done so far does not give them any immediate prospect of forcing Haile Selassie to surrender, and no such effort as they have made in the past eight weeks betters their situation.

They have got to get a move on, and probably plan to do so in what Rome will hail as a grandiose affair. The bigger the noise made about it the more will be involved Mussolini's personal responsibility and doubtless the fate of the whole Fascist régime. The expense and burden of the adventure place the Italian dictator on a spot, on which only what can be announced as a great victory will enable him to remain.

Fears of the British.

It must be a realization of the possibility of Mussolini's being put in a desperate situation from which are born the fears which the British are expressing of the danger of war in Europe. Rome states that after a month of sanctions Italy is carrying on. Yet, at the same time, we have declarations by British statesmen in the House of Commons that there is grave danger of a conflict in the Mediterranean, and we have London asking other League powers what they will do in the case of Italian hostile action against the enforcement of sanctions.

This is not entirely easy to understand, except on the premise that London has information of possibilities not generally known to the public. It is not too difficult to imagine that if Mussolini faced defeat and the possible collapse of his régime he might resort to some such heroic action as dropping bombs on British ships of war within his reach. But there is little to indicate that matters have neared any such stage. The Italians have suffered no real reverses in Ethiopia, and although the effect of sanctions are said to have brought some discouragement in Italy, yet the stage does not seem set for a warlike defiance by Mussolini of the British fleet, especially since it is known to him that the French have agreed to act with the British, should the British be attacked by the Italians in the Mediterranean.

The attitude of London is all the more hard to understand because it is not the habit of the British to plan far ahead in international affairs. Generally they prefer to meet a situation when it has arisen.

Plans for the Future.

Of course it may be that the British Government figures that League of Nations policy still coincides with British imperial policy and that London means to keep the League actively on Mussolini's heels. That this may be the case was indicated by the speech of Neville Chamberlain Friday when he said the League had got to be ready with force if needed. What a far cry from the religion of the Kellogg pact when he said: "Unless the aggressor is satisfied that there is against him a potential force too great for him to withstand, then you will never have any security"!

That is what the French preached when the covenant of the League was being written. Then the British would have none of it. Nor would the United States. We skip right back past all of the Messianic peace efforts since then to the peace conference at the end of the World War when the British Chancellor of the Exchequer says: "For make no mistake, whatever the form of pressure which the League may exercise upon an aggressor in the future, the ultimate recourse and the ultimate fact which makes the difference is the fact of force and nothing else."

It can be said that Japan and Italy have shown that this logic is sound and that such bromides as the Kellogg pact are of no value whatsoever if when they are broken nothing happens. If it is argued that nothing should happen, then the question is unavoidable "Why waste time in making such treaties"?

And so it is a matter of world-wide interest that at this time London should be asking League nations how far they will go in backing up the covenant. Especially if Italian action should threaten the British lines of communication in the Mediterranean.

Part of the United States.

It goes without saying that the European chancelleries will watch closely the developments in our Congress when it meets next month. We are now operating under the Neutrality Resolution which bars the sale of implements of war to Italy or to Ethiopia. It is at this time somewhat difficult to say what is our position with respect to the sale of raw materials to the belligerents. The President and the Secretary of State have said publicly that an increase in the export of raw materials to the fighting nations (which, in effect, means Italy) is against the policy of our government. But at the same time it is understood to be our official position for the moment that extension of embargoes depends on Congress. Regardless of theory, that is fair enough in practice, for there is not much reason for us to refuse to sell Italy oil and cotton if other countries continue doing so.

However, it is understood that the Executive would prefer to have the Neutrality Resolution replaced by an arrangement which would allow the President greater liberty and elasticity of action. This would be fought by some factions on Capitol Hill. There are other factions which would stick to mandatory legislation but would enlarge the scope of embargoes. There are some level-headed members of Congress who now see that the Neutrality Resolution is an imperfect, if not a dangerous, instrument. If Mussolini sinks a British warship in the Mediterranean we shall not be sending our fleet over there. We may or may not keep up the Neutrality Resolution plan. We may or may not halt the sale of increased supplies of raw materials to Italy. We may or may not feel we should do something about the violation of our Kellogg pact. No one now knows what we will do. But whatever it is, Europe will watch it with interest which will not be purely objective.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN CONFLICT

Morrison Daily Times

Most people, even hereabouts, are quite aware of the rigorous censorship of news obtaining in times of armed conflict between one country and another, and how difficult it usually is to obtain authentic reports of what is actually happening at the real scene of war. We have recently published items of news in our Reuter's service on the the Italo-Abyssinian warfare which are conflicting in their most essential points, a fact which confirms the suspicion that censorship of a determined nature is at work somewhere. Reuter the world over is well-known for the reliability of its news service by reason of the comprehensiveness of its organisation and the scrupulous care with which the current of news continually pouring in is handled at Headquarters. In view of this it would appear that the repeated Italian denials of news which favour the Abyssinians are a little overdone and should be taken with more than the proverbially prescribed grain of salt. Italy, we are afraid, cannot expect to have things all her own way, and unless there is a definite change in her attitude very soon, the full operation of the economic and financial sanctions may have such an effect on her field activities in Ethiopia that the most ruthless censorship will be powerless to hide from the outside world in general. The reports arriving continually from Addis Ababa and Harar are so strictly in accord with Abyssinia's settled plan of defence that there is a ring of authencity in them which would require more than bare denials from such highly interested quarters as those of Rome to discredit in the minds of neutral observers. All said and done, however, there is no man who would wish to see the present conflict proceed indefinitely, involving as it does the slaughtering of men, women and children, and the destruction of property in Abyssinia, and the sooner a basis of equitable settlement acceptable to the parties involved is found, the better for all concerned.

THE WORLD'S WINDOW

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

The Position of Japan In Abyssiania.

Behind Abyssinia stands Japan. Not in any belligerent mood. I hasten to say. But in the capacity of a deeply interested spectator. Japanese steamers are daily discharging cargoes of bombing planes, tanks, cylinders containing poison gas, machine guns and all the other items of equipment which a modern army requires. Don't think that there are no other countries furnishing equipment to Abyssinia. Sweden is supplying artillery; Belgium rifles; Germany "Minenwerfer" and instruments. But Japan has the lion's share of the business.

Japanese engineers are busy constructing airdromes at strategic points on Abyssinian territory. They are laying out cement and macadamized roads, stringing up telegraph wires, building arsenals, hospitals, barracks. Clever young Japanese officials man the Abyssinian custom service, the administrative offices and the financial institutions of the country. Of every 10 foreigners in Addis Abeba, six, some say seven, are Japanese. Japanese are prominent at every military parade, at every court function, at every public affair. There is not a single phase of national endeavor in Abyssinia in which the Japanese do not occupy a dominant position.

No Chauvinism.

Before I go any further in describing the position of Japan in this part of the world, I want to make it clear that I am not trying to furnish material for chauvinists who are eternally harping on the yellow peril. The Japanese are doing here what every other state would like to do, only the Japanese had the initiative and the enterprise to get in first. And they did it in a manner altogether above reproach. They did not foist themselves on the Abyssinian people at the point of the bayonet, as some others are anxious and straining to do. The Japanese were invited to this country by the emperor and it is at his request that they are taking the lead in the industrialization and the modernization of the country.

Looking at the amazing spectacle of Japanese avtivity in this country and the enormous success they have had so far, I am beginning to wonder whether or not something similar took plase in Manchuria. Was it not a case there also of—Japan being invited to take charge of the running of the country by dominant native influences? I do not say this is so. I say that I am beginning to worry. I would like to go out there and investigate the matter impartially. I think I have an open mind. Perhaps the Japanese authorities do notthink so. But if everything is above board and honorable, what cause is there to fear the inspection of affairs by a wandering newspaper man.

Abyssinian-Japanese Relations.

Anyway, I am not in Manchuria now. I am watching the Japanese at work in Abyssinia. I am watching the role they play here, the quiet, unostentatious penetration of a country which was hermetically close to modern progress up to a few years ago. I am seeing some interesting things. I will report on them. What happens here is a fact, a historic fact, which cannot be denied. I merely state the fact. I am not responsible for the fact, any more than than the reporters who covered the Flemington trial had anything to do with the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby.

To begin: one nephew of the Negus of Abyssinia is at present a guest at the imperial court of Tokyo. Another nephew of the emperor, Manzascha Ilma, was recently married to a cousin of the Mikado. The marriage was hailed in Addis Abeba as a seal of the imperishable Japanese-Abyssinian friendship. The Abyssinian minister of foreign affairs my distinguished friend, Blatin Geta Hervouy, came back from Tokyo three months ago the bearer of a signed and sealed pact of alliance between the two countries

(Copyright, 1935, for The Constitution.)

Race Problem—1935

Africa.

Abyssinia.

No Peace In Sight

THE ITALIAN military machine continues to penetrate Ethiopia from Eritrea on the North and Somaliland on the South, with Harar, chief Ethiopian city and the one and only rail, from Addis Ababa to French Djibouti as its objective. When Harar is reached Italy will have occupied a substantial slice of Eastern tEhiopia and connected her two colonies, Eritrea and Somaliland.

Of course practically all of the territory so far taken is Ethiopian sand and lowland, from which Haile Selassie's fighting tribesmen retired to the more secure mountain fastnesses to try their guerilla warfare upon the invading Italians. But it is inconceivable that any resistance the Ethiopians can offer will stop the forward march of MUSSOLINI'S tanks and aeroplanes. Their progress may be slow and tedious and attended by great loss of life from natural causes and the resistance of Ethiopian forces, but the final outcome can not be a matter of speculation.

11-2-35

While Italy's armies consolidate their gains Geneva continues to talk about "economic sanctions," but there is little more than talk. If the conversations last long enough MUSSOLINI will have attained his objective, or will be in position to dictate the terms of peace. The "sanctions" contemplate boycotts, denial of financial assistance, arms embargoes, and possibly a blockade, but while the members of the League of Nations squabble as to when and how and who will join in enforcing sanctions, Italy stocks up with supplies purchased from Germany, Austria and Hungary, the former not a member of the League and the latter two refusing to go along with the League in the matter of imposing any kind of penalties upon Italy.

As a matter of fact the informed world knows that all of the intensified activities at Geneva and in the capitals of Europe and in London are not for the purpose of saving poor HAILE SELASSIE'S kingdom intact, nor to prevent Italy from staging an outrageous piece of international burglary, but to protect the interests of Great Britain in Africa and in India. Italy proceeds with the knowledge that what she is doing in Ethiopia, Great Britain and France have done on a larger and grander scale in Africa. So has Germany, Belgium and Spain. Japan is doing the same thing in the Orient, and America was made that way.

There will be considerably more talk of "peace," —between Italy and Great Britain—and in the end Ethiopia will be partitioned between the two, Italy taking whatever she wants in the eastern half and Britain reserving to herself all that portion of the northwest which holds Lake Tana, the headwaters of the Nile. France will obtain from Britain and Italy assurances of protection from German aggression. Emperor HAILE SELASSIE will probably take up his residence in France.

DO SAVAGES MERIT DUM DUMS?

Ethiopia has protested to the League of Nations that Italy is using dum dum bullets.

Dum dum bullets, instead of being conical in shape are flattened on the nose. It has been found that such bullets tear a man's flesh to shreds rather than merely piercing a hole through him.

The nations of the world, though they have as yet failed to agree not to kill each other, have established certain restrictions on the procedure of slaughtering human beings. The prohibition of dum dum bullets is one of these restrictions. The prohibition was agreed upon by all nations following a recommendation of the international Red Cross.

Ethiopia claims, however, that dum dum bullets have been found in the cartridge belts of slain Italians and also in possession of captives. Since Italy admits that she is taking something that is not rightly hers, it is reasonable to suppose that she would have no scruples as to methods.

Another of the common amenities observed by nations at war is the custom of officially declaring war before beginning hostilities. This is accompanied by certain formalities and is designed to give women, children and other non-combatants an opportunity to evacuate war zones. Italy likewise chose not to observe this "courtesy." Instead her planes began to drop bombs on defenseless Ethiopian villages without warning.

Italy claims that since the present hostilities constitute only a "colonial expedition," she is technically not engaged in a war and hence is not obligated to follow the recognized customs of war. This contention is the result of false reasoning, however, Ethiopia being recognized as a sovereign State in the world of nations, and Italy having no claim to a single square mile of Ethiopian territory.

Italy, says Mussolini, represents the pinnacle of civilization. It is on the plea that he intends to "civilize" Ethiopia that he has undertaken his present venture.

Can it be that in this enlightened age it is morally right to spread "civilization" through the use of dum dum bullets? Perhaps, though, it is right to tear the flesh of a savage man with dum dums while admitting the propriety of using more human methods on "civilized" men. Perhaps, also, since the present campaign is a "colonial expedition", Italy is justified in bombing defenseless villages without warning.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 9, 1935

When Negroes Hold the Post of Honor.

A few days ago The State predicted that the Italian commanders, then advancing upon Aduwa, would place their African colonials—Negro soldiers —in front.

Such surmise on our part was not a mere guess. It was supported by precedent. During the war between the North and South, when federal ironclads came into the bays, inlets and rivers along the South Carolina and Georgia coast, they were the haven for many hundreds of Negro men who slipped away from the plantations. These were enlisted in the Union army, drilled and armed. And when the Federal forces landed, as upon that notable occasion which terminated in the battle of Honey Hill, the Negro regiments were given the "post of honor" by the white officers.

The poor fellows, presenting a solid mass of black faces, advanced bravely enough until met by the devastating fire from the artillery and rifles of South Carolina and Georgia soldiers. When they turned from the blast of death they were met by the pointed bayonets of the "supporting" white federal troops, who when unable to keep the shield of Negro fighters in front of them, fled back to their ships.

It is thus that the white commander, schooled in the science of the economics of war, first spends what he regards as his cheapest cannon fodder.

So we had not much doubt about the Italian procedure in Ethiopia, but nevertheless value this confirmation coming through the Associated Press from Asmara, Eritrea: **"Native troops have thus far led the advance for the Italian forces."** But we were not prepared for the explanation given for thus honoring the black soldiers. Here it is: **"Because, Italian officers said, they believed the Ethiopian population would submit more readily to troops of their own color."**

That is truly delightful. To our understanding, nothing could be better calculated to inflame the Ethiopeans than the sight of Negroes from adjacent territory leading an invasion of whites for the conquest of Ethiopia and subjugation of its people. And feeling themselves at least the equal of the African invaders, they would fight more confidently and furiously.

But then when "safety first" is the rear motto one alibi for assuring it is as good as another.

Il Duce Orders Haitian Envoy to Quit Post

Afro-American

Black Delegate's Speech at League Offends Mussolini.

11-2-35

OTHER COUNTRIES MAY BE AFFECTED

Baltimore Md.

Japan Orders First Embassy to Ethiopia.

By the AFRO's Foreign Correspondent

LONDON — A stirring speech by a Haitian delegate at the League of Nations so offended Il Duce that the Italian dictator has ordered the Haitian minister at Rome to resign.

The so-called offensive speech was delivered by Gen. Nemours of Haiti and, in part, went as follows:

"The black republic of Haiti comes before the league prepared to take its full share of responsibilities. The war which arose today in Africa may arise tomorrow in Europe. There can not be two truths, one for white people and the other for black people.

"The day of colonial wars and domination of the white races against colored peoples is over, and Haiti, though small, is determined to do all it can to defend the independence and sovereignty of Ethiopia."

Ordered to Quit

Mussolini ordered the Haitian minister, who is an Italian lawyer, to cable his resignation to President Vincent.

Il Duce's delegate at Geneva, Baron Aloysi, had previously sneered at Haile Selassie because he was represented at the league by Dr. Jese, a Frenchman, instead of a native Ethiopian.

After this wisecrack, Gen. Tecle Hawariat, an Ethiopian, did most of the talking for Selassie. Dr. Jese remained in the background.

It is not known what effect this will have upon the policy of Haiti, Liberia, and Ethiopia in having foreigners to represent them abroad. In some instances this has been done to save expenses.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Ethiopia's representative in the United States is a white New Yorker.)

Japanese Legation for Addis Ababa

The emperor of Japan has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Nakayama, Councillor to the Japanese Embassy in Rome, and Mr. Kuroki, Japanese Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, to establish a Japanese Legation at Addis Ababa.

Mr. Kuroki is an expert on Ethiopian affairs.

The decision to establish the legation was made by the Japanese foreign office last year, but under pressure of the Black Dragons Society, which recently entertained the Ethiopian Minister in Tokyo, the foreign office decided to hurry up and install its own observers in Ethiopia. A military attache will accompany the minister to Addis Ababa.

Starke, Fla., Telegraph
November 7, 1935

Inter-Racial War May Result In Italy's Ambitions

There is one phase of the Italian-Ethiopian struggle that has received much less notice than it deserves. That phase—which, in the long view, may become the most important and most potentially dangerous of all the phases—is the inter-racial complications that may arise from Italy's imperial ambitions.

Here is the way it is expressed by the famed American Negro leader, educator, and writer, W. E. B. Du Bois, is the October issue of Foreign Affairs: "The probabilities are that Italy . . . will subdue Ethiopia. If this happens, it will be a costly victory, both for Italy and the white world—India, China and Japan, Africa in Africa and in America, and all the South Seas and Indian America—all that vast mass of men who have felt the oppression and insults, the slavery and exploitation of white folks, will say: 'I told you so! There is no faith in them even toward each other. They do not believe in Christianity and they will never voluntarily recognize the essential equality of human beings or surrender the idea of dominating the majority of men for their own selfish ends. Japans was right. The only path to freedom and equality is force, and force to the uttermost'."

Du Bois' allusion to China and Japan involves another point that is not so well understood as it should be. When Japan started her invasion of Manchuria a few years ago, the white nations seemed to be solidly on the side of China. Japan was called an outlaw among nations, was held to be a menace to the peace of the world. Yet a legion of white observers have returned from the Orient since, bringing the news that China today feels more friendly to the Japanese who tried —and are still trying—to wrest from her a large share of her territory, than she does toward the English, ,the Americans, the Germans, the Italians and others. Result of that has been something approaching a concord between Tokyo and Nanking governments. Whites have definitely "lost face" in China—they are mistrusted, disliked, feared. The Chinese believe that they talk much, make fine promises, and then do nothing. They believe that the sole white ambition is to exploit the resources, human and material, of the black and yellow peoples.

The situation is particularly serious to England. If, as Du Bois also pointed out, an understanding between China and Japan closes Asia to white "aggression," India need no longer hesitate between passive resistance and open rebellion. India is a mighty muscle in the body of the British Empire. Her millions of natives are governed by a few thousand whites. What an Indian revolt would mean can only be conjectured—but the sun that finally set on it would be red indeed. So it goes throughout all the colonies of black peoples governed by Europeans—in British, French and Italian Somaliland, in Kenya Colony, elsewhere in Africa and South America.

Nothing is more horrible, more dangerous, more corrupting to the orderly processes of civilization than race warfare. The great majority of the earth's population is colored, and a great majority of these colored peoples are dominated by whites. If the Italy-Ethiopian disorder leads to a decisive split between the two great groups, it will be one of the most important events in the history of the world—an event that, over a period of many years, perhaps centuries, can change all the maps, and remake the earth to a different plan.

League of Nations Sanctions against Italy will probably be in force by the time this is read.

First sanctions will be economic, and will take the following forms among others:

Forbid the opening of credit to Italy in any foreign country. Forbid authorization of an Italian bond issue in any foreign country. Forbid opening of bank credits to Italy in any League nation agreeing to the sanctions. Forbid opening of normal commercial credits —a prohibition which, it is said would bring about an almost complete stoppage of Italian trade. In brief, the sanctions would be designed to paralyze Italy's import and export business.

Only three League nations voted against the sanctions and said they would not obey them—Albania and Hungary, which are relatively unimportant, and Austria which, due to geopraghical position, is very unimportant. Austria conects Italy with Germany, which is no longer a member of the League. Thus, goods Italy vitally needs can be bought in Germany, transported across Austria, largely nullifying League sanctions. The League, which is now being led by England, could of course cure that by military action —something that would mean war. Many still believe that nothing will be really settled until that war occurs.

VERNON, TEX.
VERNON DAILY RECORD

NOV 2 1935

Superiority Attitude Dangerous.

W. E. B. Du Bois, negro leader and writer, in an article in the current issue of Foreign Affairs predicts that Italy will conquer Ethiopia, but declares it will be a costly victory for both Italy and the white world. He sees it as an offense that will further stir the resentment of a great mass of people in India, China, Japan and Africa.

He says that the blacks and the yellows will say: "I told you so! There is no faith in them even toward each other. They do not believe in Christianity and they will never voluntarily recognize the essential equality of human beings or surrender the idea of dominating the majority of men for their own selfish ends. Japan is right. The only path to freedom and equality is force and force to the uttermost."

Of course, Du Bois is a negro, and naturally would be expected to advance arguments in behalf of his race. Yet observers returning from China which has been invaded by Japan report that they find more ill feeling in that country toward the white races than they do toward Japan. In fact, they report that an accord has almost been reached between the Chinese and Japanese. Whites have definitely "lost face" in China—they are mistrusted, disliked, feared, the observers say.

It is not particularly surprising, if that is true. One can understand why the white races, with their conviction of superiority have won the ill will of the colored people over many centuries.

Yet it is doubtful if much can be done about it. Resentment is too deep-rooted among the masses of Japan, China, etc., to be overcome by any reasonable action. We could hardly hope to reach their minds. However, in our minds we may as well recognize that we are not necessarily superior. The development of Japan, the organization and genius of its military force, must have demonstrated that to all of us. If a racial conflict is to come, it would be far better for us to recognize the situation for what it is.

Race Problem—1935

Africa.

Abyssinia.

EFFECT OF ABYSSINIAN CRISIS ON GERMAN POLICY

From our Diplomatic Correspondent

A good deal of interest has been aroused by the account which "Pertinax" gives of the recent conversations between Dr. Schacht, Mr. Montagu Norman, and M. Tannery, the Governor of the Bank of France.

Guardian Weekly

Dr. Schacht, according to "Pertinax," explained that sanctions against Italy would lead to the "economic dislocation of Europe, the ruin of the lira, and even of the pound sterling." Speaking to M. Tannery Dr. Schacht, according to "Pertinax," proposed a kind of "Franco-German mediation" in the conflict, claiming that Hitler had authorised him to make this proposal, and giving assurances that Germany would [illegible] the Western European frontiers alone.

11-8-35

"Pertinax's" report of these conversations is correct and the interest it has aroused is [illegible].

Manchester Guardian

One consequence of the Anglo-French solidarity shown during the last few months is that Germany has—for the time being at least—abandoned all claims to changes in the political status of Western Europe. She has gone to unexpected lengths in her effort to remove whatever suspicions there may be about her policy in London, Paris, and Brussels. She has refrained from raising the question of the demilitarised zone, although she does not at heart accept its continued existence. She has gone out of her way to show lack of interest in Eupen and Malmedy, although the loss of these small regions to Belgium as the result of a fictitious referendum has been, and still is, felt acutely by all German patriots.

Her leading politicians do not cease to cultivate friendly relations with influential Englishmen and Frenchmen (or at least with such as in Germany are considered influential—French and British standards differ widely from German standards in this respect), using these connections to heap assurance on assurance that "the new Germany" bears no ill-will against France and Great Britain and would like a lasting friendship with both.

The purpose of these efforts is not the consolidation of the European peace but—as the talks reported by "Pertinax" show—the safeguarding of Germany's rear (which, by reason of the demilitarised zone, is open to invasion) during an eastern campaign.

Germany's eastern plans have not receded into the background by any means—on the contrary, she is giving more thought to them than ever. Not that she has abandoned her claim to Austria; only the union is not talked about so much because—rightly or wrongly—it is taken for granted. Germany and, above all, Hitler assume that the Austro-German union is merely a matter of time, and that it will come by itself.

Germany's eastern plans are being queered by the change in Polish policy. A Polish-German partition of the Russian Ukraine, never a very rational project, seems more romantic than ever now. It is probable that Germany is thinking less of the Ukraine than of the Baltic provinces, which she plans to bring into her own future "sphere of influence." The German-Polish friendship has been rather artificial all along, and it is doubtful whether it will last. Germany were sure that her rear were secured by an understanding with the Western Powers she would be able with some confidence to set about expanding at the expense of Poland.

In the conflict between Rome and Geneva Germany has remained neutral so far. She has assured the Italians that she will not act against them in any circumstances, and, at the same time, she assiduously avoids everything that will, in her opinion, estrange her from Great Britain.

But it must not be supposed that the western aspirations of the Third Realm have been abandoned for good. Only it is clear that they are not practical politics at present. Their nature—above all the destruction of France as a Great Power—is expounded in Hitler's "Mein Kampf," which, as General Göring, the Minister of Aviation, explained on October 26, is a book of "fundamental" and "official" character—indeed, so much so that "nothing else is official."

Wilson, N. C., Times
October 24, 1935

INTER RACIAL COMPLICATIONS

There is one phase of the Italian-Ethiopian struggle that has received much less notice than it deserves. That phase—which, in the long view may become the most important and most potentially dangerous of all the phases—is the inter-racial complications that may arise from Italy's imperial ambitions.

Here is the way it is expressed by the famed American Negro leader, educator, and writer, W. E. B. Du Bois, in the October issue of Foreign Affairs: "The probabilities are that Italy will subdue Ethiopia. If this happens, it will be a costly victory, both for Italy and the white world—India, China and Japan, Africa in Africa and in America, and all the South Seas and Indian America—all that vast mass of men who have felt the oppression and insults, the slavery and exploitation of white folks, will say: 'I told you so! There is no faith in them even of the world—an event that will come by itself.

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Nothing is more horrible, more dangerous, more corrupting to the orderly processes of civilization than white race warfare. The great majority of the earth's population is colored, and a great majority of these colored peoples are dominated by whites. If the Italy-Ethiopian disorder leads to a decisive split between the two great groups, it will be one of the most important events in the history of the world—an event that, over a period of many years, perhaps centuries, can change all the maps, and remake the earth to a different plan.

HUBERT JULIAN AND SELASSIE HAVE A BREAK

Plain Dealer

11-22-35

'I'm Through' Says Colonel Hurbert Julian As He Starts Home

Kansas City

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 22.—(ANP)—Colonel Hubert Julian, the Black Eagle of Harlem, who has not fared so well in this, his second personal invasion of the empire of Haile Selassie, started for home in bitter disgust and disappointment from a small railway station outside Addis Ababa Sunday.

According to the flyer himself, he resigned from the imperial forces "because his authority was not respected." He left by way of the small station in order to avoid "a big sendoff by my thousands of admirers."

But, according to others, Julian has not behaved himself in the eyes of the emperor and has got himself into sore financial straights. Five years ago he was received with wide open arms by the Negus. He was named commander of the royal air forces. Things went well until the aviator cracked up while giving an exhibition of flying at the coronation ceremonies. He immediately lost caste, but blamed it on "foreign jealousy," and returned to America. Julian went back to Ethiopia a few months ago and offered his services for the then impending conflict with Italy.

SPEEDILY DEMOTED

The Black Eagle was again given a chance, but Colonel John C. Robinson of Chicago was appointed to the place Julian believed was rightfully his. The Harlemite has been bitter since then and as a result was demoted. For a while Julian lived only on his credit with friends and fellow Americans. Then he was given a job teaching new recruits to the Ethiopian army how to march, whereupon he purchased a complete officer's regalia and posed as such.

Lately Julian got into more trouble. According to government officials, the flyer attempted to replenish his flat purse by having Ethiopia pay for supplies which had already been paid for. He then told the emperor, according to reports, that no salary had been paid him for eight months. An investigation not only proved this untrue, but showed Julian is debted to the administration.

Not to be outdone, the aviator declared he was preparing to marry one of the royal princesses. As Haile Selassie has only one unwedded daughter, the princess Tschai, it was suggested to Julian it was she. Whereupon the flyer is alleged to have replied, "You'll see."

Still hard pressed for cash, Julian tried to sell the story of his life and experiences in the Ethiopian empire to white newspapermen for 300 thalers. When there were no takers, he reduced the price to 100. There were still no buyers.

Last week he went to the palace expecting an interview with the emperor but instead received a written message. After reading, Julian collapsed. A few days later, however, the flyer stated their differences had been patched up.

QUARRELS OVER BAGGAGE

His resignation and leavetaking came as something of a surprise to those who believed all was well. When he boarded the train outside Addis Ababa for Djibouti, French Somaliland, it was not until after one last quarrel, this time with customs officials and soldiers over his baggage. "I'm through with Ethiopia," were his parting words. "After this I'll spread my wings under the American eagle. These people here have no respect for my authority."

ETHIOPIANS STOP ITALIAN ADVANCE

Amsterdam News

Fascists Are Beaten on Both Fronts

11-23-35

That the long-expected Ethiopian counter offensive against the Italian thrust into Haile Selassie's empire from the north and the south, is imminent, was apparent during the past week in reports of engagements from both Addis Ababa and Rome.

For six successive days the dispatches have told of engagements in which the Ethiopians have mopped up Italian detachments.

SASA BANEH.

New York

The most important battle took place in the south, near Sasa Baneh, on the banks of the Fafan river. This region is nearly 400 miles from Addis Ababa, but it is part of the territory which controls the approach, first to Jijiga, one of the key cities in the south, and Harar, second city of the empire.

At Sasa Baneh the Ethiopians swooped down upon an Italian convoy consisting of 70 trucks, killed the occupants and captured 63 of the trucks. Somali tribesmen, fighting for the Italians, were slain without quarter, as well as their white officers. Only those who fled survived. The Ethiopian troops are reported to have been under the command of Fitaurari Bakala Ayela, former head huntsman for the emperor.

BUIA.

Italians sprang their biggest joke of the war Monday when they reported an engagement between a squadron of 20 Italian bombing planes and a detachment of Ras Seyoum's army in the north, said to have numbered 20,000 men. According to the Italians, 2,000 Ethiopians were killed Monday morning by bombs and machine gun fire from the airplanes. Mussolini's sons took part in the so-called victory. The Ethiopian defenders, caught in a narrow valley, defended themselves with anti-aircraft and machine guns. Every Italian plane was struck and three were forced to descend. Several of the pilots also received bullet wounds.

Captain Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Mussolini, reported: "We found each plane of the twenty had ten or fifteen bullet holes."

After the Ethiopian fire caused the Italian pilots to flee, Ciano stated that the field was strewn with the bodies of hundreds of Ethiopians. A later Italian dispatch described the return of a scouting plane to the scene of the bombardment and reported that the bodies of the dead Ethiopians had been removed in less than a day.

The true story of the engagement seems to come from Ethiopian sources which admit that 10 men were killed and 150 wounded. These sources also state that the Ethiopians were ordered to lie on the ground and pretend they were dead while their gunners routed the Ethiopian planes. This trick played on the Italians explains the great rapidity with which the Ethiopians removed their "dead" from the field.

HAUZIEN.

Ras Seyoum seems to have concealed his huge army in several spots on the northern front in positions to threaten the advance of the troops formerly under Gen. Emilio de Bono. Since de Bono's forces reached Makale, Ras Seyoum has thrown large bodies of his men to the north of Makale and has made sharp thrusts at the Italian rear in an attempt to destroy the lines of communication between Makale and Eritrea. The Italian command, after reaching an advanced position, has sent strong detachments to the rear to "mop up" and consolidate the so-called gains made. Ras Seyoum's regulars have pounced upon the Italian "mop up" crews and dispersed them. One of these engagements occurred at Hauzien with heavy losses on the Italian side.

GLAD TO BE SLAVES.

Times

Captives of Arabs Aid in Escaping Detection in Ethiopia.

11-21-35

That slavery in Ethiopia is maintained to a great extent with the willing assistance of the slaves themselves is revealed by the well-known African explorer Rosita Forbes in "Women Called Wild," which has just been published in London.

New York

"In most cases the slaves who find their way to Arabia do all but guide the party with which they travel," she writes. "For they are escaping the starvation of their hills or deserts for a land of plenty, where they will be able to eat as much as they like.

"Consequently, they are generally quite as anxious to reach their destination as their temporary owners are to hide them on the way. I've known a whole caravan disappear into the trees of Kunni, in Southern Abyssinia, displaying the agility of monkeys, when warned of the approach of a local official."

Woman General Leading 2,000 Ethiopian Troops

Times

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARAR, Ethiopia, Nov. 20.—Waizero Assegadetch, 26-year-old wife of Dedjasmatch Hapta Mikael, is now in the field in command of 2,000 men at Bulale, twenty-five miles southeast of Daggah Bur.

11-21-35

She is an Amhara noblewoman, tall, of striking appearance, and active in riding, hunting and other sports. She is a granddaughter of the late Ras Tessama, famous general and once regent of the empire.

New York

With personal servants her only feminine associates, the woman general, attired in khaki uniform with riding breeches and puttees, recently rode down to head the troops with her husband, who has now returned to Jijiga.

Col. Julian Turns Back On Ethiopia

Amsterdam News

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Nov. 21 (ANP.)—Colonel Hubert Julian, the Black Eagle of Harlem, who has not fared so well in this his second personal invasion of the empire of Haile Selassie I, started for home in bitter disgust and disappointment from a small railway station outside Addis Ababa Sunday.

11-23-35

According to the flyer himself, he resigned from the imperial forces "because his authority was not respected." He left by way of the small station in order to avoid "a big sendoff by my thousands of admirers."

New York

But, according to others, Julian has not behaved himself in the eyes of the emperor and has got himself into sore financial straits. Five years ago he was received with wide open arms by the Negus. He was named commander of the royal air forces. Things went well until the aviator cracked up while giving an exhibition of flying at the coronation ceremonies. He immediately lost caste, but blamed it on "foreign jealousy" and returned to America. Julian went back to Ethiopia a few months ago and offered his services for the then impending conflict with Italy.

Speedily Demoted.

The Black Eagle was again given a chance, but Colonel John C. Robinson of Chicago was appointed to the place Julian believed was rightfully his. The Harlemite has been bitter since then and as a result was demoted. For a while Julian lived only on his credit with friends and fellow Americans. Then he was given a job teaching new recruits to the Ethiopian army how to march, whereupon he purchased a complete officer's regalia and posed as such.

Lately, Julian got into more trouble. According to government officials, the flyer attempted to replenish his flat purse by having Ethiopia pay for supplies which had already been paid for. He then told the emperor, according to reports, that no salary had been paid him for eight months. An investigation not only proved this untrue, but showed Julian indebted to the administration.

Would Marry Princess.

Not to be outdone, the aviator then declared he was preparing to marry one of the royal princesses. As Haile Selassie has only one unwedded daughter, the princess Tschai, it was suggested to Julian it was she. Whereupon the flyer is alleged to have replied, "You'll see."

Still hard pressed for cash, Julian tried to sell the story of his life and experiences in the Ethiopian empire to white newspapermen for 300 thalers. When there were no takers, he reduced the price to 100. There were still no buyers.

Last week he went to the palace expecting an interview with the emperor, but instead received a written message. After reading, Julian collapsed. A few days later, however, the flyer stated their differences had been patched up.

TONOPAH, NEV.
DAILY TIMES
OCT 26 1935

INTER-RACIAL FEELING

THERE IS one phase of the Italian - Ethiopian struggle that has received much less notice than it deserves. That phase — which, in the long view, may become the most important and most potentially dangerous of all phases—is the inter-racial complications that may arise from Italy's imperial ambitions.

Here is the way it is expressed by the famed American negro leader, educator, and writer, W. E. B. DuBois, in the October issue of Foreign Affairs: "The probabilities are Italy will subdue Ethiopia. If this happens, it will be a costly victory, both for Italy and the white world—India, China and Japan, Africa, and in America, and all the South Seas and Indian America—all that vast mass of men who have felt the oppression and insults, the slavery and exploitation of white folks, will say: I told you so. There is no faith in them even toward each other. They do not believe in Christianity and they will never voluntarily recognize the essential equality of human beings or surrender the idea of dominating the majority of men for their own selfish ends. Japan was right. The only path to freedom and equality is force, and force to the uttermost."

How true this statement may be is left to your judgement but never the less, certain parts of it are certainly worth considering.

Nothing is more horrible, more dangerous, more corrupting to the orderly processes of civilization than race warfare. The great majority of the population of the earth is colored and a great majority of these colored peoples are dominated by whites. If the Italo-Ethiopian disorder leads to a decesive split between the two great groups, it will be one of the most important events in the history of the world—an event that, over a period of many years, perhaps centuries can change all the maps and remake the earth to a different plan.

Race Problem – 1935

Africa.

Abyssinia

NO SOLDIERS IN DESSYE, ROGERS CABLES COURIER

Courier 12-14-35

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Brave" Italian Planes Swooped Down On Defenseless Town, Courier War Correspondent Reveals—Ethiopian Reprisals Feared.

By J. A. ROGERS
Courier War Correspondent

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DESSYE, Ethiopia, Dec. 9—I saw the bombing of this defenseless city last week!

It was brutal and inhuman . . . cold-blooded murder! The most savage mob in the United States couldn't have been any more heartless.

I saw those 10 Caproni airplanes come sweeping out of the haze of an early dawn, spreading death and destruction in their wake. Brave Italian airmen, "cream" of the flying force of a "man gone mad with power," whose civilization policy takes the form of incendiary attacks from the clouds on a peaceful city . . . and the burning of women, children and sick and wounded soldiers.

It was a sight to make the blood of a man run cold! Those planes swooping down out of the heavens to send a rain of incendiary bombs into the midst of a group of people who were unable to defend themselves.

Acts of Heroism

I witnessed numerous acts of heroism in the cold, gray dawn of this mediaeval countryside. The Italians said they were making an attempt to kill Emperor Haile Selassie. This they knew was practically impossible. They stated that they were trying to bomb the Imperial Palace here.

But did they have to bomb an American hospital (established by the Seventh Day Adventists) which was clearly marked by a huge red cross?

The total dead and injured has been listed at 61 killed with 200 injured. There has been no way to check these figures and the truth of them cannot be ascertained. One vital truth remains, however, and that is there were NO SOLDIERS KILLED!

In fact, there were no soldiers in this city!

Concerning acts of heroism, I saw Red Cross nurses in their line of duty, rush out between bombs and machine-gun straffing of the population, to get to the wounded. I saw these same nurses carry some 61 wounded to safety, outside the limits of the town.

Fooled By Red Tent

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The bombing was designed as a direct attempt on his life. Haile Selassie was reported to have been making his headquarters in the former Italian Consulate here instead of the encampment at Borumieda, nine miles northeast, in which tens of thousands of men are reported stationed.

The aviators are reported to have made a direct hit on the consulate. They were misled by a large red tent in which the Emperor usually stays. This was left in the middle of the military camp.

Selassie Closely Guarded, Rogers Says

ADDIS ALABA, Dec. 9—(By Cable from J. A. Rogers)—Emperor Haile Selassie is more closely guarded than any man in the world!

A huge detachment of secret service men are with him wherever he goes. Several men, closely resembling the Emperor, are said to be dressed like him, and ofttimes even his closest friends and advisers are fooled by the similarity.

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ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 10—(By Rogers)—White Europeans still remaining in Ethiopia are setting atop a powder keg!

This was the opinion of experts as Italian atrocities increased in their "campaign of conquest" against Ethiopia.

Stories of the raping of women, of the wanton "murdering" of defenseless women and children, have made the natives bitter, and nothing but the mesmeric influence of Selassie in this crisis, has kept the civilians checked.

Menelik Died Expressing His Love For Black Americans

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In numerous syndicated articles, Brisbane has sought to convey the impression, indeed, he has definitely declared the Ethiopian has no love for the Americans of color. He goes even further with a positive assertion that the natives do not consider themselves of the same race as the American black man, regarding the latter as an inferior people.

E. H. Faulkner

From time to time, however, events are developing and facts are being disclosed to brand as unfounded the doctrines being preached by certain white editors, chief of whom is Mr. Brisbane.

Just last week a letter from Wolde Mariam, Ethiopian minister to France, to Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of **The Chicago Defender**, brought greetings and kindest regards. The minister expressed highest respect for the American Race people, and in the communication expressed the hope that his people and our people would some day be more closely united.

But the attitude of the ruling class of Ethiopians, who Brisbane declares, think themselves superior to the American Race man, is more definitely expressed in a letter written by Crown Prince Johannes for his ailing father, Emperor Menelik in 1909.

Excerpts from the letter written to Edmond H. Faulkner, then a State street newsdealer, follow:

"I was more than happy to know and to hear your American Colored people are willing to come home to their forefathers and motherland; the land of Judah, which God has given us.

"I beg you all that are in the land of America to try your best to come in time to help us work out the welfare of our fatherland. I hereby inform you that I am hoping you and your friends will put your hands

CROWN PRINCE JOHANNES

and hearts with me to fight out of the rights of the fatherland. I am surrounded by all the powers of the world. But if your people will do as I ask you before in two years I shall have 1,000 of the Colored people here in Abyssinia.

"I, therefore, request you to call up all the respectful ladies and gentlemen privately and show them my request.

"Your letter of Oct. 5 (1909) was put before his majesty and her majesty by me, and his majesty charged me to answer all the Colored people of the Ethiopian race of his love and wishes. He said 'I am getting weaker and shall not be in this world long.'

"All things are in my hand. I will give six million acres of land to all the Colored people that will come home. But the first of all your Colored ladies and gentlemen must form an association for the Colored

"Your postal photos were all received and I thank you very much for them to my heart. They were of great interest to the Emperor and Her Majesty. But we do not wish to see only photos we wish to see you people come home to Africa. Now, sir, I will tell you what to do.

"I wish all the better class of your colored people to send me the sum of $5,000 and the bank of the Emperor Menelik in my name, or

Race Problem – 1935

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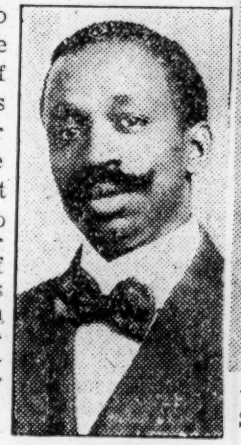

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what you can—that money is to make a home ready for you people. The house and land will belong to the American race people that come after six months. When you leave America you will know where you are going to live.

"I shall be glad to have some good, strong men here, not native people, to build the houses. If you people will cooperate with us, in five years we can put all the Europeans out of Africa.

"The houses that will be built is 100 feet long by 75 feet wide. I [illegible] and servants and horses. This plan must be kept private by all colored people. My dear sir, if I could come to your country I could do better with the people and we could speak better of all the particulars.

"I don't know how much longer my dear father will live because he is very aged. But I hope that God will spare him 100 years more and I trust the people will pray for my father and me that God may help me to do my duty in love and peace to my race. Will you be so good as to send me some fruit seeds of various kinds for my garden. God be with you all."

Menelik, the Great Man

Walter Merguson, chief of the Paris office of **The Chicago Defender**, who secured an exclusive interview last week with Worlde Mariam, Ethiopian minister to France sketching the life of Menelik as revealed by the minister in a dispatch on Menelik, accompanied by some rare pictures wrote:

—

Paris, Dec. 13—Menelik II (Sahala Mariem) Victorious Lion of the Tribe of Judah, King of Kings, direct descendent of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, was born in the state of Choa, Ethiopia, in 1844. The most outstanding and conspicuous political genius and shrewd diplomat of the later 19th century. It was through his rare sagacity, strong will and determination over a period of more than a quarter of a century, he was able to annex and maintain under his authority the immense Galla province in the south and the rich district of Harrar in the east.

Once a Captive

During his younger years he was held a captive by King Theodore who was then in power, and endeavoring to unify the different recalcitrant chiefs into one system of centralized government, Theodore had the misfortune to incur the ill-will of the English government, because he objected to their interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia. Rebel chiefs aided the English army of invasion which brought about his defeat, and dramatic suicide in 1868. Menelik claimed the throne by divine right, and attempted relations with King John, successor to Theodore. Unsuccessful he made war on King John and not until the latter was killed in his attack on the Derviches in 1889 was he finally acknowledged and crowned Emperor of Ethiopia.

Menelik showed a rare intelligence and capacity for organization. Possessing an analytic mind, curious and ever eager to enter into closer political and economic relations with European countries, he saw the great necessity of commercial treaties, and the introduction of modern machinery. He began many reforms and innovations, which happily have been continued on a larger scale by [illegible] every branch of governmental administration, [illegible] treasury, system began to be installed. Taxes entered more regularly, roads began to be built, and the general well being of the population was not neglected. There was a general and appreciable amelioration in the life of the people.

Was Great Emperor

Possibly no emperor ever sat on a throne whose habits were more sober and whose whole life was simplicity personified. Although his immense wealth would have permitted him a life of material luxury and splendor, he preferred the plain, simple life as being more pure and noble.

From a philosophical point of view Menelik was right. For after all why have desire, no sooner than one is fulfilled than another is born. The unfulfilled causes pain, just what man should avoid.

The most formidable adversary of Haile Selassie today is the same perfidious Italian who through unethical methods and an abusive interpretation of the treaty of Ucciali, in 1889, came within an inch of causing Menelik to lose sovereignty over Ethiopia.

Menelik showing rare courage renounced formerly this treaty, and after the crushing defeat which the Italians suffered at Adowa in 1896, caused some reason to enter the deranged brain of Crispi, who with his cabinet were overthrown and relegated in disgrace.

With the passing in 1913 of the great Menelik, Ethiopia lost the greatest man of her national history and independence.

Propaganda Causes Trouble

In the light of information contained in the letter, it appears that, basically, the Ethiopian feels very keenly his kinship with the American Race man. Whatever animosity has been developed in the recent past, evidntly then is the result of propaganda spread throughout Africa by the white man with the view of keeping black people the world over divided, thus making it easier for exploitation.

American Race people, for the most part—in the past—have shown very little interest in Ethiopia and her people. This, too, has been due the propaganda, but the enlightenment that has been disseminated principally through publicity connected with Mussolini's march into Africa has changed the situation entirely. There is a chance of black folk everywhere burying the proverbial hatchet, and getting closer together for the common good.

Such an event would seriously interfere with white domination in Africa and everywhere, and would change the entire social, economic and political order of the present time. Perhaps, this is what is feared that causes certain editors to resort to the oldest trick known to the ruling class—that of "control by dividing."

People Are Awakening

But there seems to be a trend among the blacks to upset this custom. It appears that this invasion of Africa by the Italian dictator has its counterpart in the march of Napoleon through Europe. Just as the people were awakened to their possibilities in the wake of the crusade of Napoleon, the Africans now are developing a consciousness of their own importance, and black folk everywhere else are sitting up taking notice. The spirit of the great Menelik lives on in the hearts of his people. And Haile Selassie fights on to uphold the proud tradition of his noble predecessor.

Seeks Guns, Ammunition

Ethiopia has long realized she needed a strong well-equipped army if the empire was to maintain its independence. In another letter to America, Prince Johannes wrote in the same year, 1909, he sought to contact a munition manufacturer, but insisted that he be of the race.

In the letter, he asked: "Will you be so good as to write me and inform me where I can get the best guns also the best revolvers and automatic cartridges. I will do some business at once. If you know of anyone who can make guns or cartridges, have them write me at once and I will get them here in Abyssinia to make and manufacture them in Addis Ababa with American capital so that the English nor the French will take advantage of me. We have nothing of this sort here in my country. Please give this your attention at once."

Letters Are Returned

Mr. Faulkner, who operated the largest newspaper and magazine store owned by a member of the race, said he began corresponding with Menelik after he had sent several copies of **The Chicago Defender** and some magazines to the Ethiopian capital.

He said he lost track of the crown prince just prior to the beginning of the World War. His letters, he said, reached the French authorities, but were returned to him.

World's News And Comments

By IKHABELA

Ilanga Lase Natal

WAR AT THE TIME OF WRITING:

Hundreds of tons of munitions, filling 500 trucks, are being concentrated in dumps at suitable spots near the front line by the Italian troops. 1-29-35

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE has failed to discover Abyssinian encampments south of Makale, showing that the Abyssinnians are learning the lessons of comouflage and scattering.

EMPEROR SATISFIED: The Emperor of Abyssinia is so satisfied with the disposition of the troops on the southern front that be has decided that no further reinforcements are necessary.

NORTHERN FRONT: In the course of his visit to the front the Emperor conferred with Dedjazmatch Nasibu at Jijiga. They agreed on strong resistance at Daggah Bur, but that the main defence should be concentrated between Jijiga and Harar, particularly on the left flank, as it is thought that the main Italian thrust will be made along the British Somaliland border to a point near the Jijiga - Hargeisa road.

TEMBIEN AREA: Operations in the Eastern Tembien continue. A column of Italian Eritrean troops encountered and overcame enemy troops near Amba Betlam, south - west of Makale beyond the Ghaba River.

EMPEROR'S ESCAPE: A Reuter massage from Addis Ababa states that the tightening of Contra- espionage measures has been decided upon by the war council, as a result of the Emperor's narrow escape from pursuing planes. Henceforth the Emperor's movements will be more than ever shrouded.

PLIGHT OF WOUNDED: The Ethiopian Red Cross, utterly unable to cope with the situation at the front owing to the ever-increasing number of wounded is preparing to appeal to the American Red Cross. "By next week", says Dr. Lambi, the American who is organising the Red Cross unts at Addis Ababa, "there will be only 20 doctors on three fronts to nearly a million Ethiopian soldiers."

Race Problem — 1935
Africa

Abyssinia

LEAGUE COMPROMISE ON ABYSSINIA

No Undertaking by Italy Not to Resort to Force

The League Council approved on Saturday night a temporary compromise on procedure in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute which had with much difficulty been secured.

The Council is to meet again on September 4 to consider the whole situation. Until then the facing of the real issue is postponed—unless in the meantime a settlement is reached in negotiations between France, Britain, and Italy, which are to begin, it is hoped, in a week or so in Paris.

These negotiations are, as Signor Mussolini insisted, to be outside the League's influence. As for the Conciliation Commission, its work is to continue, with the addition at last of the fifth arbitrator, but is to be kept within the rigid limits that Italy demanded. The League resolution specifies, however, that the Commission's work is to be under the treaty of 1928, which bars a resort to arms so long as negotiation continues.

Mr. Eden, Minister for League of Nations Affairs, in a speech broadcast from Geneva by the B.B.C. in the National programme after the meeting said:—

> There is no question of shirking the difficulties or mere acquiescence in dilatory manœuvres.
>
> We have set on foot a procedure which, in our judgment, affords the best chance that remains of bringing about a peaceful solution.
>
> We have named a day by which either the negotiations must succeed or else the Council will have to discharge the obligations placed upon it by the Covenant.

MUSSOLINI'S SUCCESS

From our Geneva Correspondent

Mussolini has had a great success. The British and French Governments have given way on every point with one single exception—namely, that the Council is to "meet in any event on September 4 to undertake the general examination in its various aspects of the relations between Italy and Abyssinia."

But the second resolution embodying this decision was not accepted by Italy, and in Italian quarters on Saturday it was openly said that abstention of the Italian delegate, Baron Aloisi, on this resolution meant that Italy would not attend the meeting unless, of course, the tripartite "conversations" announced in the joint declaration of the British, French, and Italian Governments result in a settlement agreeable to Signor Mussolini. It was on this question that Mr. Eden made his last surrender only yesterday.

It now appears that final agreement had not been reached with Italy on Friday night because Mr. Eden was still holding out for the inclusion of Abyssinia in the "conversations." It was mainly this difference that delayed the meeting of the Council until seven o'clock on Saturday night. Repeated attempts were made on Saturday to induce Signor Mussolini to yield, but he was uncompromising and finally Mr. Eden yielded. So the "conversations," which will probably be held in Paris, will take place without Abyssinia.

By agreeing under pressure to this arrangement the Abyssinian Emperor has implicitly recognised the treaty of 1906, which he has hitherto refused to recognise, although, in the opinion of many of the best jurists, that treaty is abrogated by article 20 of the Covenant.

The British and French have even persuaded the Abyssinian Emperor to accept M. Politis as fifth arbitrator. M. Politis is a clever man and a competent jurist, but he is greatly under the influence of M. Laval and his policy.

It is possible that war will be averted, but if so there is reason to fear that it will be only because Signor Mussolini gets what he wants without it.

It may be useful to mention the points on which Mr. Eden gave way. The first resolution adopted on Saturday as it stands is exactly what Signor Mussolini demanded from the first, with the possible exception of the reference to article 5 of the treaty of 1928, and Italy would have accepted it on Wednesday, so the three days spent in negotiation have been wasted. Every point on which the British Delegation declared up to Thursday that it would not give way has been eliminated:

Italy has given no undertaking not to resort to force;

The "conversations" in France will not take place under the League of Nations and Abyssinia will not take part in them;

The fifth arbitrator is not nominated by the Council;

And the decision that the Council shall examine the whole dispute on September 4 is relegated to a separate resolution which does not bind Italy.

MR. EDEN SEES THE PREMIER

Three-Power Negotiations

From our Diplomatic Correspondent

LONDON, TUESDAY.

The three-Power negotiations on the Italian-Abyssinian dispute are expected to begin early next week in or near Paris. Paris has the advantage of being near enough for Mr. Eden to be in constant touch with London. Even now the hope that these negotiations may avert an African war has not been altogether abandoned here. That hope is based less on the efforts of the negotiators than on two rather dubious hypotheses—

1. That French public opinion (which is certainly moving towards the Left) will harden against the war and will thereby strengthen the hand of M. Laval.
2. That the Italian financial situation will grow more difficult.

Italy has been unable to obtain credits in London or in Paris. Italy's finances were in a precarious state even before she began to prepare for war with Abyssinia, but these preparations have helped to destroy what little financial confidence she enjoyed abroad.

Such hopes as these may or may not have some foundation, but they would seem to be substitutes for a policy rather than a basis for a policy.

ITALIAN PRESS CAMPAIGN

A Change of Tone

From our Diplomatic Correspondent

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

No formal protest has been made to Italy but strong representations have been made to Signor Grandi, the Italian Ambassador here, with regard to the vituperative anti-British campaign conducted for weeks past by the Italian press. It has been pointed out to Signor Grandi that in the present situation, when this country is endeavouring to promote a peaceful settlement without showing any hostility to Italy, such a campaign is not helpful. It has also been pointed out that the British press has shown great moderation all along.

The Italian press campaign is, of course, inspired—there is no such thing as a free press in Italy,—and when the newspapers take a common line, as they have been doing against this country, they reflect the opinions (or emotions) of Signor Mussolini.

Representations of the kind now made to Italy do not call for a reply.

Press Campaign Dropped

The sudden abandonment of anti-British propaganda throughout the Italian press on Wednesday after the violent polemics of last week indicates that an order to this effect has been issued by the Government as a result of the British Government's protest to the Italian Embassy in London.

Dr. Gayda (who is often regarded as the spokesman of Mussolini) writes on the theme that "There are English and English," and concentrates his attention on giving a word of praise to those "Who have still maintained a sense of proportion and see in Italy a great nation whose friendship is precious and whose rights must be satisfied."—P.A. Foreign Special.

DEPRESSION IN ABYSSINIA

Doubts About the League

ADDIS ABABA, AUGUST 5.

Publication here this afternoon of the League's resolutions giving a month's respite for further conciliation procedure and negotiations between Great Britain, France, and Italy has only served to deepen the general depression caused here by earlier reports of their tenor.

It is pointed out that during the intervening month Italy can press on with her preparations in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, whilst Abyssinia will be held virtually inactive owing to the embargo on arms and munitions.

Meanwhile, an official statement issued to-night says:

> Abyssinia has taken note of the two resolutions voted by the Council of the League of Nations on August 3.
>
> It will be for the fifth arbitrator to decide the responsibilities incurred by the

Engert refused to reveal further about the conversation.

A report that the American concession was illegal because of a prior concession for oil rights in the Danakil region to the Italian Dr. Emilio Dulio was denied in an official communique.

two parties in the Ual Ual incident. The Council's decision will allow the commission to hear the arguments of the two parties.

The arbitrator's decision will be unable to avoid taking into account the double fact that Italian official maps show Ual Ual to be in Abyssinian territory, and that the Italian memorandum alleges only a simple actual possession on this area by Italian troops.

The Council's second resolution regarding a general examination of all aspects of the conflict has fully satisfied the Abyssinian Government, which has not ceased to demand this examination during the last eight months.

Abyssinia is worried over the absence of a declaration by Italy that she will not resort to force, a high Government official said to the Press Association special correspondent to-day:—

We are anxiously awaiting news, but we feel that every day that passes without a definite declaration by Italy that she will not resort to force enables the Italians better to prepare the way for their much-heralded offensive.

Meanwhile, we have loyally accepted the League's proposals, but we are beginning to wonder whether the efficacy of the League is so great as it is made out to be.

THE EMPEROR THANKS THE LEAGUE

GENEVA, AUGUST 5.

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Resolutions imploring the British Government to prevent an Italo-Abyssinian war and assuring the Emperor of Abyssinia of negro sympathy with his efforts to maintain the freedom of his country have been passed by the Negro Progress Convention now in session here. In addition the Negro Labour Union has cabled to the Emperor:

"The negroes of British Guiana hail your declaration that you will defend your empire to the last man against foreign aggression. We interpret Mussolini's threat as a challenge to negro solidarity, and pledge our support to the fatherland."

In Trinidad, British West Indies, negro mass meetings have been held to protest against Italy's attitude towards Abyssinia. The Italian Consul has protested against one newspaper's description of Mussolini as "that mean scoundrel."

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Italy Tears Up Treaty, Seeks to Oust Negro Nation from League

By Wireless Speeder

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The Council convened for public session at 4 p.m. in a strained atmosphere for a final showdown in the threat of war by Italian fascism against Ethiopia. Dr. Enrique Ruis Guinzau of Brazil presided.

New York Times

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Abyssinia

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

ETHIOPIA'S EMPEROR FACES THE STORM

By JOSEF ISRAELS 2d

IN the sprawling, haphazardly built palace, or "Gebbi," at Addis Ababa lives the man who is today the storm centre of the Ethiopian crisis. He is medium-sized, dark, with a black beard and the slight, sensitive features that characterize his proud Amharic race. The baptismal name he bears as Emperor of Ethiopia is Haile Selassie, meaning, in the Geze (classic) tongue, the Power of Trinity; his titles are more imposing, though scarcely more dignified, than the simple royal figure who bears them.

Haile Selassie, born Tafari Makonnen, is Lord King of Kings of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, the Elect of God, the Light of the World, Defender of the Faith. He stands alone, an almost prophetic figure, against an encroaching world, perhaps the last representative of the absolute monarchs. His country, the last free territory of Africa, is threatened with attack by Italy; his fate and the fate of his people involve, perhaps, the peace of Europe.

Haile Selassie's position has always been difficult. On the one hand he has been faced with the necessity of maintaining his power and popularity at home in his semi-Oriental kingdom and on the other of dealing in a modern manner with the Western world. He has never lost touch with the one or with the other. He has always remained free of conceit, bombast or autocracy. He, of all people, realizes best the dangers that Ethiopia faces, yet he has never lost heart, and remains today his country's only great bulwark against the Roman tide from the north.

At home his political difficulties have arisen chiefly out of conflicts with the reactionary element which centred in his aunt, the late Empress. Almost every move he has made to introduce education, mechanical devices or other Western symbols of civilization into his country has been opposed and hampered by members of her party. They are still at his heels to harass him in his preparations for the war that may come. He recognizes that Ethiopia may be facing a struggle for her life, whereas these oldsters, knowing nothing of European fighting methods and made confident by the Ethiopian defeat of the Italians at Adowa in the last century, believe their primitive armies invincible.

* * *

THE proudest boast and tradition of the people of Ethiopia is that their kings are the descendants of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The legend, as authentic as any dating from biblical times, runs that Makeda, black Queen of Ethiopia, journeyed with her court to Jerusalem and there shared the couch of the gorgeous Solomon. The son she bore and who returned to Ethiopia as Menelik, the first King of Kings and first ruler of a united Ethiopia, is supposed to have been the founder of the royal line which continues to this day.

Although the royal line is far from direct in its course to Haile Selassie, the best historians and scientists will not deny the Semitism of the Amharic, the ruling Ethiopian race.

The Emperor, who recently celebrated his forty-fourth birthday, is some 5 feet 6 inches in height, with features rather strongly Semitic. His hands and feet are small and lightly boned, and his large eyes have that liquidity which is often deceptive to a European, who may mistake softness of eyes for weakness of mind.

He is a keen statesman, a well-informed man. His education was largely gained in a French mission school at Harrar, where he was born. Here he passed his youth and the province he still considers his home. From the missionaries, and later from foreign tutors, he learned to speak and write fluent French and to understand most conversations in English.

In 1924, keenly conscious of the necessity for absorbing the culture of Europe, he went on a state visit to Italy, France, England and Switzerland, taking with him the principal chiefs of his provinces, who might have been expected to create trouble if left at home to their own devices. He was received with great acclaim in the capitals of Europe. He brought back with him not only a new understanding of the ways of the Western World but many human and mechanical aids to the modernization of his own country.

After that trip his way of living became almost entirely Western, and, though he retains his native dress, both in private and at the elaborate ceremonies which so frequently are held at Addis Ababa, the palace has been filled with European furniture and the Emperor's private meals are now served in the European manner. At state dinners to the diplomatic corps or distinguished visitors, the service is from a set of solid gold platters designed and cast in New York from Abyssinian metal sent by the Emperor for the purpose.

Haile Selassie is an indefatigable worker. He generally rises soon after daylight. His bedroom is rather stuffily furnished, crowded with plush and leather, and he makes his headquarters in a small and not impressively decorated study. Here the private work of the State is carried on. Unable to make use of many of the mechanical conveniences enjoyed by other rulers, he must depend mainly upon swift-footed native carriers for communication with the outlying provinces. Even at the very best speed of the messengers it is sometimes two or three weeks, particularly in the rainy season, before word can be brought from one of the northern provinces to Addis Ababa.

There is a telephone at his elbow, but it is connected with only the local exchange, and this has few subscribers beyond the postoffice, the other government offices and the foreign legations. Yet the Emperor's soft and pleasant voice is often heard over the wire by the Ministers of the foreign countries, whom he frequently consults.

* * *

IN his communications with the outer world he is also considerably hampered. The only reliably swift cable from Addis Ababa passes via Eritrea to Rome, and is, obviously, of little use in the present situation. There is also the antique and uncertain telegraph which follows the railroad down to Djibouti, where a French wireless station relays messages to Paris. Recently, under Italian auspices, the first of what was to be a series of short-wave radio stations was set up in Addis Ababa. Others were to be installed in the outlying provinces, but this work has, of course, been suspended.

The Emperor spends his morning receiving the messages of his Governors and chiefs, greeting callers from the legations and transacting business in connection with his large private holdings — mining and farming lands. He lunches usually in private with his wife, and takes the customary rest period during the heat of the day. In the afternoon he is available to outsiders, native or foreign, who have business to transact.

Twice a week the sovereign presides in person at a Supreme Court, to which the major civil and criminal litigation of the country comes for final adjudication. In the evenings he reads in his elaborate library, continually supplied, through the Abyssinian foreign representatives, with the newest books and periodicals of the world, and occasionally entertains at a state or private dinner, after which the diversion is usually motion pictures.

He has never had much leisure, and in these troubled days he finds himself scarcely a moment to spare to the family to whom he is devoted. This family consists of his wife, Waizeru Menin, the Empress; two daughters and three sons. One daughter is married to the Ras Desta Demtu, who visited Europe and the United States in 1934. The Crown Prince, Asfa Wassen, is busy being educated by American and European tutors.

The favorite child of the Emperor seems to be his second son, Makonnen, on whom he has conferred the title, new to Ethiopia, of the Duke of Harrar. This boy is a great favorite, and is rarely away from his father's side, hearing with him all the affairs of state and learning the lessons that the Emperor later hopes will fit him to be an important member of the ruling class, if not the Emperor. Under Ethiopian custom, the Crown Prince need not necessarily succeed to the throne. It is the Emperor's privilege to nominate another member of his family, if he so desires.

Incidentally, Haile Selassie has been married twice. His first wife died childless. He is devoted to his second, and does not avail himself of the Ethiopian aristocrat's privilege of marrying or "protecting" additional wives or concubines. He is pious, but not fanatically so. He attends the Coptic church, but no more than convention requires.

* * *

FOREIGN visitors are generally first received by the Emperor at a formal audience in a small throne room in the substantially built stone part of the rambling and rather unattractive palace. The Emperor asks polite questions and receives conventional answers and the audience is swiftly terminated.

It was the writer's good fortune to be summoned to the palace on other occasions, generally for informal dinners at which the principal guests were members of legation staffs and some of the medical, educational, engineering and other foreign experts brought to the country by the Emperor's desire for Western counsel on modern developments.

At such gatherings the conversation flows steadily, the Emperor drawing information from his visitors and stating his desire to take the lessons of the rest of the world to heart. He believes, he has said, in the slow development of Ethiopia; he knows that he must avoid shocking, with swift changes, a people whose manner of living is practically unchanged from that of their ancestors a thousand years ago.

He believes in bringing the Ethiopian women out of their retirement and gradually projecting them into the forefront of life and affairs. and toward this end he has at his own expense brought European and American teachers to Addis Ababa to conduct a girls' school, which supplements the educational facili-

Haile Selassie Stands Alone, Endeavoring to Protect His Ancient Nation Against an Encroaching World

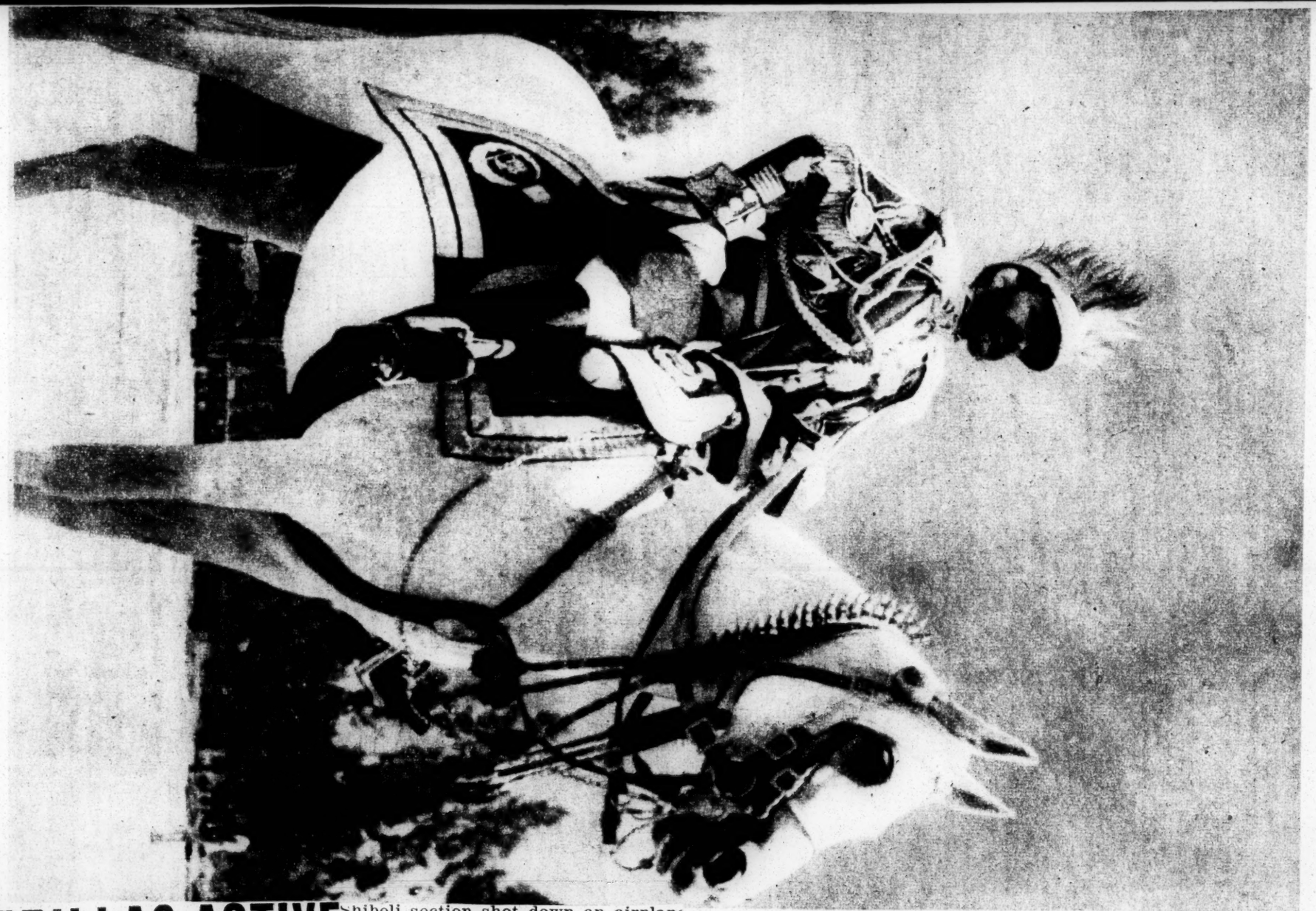
ties created for the male youth of the country. At government expense youths from the better families have traveled to Europe and America for training.

* * *

THE Emperor has created a printing house to publish Abyssinian literature, both in the Amharic and Geze (religious) languages. His printing house has succeeded in publishing and widely distributing through the nation stories about Ethiopia's modern life and the country's history, as well as an informative geography of the world.

He has also published a newspaper called Berhanana Salam (Light and Peace), containing native poetry, news of Ethiopian events and articles on economics, politics and other matters in which he believes the learned class of his country will be interested.

Considering his difficult position, and the grave necessities he has always labored under to conciliate not only the opposing factions among his own people but the Western World, Haile Selassie remains outstanding as a combination of Emperor and diplomat, truly a protector of his own people.



Lord King of Kings of Ethiopia.

From the Film "Abyssinia." Courtesy of Wardour Film Company

ETHIOPIAN GUERRILLAS ACTIVE

MANY ITALIANS SLAIN IN MURDEROUS RAIDS — MUNITIONS CAPTURED

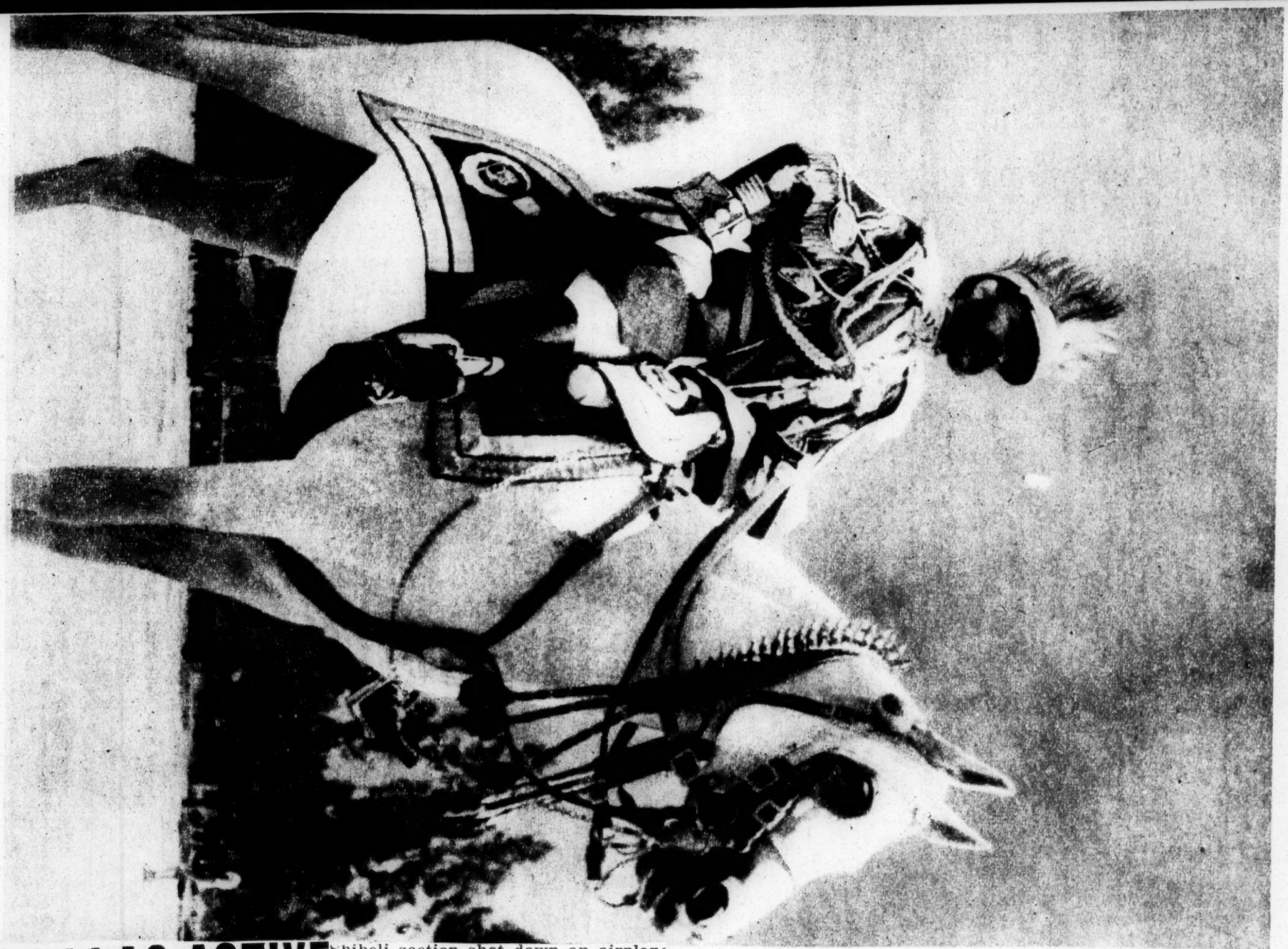
LONDON.—Reports reaching here from the African war zone show increased military action by Ethiopians on all fronts. Large numbers of Italians were killed when Ethiopian troops attacked a supply train near Makale. The Italians were slaughtered almost to the last man, only three left alive, as the supply train, trapped in a valley behind the lines, was overwhelmed in a surprise raid by Ethiopian warriors who swooped down from the mountains. An Addis Ababa communique said that the Ethiopians captured 81 mule-loads of munitions and 100 rifles and similar raids are occurring continually. Scores of guerilla bands are operating at strategic points all along the Italian line of communications to the north and south. The Ethiopian defence, officials announced, was adhering to its prearranged plan of harassing the enemy until the main body of warriors were better equipped with modern arms and the Italians' advance had reached into terrain less favorable for the use of tanks and airplanes.

Desperate fighting raged for five days near Gorahai, according to wounded Ethiopians arriving at Harar, who said no quarter was given by either side. A force of Italian troops was completely wiped out. The Ethiopians armed with machine guns and artillery captured a tank and killed all three of its operators. Last Saturday night a large attacking force of Italians sweeping out from ridges and hills from the south were caught in an ambush by Ethiopians who, using swords and knives, butchered almost all of them.

Operating farther south the Ethiopian guerrillas operating in the Webbe Shibeli section shot down an airplane and another Ethiopian raid netted four Italian tanks. From correspondents on the Italian front there comes veiled confirmation of the Ethiopian harrassing tactics. They admit that daily skirmishes started with the enemy shortly after the occupation of Makale, that the march to the Dessa zone was made to protect the left flank from "sudden murderous raids" of Ethiopian forces. From the same source it was said that between Makale and Sakota Ethiopians heavily armed are massing and apparently prepared to wage battle in that area.

A woman and child were slain by Italian bombers near Hara, according to a report from Addis Ababa, when airplanes dropped six bombs over Daggah Bur in Ogaden Province. Ethiopian headquarters denied that Gen. Gratiani had captured Daggah Bur.

Haile Selassie Stands Alone, Endeavoring to Protect His Ancient Nation Against an Encroaching World



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Race Problem – 1935

Africa.

Abyssinia.

183 ITALIANS ARE SLAIN AT ODOLO; TO GET INTERVIEW WITH SELASSIE

By J. A. ROGERS
Courier War Correspondent

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ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 3—(Via Cable and RCA)—Graciously received by Emperor Haile Selassie on the day that I arrived. and assured that I would be granted a special interview for readers of The Pittsburgh Courier, upon his return to Addis Ababa from Dessye, I flew over the Southern war front Sunday!

My pilot on this eventful trip through the air was none other than William H. Robinson, Chicago youth and Tuskegee graduate, who is head of His Majesty's air force. As we flew towards the front, where fierce fighting is expected to take place soon, I was more and more impressed with the immensity of the task confronting the Italians.

They're There, But Where!

Through the speaking tube, Pilot Robinson pointed out certain hidden concentrations, and all I could see was the barren terrain, the country over which we were speeding at better than 150 miles an hour!

Later, I was told that these places have been so cleverly camouflaged that, in the event of an air raid by Italian bombing planes, there will be nothing for them to see. The soldiers, wearing uniforms the color of the earth, are invisible from the air, and their fortifications are hidden so cleverly that one could walk right into one of their numerous "traps" without being aware of it.

Anticipate Bombing Planes

Everywhere in Addis Ababa, a bombing raid is expected, but not feared. The citizens have been thoroughly trained as to what to do, with bomb-proof subterranean cellars placed at strategic points. Nightly the town is thrown into complete darkness.

The town is calm and there is a "doo-r-die" spirit which is admirable. These people here are determined to die before they surrender. Anti-aircraft guns have been installed, and Italian fliers are well aware of the accuracy of Ethiopian sharpshooters.

Makalle, Adigrat Retaken

Ethiopian headquarters here have contacted Ras Seyyoum by telegraph and report the recapture of Makalle, Adigrat and Ualual. Ras Seyyoum is in the North and Ras Destra Demtre in the South.

Their reports, while meager stated that the Italians had fled the towns with heavy casualties.

While the Ethiopian high command still favors holding back, it is proving hard to keep the stirred-up warriors from sweeping into Gorahai, Gerlogubi and other points from which the Italians have retreated.

183 Italians Slain

News as to the whereabouts of the Italian column that left Moussali, crossing the Danakil Desert toward the Ethiopian plateau, was received here Saturday with the announcement of a miniature Aduwa.

The official communique stated that the deadliest Danakil tribesmen of Aussa Province, members of the Assimara Tribe, had surprised and dispersed a column in the region of Odolo. The Italian column consisted of 300 Askaris. (Italian native troops.)

The death toll was 183. In addition the Danakils captured 150 rifles, 50 camels, camp equipment and provisions. Ethiopian losses were given at 30. The communique did not mention the wounded as it is well known the Danakils dispatch their own and enemy wounded alike.

Had Made Little Progress

The position of the Italian column as given in this communique indicated it had made little progress in the desert fighting against terrible heat on the waterless, rocky plain as well as the most savage Aussa warriors.

This increases Ethiopian confidence that their "regulars" will be able to hold off and harry the Italian advance in Danakil, pending arrival of Ras Getatchou and 10,000 reinforcements requested by the Sultan of Aussa.

AMBUSH AND NIGHT ATTACKS BY ABYSSINIA

Italian Air Raids

From our Special Correspondent

ADDIS ABABA, NOVEMBER 14.

Italian troops who were plodding their way slowly towards Makale yesterday to reinforce the garrison there got a bitter taste of what is to come when a band of Ethiopian irregulars swarmed down on them as they were passing a narrow gulch and completely routed them, killing a large number and capturing as booty 81 mules and 150 rifles in the process. The incident reveals the presence of a large number of Abyssinians north of Makale, which has long since fallen to the Italians.

It is said that ambushes like this occur not infrequently and show the weakness of the Italian communications.

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THE ITALIAN ACCOUNT

WITH THE ITALIAN NORTHERN FORCES, NOVEMBER 14.

A major and two Askaris were killed when an Italian patrol fell into one of the many ambushes which the Abyssinians have prepared in the last few days in the vicinity of Makale. The Abyssinian losses are unknown, as both killed and wounded were carried away. Thirty rifles were left on the ground, from which it is concluded that they suffered that number of casualties.

The patrol, led by Major A. Delmonte, was working between Antalo and Shelicot, south of Makale, when they found themselves in the ambush, which had been prepared in a very well concealed spot on high ground. As soon as the head of the party appeared the Abyssinians, who outnumbered the Italians by two to one, opened fire, and the major, who was leading his party, fell from his horse, his chest riddled with bullets.

The second in command, a young lieutenant, who had been bringing up the rear of the column, immediately took charge, rallied the men under fire, and as a frontal attack was out of the question divided his force into two parts and ordered them to work round the flanks of the Abyssinians, while two machine-guns were brought up to return the fire.

Creeping in single file and taking cover whenever possible behind trees and boulders, the Askaris eventually reached positions on a level with the ambush, from which it was possible to charge, and the fighting finished hand to hand. The Abyssinians fled, leaving behind, in addition to the thirty rifles, a considerable quantity of ammunition. A few prisoners were taken.—Exchange Telegraph War Special.

[It will be noticed from our special correspondent's message that the Abyssinians say that the fight took place north of Makale.]

Makale has been formally annexed to Italy by General de Bono, the Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the King of Italy. The forty-third day of the war thus saw Italy in occupation of about 12,000 square miles of the Ethiopian Empire.

DANAKILS CAUGHT

MAKALE, NOVEMBER 15.

To-day's dispatches indicate that the Italians suffered severe losses in yesterday's ambush in a narrow mountain pass at Asbi, 2,600 feet high, 30 miles north-east of Makale. A column of Askaris under Colonel Mariotti were advancing upon Asbi from the east to join up with General Santini's column when they were enfiladed by machine-gun and rifle fire in a narrow gully by the Abyssinians, who were firmly ensconced on the slopes.

The still half-savage Danakil levies, sighting the ambushers perched on the mountain slopes, immediately charged up towards them, screaming revenge and brandishing their long, murderous-looking curved swords. They were mown down by machine-gun fire. Their officers found it difficult to hold them, but eventually forced them to deploy and take cover.

The laborious process then began of encircling the ambushers and dislodging the machine-gun nests, a task rendered more arduous by the dense bush. Brisk firing continued throughout the day while the Italians scaled the slopes, and it was not until the evening that the Abyssinians began to disperse under cover of darkness over a 10,000ft. range to the westward. They are moving fast along the left wing of General Santini's troops in order to avoid being squeezed between his column and the Danakil column they ambushed. The Abyssinians left 55 dead

and uncounted wounded on the field.

So far the Italian losses are estimated at four officers wounded, including a colonel, 20 Askaris killed, and 50 wounded. Two Abyssinian chieftains are among the dead, but Ras Kassa escaped.

Air operations on a large scale against the Abyssinians also took place this morning south of Makale. A large encampment of 500 tents was discovered by an Italian air squadron outside Antalo, an important market centre sheltering behind a spur of the mountains between Makale and Amba Alagi. The squadron bombed the encampment, some bombs of a heavier calibre than usually employed being dropped.—Press Association War Special.

ITALIAN AIR ATTACK

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, NOVEMBER 19.

Defences constructed by Abyssinians south of Amba Alagi have been destroyed and large quantities of stores set on fire in one of the biggest bombing raids which the Italian Air Force has yet carried out. The raid took place yesterday morning and was conducted by twenty giant bombers.

The airmen discovered about 15,000 Abyssinians in the valleys of Mai Wafi and Mai Maestie constructing defences. As soon as the 'planes were seen the Abyssinians ran for shelter among the woods which cover the hillsides. The 'planes then dived low and were able to drop their bombs on easy targets.

But the Abyssinians were not slow in retaliating. It is estimated that about fifty machine-guns, twelve anti-aircraft guns, and many men were firing at the 'planes, which nevertheless escaped with little damage. One Italian machine-gunner was wounded. One of the engines on Count Ciano's 'plane was put out of action, but he carried on with the others. The 'planes piloted by Bruno and Vittorio Mussolini were heavily pitted with bullet holes but remained airworthy. One of the Italian machines had a hole in its petrol tank, but the mechanic, who was wounded, crawled out on the wing and stopped the hole with his fingers until the machine landed at Hauzien.

On the other hand, extensive damage was done by the 'planes. Apart from casualties inflicted when they dived and machine-gunned the enemy, they succeeded in destroying most of the defences. The Abyssinians' encampment was entirely demolished.

Italian observers who made an air reconnaissance to-day of the zone between Buia and Amba Alaji say it has been completely evacuated following the bombardment.—Press Association War Special.

ITALIAN CAVALRY SURPRISED

WITH THE ITALIAN NORTHERN ARMY, NOVEMBER 20.

Italian headquarters staff to-day admitted that the Abyssinians made a successful night attack on a column of Italian troops who were encamped near Hauzien. The raid occurred in the early hours of Monday morning, and among the Italians killed was Group Captain G. Rinaldi, who was commanding a cavalry detachment.

The Italians camped for the night in a plain and they chose a spot commanded by a rocky ridge. The cavalry tethered their horses in the centre of the encampment and camped in a circle round them. Shortly after midnight a strong force of Abyssinians, who had silently occupied the ridge, opened a withering fire. The Italians at once set up machine-guns, but the fight continued until dawn, when the Abyssinians retired in good order.

Italian headquarters state that many of the Abyssinian troops were killed, but they also admit heavy Italian losses, including the cavalry commander.—Exchange Telegram War Special.

[Hauzien is far to the north of Makale, which the Italians captured recently. Hauzien itself was occupied earlier in the war. The raid shows that the Italians do not yet dominate this part of Tigré.]

DU BOIS PREDICTS NEW ERA FOR DARKER RACES

FORMER EDITOR OF "CRISIS" SEES ETHIOPIAN INVASION A TURNING POINT IN THEIR HISTORY — DECLARES THEY NOW MUST RELY ON THEMSELVES

ATLANTA, Ga.—Italy's attack on Ethiopia marks the beginning of a new era for the darker races, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor of sociology in Atlanta University, declared in a public lecture at Morehouse College on "The Future of the Darker Races." One may sense this, he said, by comparing the present attitude of the world toward the invasion of Ethiopia with the lack of agitation that followed British and German attacks on East Africa and Uganda beginning in 1884, and the attitude of Europe and America toward the Boxer Rebellion.

"The seizure of British and German East Africa and the annexation of Uganda forms as shameful a chapter in the history of imperial aggression as the world has ever seen," he said. "The Boxer Rebellion in China was fomented by white aggression and punished by a determination on the part of Europe to dismember China. Yet the whole procedure evoked almost no protest from civilization or Christianity.

"Contrast with this the feeling in the world today. The conquest of Ethiopia is regarded not simply as wrong, but it is recognized as the most dangerous step that Europe can take. The organized industry of the white races with vast investments of capital and the use of miraculous technique has been directed during the last 100 years to the exploitation of raw material and labor until the over-expansion of the capitalistic system has landed the world on the edge of bankruptcy, both economic, social and moral.

"In every modern land, but conspicuous in Russia, an attempt is being made to change the organization of industry. This means that the attempt of the white world to dominate the dark world has got to be given up by Europe and America in sheer self-defense.

"This points the clear duty of the darker nations," Dr. DuBois believes. Increasingly, responsibility for their own development will rest upon themselves. Colored people, he declared, will be subject less and less to physical coercion, exploitation and insult by white nations; they will form a part of a smaller and more definitely integrated world, and will be obliged to carry on their reform and uplift movements, not only under the eye of the world, but in close connection with the world's economic and cultural interests."

Race Problem-1935

Africa

Abyssinia

RESEARCH COUNCIL TO PUBLISH FACTS ABOUT ETHIOPIA FOR AMERICAN READERS

Students Italian Aggression Against African Nation Reveal Mussolini's Schemes

Washington, May 16—(A. N. P.)—In order to prevent the effect of misinformation which is circulated in the United States about Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Research Council has been organized here and proposes to make available to American citizens any information which they may desire concerning the African empire.

The headquarters of the Council are in this city. W. Leo Hansberry is director of the organization and associated with him are M. E. Bayen, G. H. Bovell, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Oluwaji Coker, Makonnen Haile and Enguda Yohannes.

Foreign correspondents are Gebra Christos at London, Tecle Haimanot at Paris, Fakada Malkot at Rome, and Amara Rata, Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

American citizens who desire information about Ethiopia are advised to write to the Ethiopian Research Council, Box 1365, Washington, D. C.

In the formal announcement of the organization, the following description of Ethiopia is given:

"Ethiopia is the seat of one of the oldest living civilizations in the world. It possessed civil and social institutions of a high order of development long before Europe emerged from barbarism, and in the hey-day of the classical age, it was universally regarded as one of the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth.

Volunteers for Abyssinia

Six Want to Aid Abyssinia.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

Believing that every member of our race should aid to keep Abyssinia independent, we are ready to volunteer in its service. The time is at hand when Ethiopia will mean much to the members of our race in America.

May we suggest that your paper continue to keep the citizens informed about such matters. If other papers followed the AFRO, much could be done to assist Abyssinia.

GEORGE THOMPSON
BELVERT THOMPSON.
WILLIAM ADAMS
IDRIS ABRAHAM
A. F. BAILEY
WILLIAM ROBINSON
1955 N. Eighteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fight at Home, Then Abyssinia, Says Youth.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

I read in your paper that numerous young men have expressed their desire to aid Abyssinia. Although only 16 years of age, I believe that they should begin fighting for their rights here in the United States.

Such true-blooded men, who would risk their lives, are needed here to see that we as a race receive all the rights as citizens. We should fight for life, liberty and happiness and stamp out lynchings before trying to help someone else.

WALTER W. JACOBS, Jr.
Langhorne, Pa.

Has Vision of Ethiopia.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

God revealed to me that the war between Abyssinia and Italy is the beginning of the world-wide conflict between the white and darker races. Every man of color in this country should aid Abyssinia.

In my vision it was also shown that there will be an upheaval in Africa. The end will find the king of Ethiopia ruling the dark continent in 1940.

ENOCH B. SCOTT.
75 Lott Street.

Here's a Practical Way to Be of Service to Abyssinia.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

As I read of the ecclesiastical brawls, the improprieties of bishops, the inefficiency of school presidents ad infinitum, then I wonder if there is not something of equal importance for us to consider.

In Africa, our fatherland, a serious trouble has been brewing. We cannot muster an army of Americans and help Abyssinia, nor boycott Italian goods and force Italy to terms. We do not have the religious faith of King Hezekiah that we can pray to God and cause an angel to slay in the enemies' camp 185,000 soldiers so that the remnant return to their place, but our leaders can voice a protest to the United States Government in order that the world may know that on this side of the Atlantic are millions who not only resent the attitude of Italy, but who also stand firm in the spirit of Ethiopia against aggression and exploitation.

HUGO AUSTIN.
805 Church Street,
Clifton Forge, Va.

A Few Queries on the Ethiopian-Italian Situation.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

I wish to ask a few questions regarding the Ethiopian-Italian situation.

Was it agreeable to the Ethiopian Government for France to give to Italy part ownership in the Franco-Ethiopian railroad? Will the millions of Africans in the various French colonies maintain the same faith in the French Government as they previously had?

Were the people living in the colonies recently transferred by France to Italy consulted or given a chance to accept or reject such transfer? Does the money spent with the Italians by our group in the United States aid the Italian Government in its fight against the Ethiopian Government?

E. E. DAVIS.
Norfolk, Va.

hard war of our own to fight right here where we belong?

T. E. SMITH.
443 Linden Street,
Bethlehem, Pa.

Six from Philly Will Fight.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

We are willing to serve in the Abyssinian army during the difficulties with Italy. Please notify us where we may get further information about volunteering.

We are willing to go at any tim to aid Abyssinia by returning t Ethiopia, our mother land. Shoul we go, we hope never to retur to this country.

(The Rev.) GEORGE O. GAINES
HENRY W. SMITH
WEST MACK
ROY GOLDSTON
EARL GOLDSTON
CLARENCE GAINES
1425 N. Twenty-fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The AFRO Still Awaits Officia Word from the Abyssinian Government.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

I wish to get details concerning volunteers for service in defense of Abyssinia. This outrage o Italy can be stopped with American veterans of the World War.

It is possible to organize thousands of men who wish to defenc this peaceful country.

America should insist on payment of her war debt at once fron this greedy and egotistical nation

If it is possible for us to assis Abyssinia, please notify me.

BENJAMIN MORGAN.
172 Village Street,
Rockville, Conn.

Would Die for Abyssinia.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

Every member of our race should try in some manner to aid in protecting and developing Abyssinia. In doing that, there will be those who will help us in this country to wipe out lynchings.

We must aid our own, to have others aid us. One of the handicaps of our race is the lack of affection for our brothers in other countries. I will gladly die to help in saving Abyssinia.

WILLIAM DWIGHT.
2051 South Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Prays for Abyssinia.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

I am offering my prayers for Abyssinia, and urging those who can, to volunteer for service in the army to defend Ethiopia.

Having aided in building up this country, we might as well aid our brothers in Africa, since we do not enjoy all that citizens should.

(Mrs.) THOMAS BANKS.
5010 Sheriff Road, northeast,
Washington, D.C.

Mechanic Will Serve In Abyssiniar Army.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

Advise me as to whom I ma; write and offer my services in th Abyssinian army, should there b war with Italy.

I am an experienced automobil mechanic and know machine sho practices. I am willing to pu forth every effort to aid Abyssinia.

JAMES E. MIDDLETON.
1305 N. Eleventh Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Wars in U.S. as Well as Abyssinia.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

I read quite a number of ex-service men offering their support to reinforce the Ethiopian army in assisting them to combat the Italian armed forces. I, myself served with the armed forces of the American army in France, and I know what a horrible life war is. Why should we help somebody else fight when we have such a

MUSSOLINI AND HISTORY

"I must go on. My soldiers have been trained. My country believes I can achieve what I have set out to do."

That is what Mussolini is quoted as having told Captain Anthony Eden, Britain's envoy, when the latter presented his country's compromise proposal.

The personal pronoun, I, plays a big part in the future of the Italian-Ethiopian controversy. The personal pronoun plays too important a part for any nation's good. In effect Mussolini has said that he has gone too far, that too many bridges have been burned to the rear, that in order to maintain his position Ethiopia must be subjected to Italian rule.

Mussolini outlines what he terms Ethiopia's failure to carry out her obligations to Italy, and sets forth the following demands:

1. A protectorate over Abyssinia, similar to that of the British in Egypt and the French in Morocco, with Emperor Haile Selassie retaining international political sovereignty.

2. Settlement and development of Abyssinia by Italian emigrants.

3. Abyssinia to supply timber which Italy badly needs, as well as minerals, though timber is Mussolini's primary concern.

4. Italy to build a railroad through Abyssinia, connecting its present colonial ports of Messowa and Magadoxo, which are now separated by French and British Somaliland.

5. Italy to develop its colonial ports in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, as part of the internal development of Abyssinia.

Mussolini is quoted as saying, "Let history judge!"

The Italian strong man is taking a big chance when he leaves history to be the final judge of his actions. History does not put its stamp of approval on wars such as that contemplated by Mussolini.

Crouching Ethiopian Lion Awaits Il Duce

By CAPT. WILLIAM T. WARD

Will Mussolini or Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia Lion of the Tribe of Juda, etc, fall in the now projected conquest of Abyssinia by the Italian Dictator? This is a nice question and is being debated in Europe, Africa, and the Far East. Were the conquest and occupation of Abyssinia by Italy the end of the matter, this new war might be passed over in a few weeks. Mussolini, however, envisions a far flung Italian empire which will include all the territories once occupied by Imperial Rome. This will bring about the clash between the British interests and the Roman aspirations. France is at present assuming, publicly, a neutral attitude though there is little doubt that she has sold out to Mussolini for a secret alliance against the new Germany.

Should Italy succeed in crushing Abyssinia she will in turn become a threat to British interests for Italy will then have British territory to her north, south and west in Africa. The Fashoda affair is still fresh in the minds of the British, and it will be well for Mussolini to ponder the Fashoda incident.

With great bombast Italy has declared the Mediterranean "mare nostrum" as it was called by imperial Rome. She has recently said that with her airplanes she could sweep the Mediterranean, Malta, etc., clear of British obstacles. In this case the Italian bark is vaster than its bite. Even Abyssinia admits this.

Before going further let us look at Abyssinia. It is the oldest Christian nation on earth. It was Christianized by St. Mark, the Apostle. This gives her prestige, at least in the Black Man's opinion. Again the Kings of Abyssinia are said to be directly descended from the child which the Queen of Sheba bore to King Solomon, of Jewish fame. Hence the title "Lion of the Tribe of Juda, King of Kings."

With an area of 350,000 square miles and a population which is variously estimated at from 10,000,00 to 25,000,000 and a country made for easy defense by lofty and inaccessible mountains, it is not hard to see why the Abyssinians defy the Italians. Again and again the Mohommedan armies attempted to conquer Abyssinia but were repeatedly repulsed, and to crown their achievements these black people delivered a crushing defeat to the Italian arms at Adowa, March 1, 1896.

It was a sorry day when Crispi the Italian plunged his country into Abyssinian affairs. The Abyssinian King had died and there were rival aspirants to the throne. Italy backed Manelik for emperor. Manelik won and after gaining the throne he immediately refused to confirm the promises and pledges he had made to Crispi. Manelik remembered that in 1887 Ras Alula had destroyed an Italian army, so that he felt there was little to fear from Italy. Italy had occupied Eritria and also Somaliland, the former on the Red Sea, and the latter on the Indian Ocean. Crispi ordered Gen. Bareliere, Governor of Eritria, to advance upon Abyssinia. The Abyssinians defeated the Italians at Amba Alagi, then moved upon Makaleh and invested it. This fort surrendered but the Abyssinians allowed the Italians to march out with military honors. The Ethiopians could afford to be generous. They were the oldest Christian nation on earth. The Ethiopians then made a rapid march to Adowa, near the Eritrean frontier and prepared to fight. Cocksure of victory, the Italians 14,000 strong, moved to the attack. The Abyssinians dashed at their enemy, broke the enemy flanks, and threw themselves upon the advancing Italians and defeated the Italian army which advanced in three columns. Each column was crushed in turn. The black had defeated the proud Roman, and put Italian pride in the dust. Peace came. Italy has not forgotten Adowa. It has been to Italy what Sedan was to the French and Cawnpore to the British.

Deceived by Italy the Abyssinian Government has decided to arm as rapidly as possible. Italy now uses this arming as a pretext for war.

Why does Mussolini want Abyssinia? Why conquer the oldest Christian nation on earth? To Mussolini Christianity is

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE

but a cloak to arouse enthusiasm for war on pretended grounds. The appeal used by Peter the Hermit will not work now as it did in the Crusades. Italy wants the rich gold, iron, copper, platinum cotton areas. The Abyssinian Government has failed to develop these great natural resources and it is the only land on earth which still remains independent of white rule. If Italy fails to get it now some other nation may do so, and strange as it may seem it is not that Italy fears England will take the country but Japan.

Japan has already begun the industrial conquest of Abyssinia. She has acquired thousands of acres of cotton land; she is pouring money, machinery, and her people into this mountain country. If Abyssinia can have peace, and the Japanese have time, the Japs feel that when the next World War breaks out, and it may be on us next year, then she can engineer a revolution in French Indo-China or threaten these French colonies, and as a price of non-intervention or non-conquest have France cede French Somaliland to her. This will give Japan a seaport, Jubuti, and a railway to Addis Ababa, the capital, and make conquest easy—if England stands idly by.

Fearing Japan may get control of these rich mineral deposits and commercial advantages to the detriment of Italy, Mussolini has decided now is the time to act. He will by the end of September have at least 300,000 soldiers ready for the advance upon Abyssinia. That he has a hard nut to crack, one can see by a study of the map of Abyssinia. This country is composed of uplands and mountains and very high plateaus. Italy will run into the mountains not far from her frontier in Eritrea. Near by is Adowa. She will probably make a feint in this direction but her main attack will come from Italian Somaliland. But she will have to travel over about 300 miles of barren lands. The rains being over in October and the land almost dry will permit her to march. But once in the vicinity of the rough mountains of Abyssinia, where there are no roads, the Italian advance will be greatly slowed up and it will be possible for a few thousand Abyssinian sharp-shooters to hold the Italian army in check. Airplanes and tanks are of little value in such terrain.

Haile Selassie stated had his troops been in the World War they would have finished it in one day for they would not have dug in but rushed at the enemy as they did at Adowa. But Haile was simply talking for home consumption for he has read of Omdurman and other fights in Soudan against machine guns.

As Abyssinia is Christian Mussolini could not arrange to have a few Italian missionaries killed by the natives and use this as a pretext for war as did the Germans against China in the Boxer Rebellion. This excuse being non-existant Mussolini digs up the time-worn and discredited term, "honor"—Italian honor. Though both Italy and Abyssinia are members of the League of Nations, and both nations signed the Briand and Kellogg Pacts, Italy intends to attack, following the example of Japan. No longer can the European nations stand before the non-Christian world and talk about the sanctity of peace pacts. Japan did well in refusing to believe the European promises. Europe has never made a treaty yet that she did not sooner or later denounce and attack and despoil and exploit some smaller nation. The Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations will again be made a farce in October when Italy attacks the Abyssinians.

I feel that Mussolini is riding for a fall. Turkey may use this time to regain the islands stolen from her in 1912; Germany may annex Austria; Hungaria and Bulgaria move to reclaim their stolen territories.

Such may be the consequences of the attack by Mussolini upon Abyssinia.

Will Mussolini or Haile Selassie, King of Kings, Lion of the Tribe of Juda, fall? Time will tell. In the meantime we had better be prepared for a new World War in 1936 or shortly after.

ABYSSINIAN NOTE TO LEAGUE

The Manchester Guardian Weekly 6-28-35

Proposal for Immediate Inquiry Into the Alleged Frontier Incidents

New York Tim. Manchester Guardian

From our Geneva Correspondent

Abyssinia, in a Note to the League of Nations last week, declares that Italian aggression upon her independence seems imminent, and proposes that, "to avert this danger," a neutral commission should be sent at her expense to inspect her Italian frontiers and make an inquiry into "all alleged or real incidents."

The Ethiopian Government has strictly complied with its undertakings and has been careful neither to say nor to do anything that could be reasonably interpreted as an unfriendly measure.

It observes with regret that the Royal Italian Government has not ceased, and is not ceasing, to send to East Africa troops and munitions of war in large quantities, and that it accompanies these dispatches with inflammatory harangues and speeches full of threats to Ethiopian independence and integrity. Moreover, the Italian press is constantly publishing reports of frontier incidents, with the manifest intention of disturbing relations between Italy and Ethiopia. The Royal Italian Government refers to these frontier incidents as confirming its duty to take the most vigorous defensive measures to safeguard its legitimate interests.

The Ethiopian Government solemnly protests against these assertions and this attitude. It denounces them as pretexts put forward with the object of justifying active preparation for an impending aggression and making it inevitable.

The Ethiopian Government, desirous of giving the most unequivocal evidence possible of its pacific intentions and of its determination to observe its international undertakings, respectfully submits to the League Council the following proposals:—

1. The Council to designate immediately neutral observers to go to Ethiopian territory and inspect the frontier districts marching with Italian Somaliland and the other colonies.

2. The Ethiopian Government to undertake to afford these observers all the aid and assistance necessary in the performance of their task.

3. The neutral observers to investigate the situation actually existing in the frontier districts, to make an inquiry into all alleged or real incidents, and to report to the Council direct.

4. The Ethiopian Government to undertake to pay immediately the cost of this inquiry at such assessment as the Council may determine.

It will not escape the Council that since the Ethiopian Government appealed to the League of Nations under article 11 of the Covenant, and since its further urgent appeal under article 15, the situation has gone from bad to worse. An aggression upon the independence and integrity of Ethiopia seems imminent. The purpose of the proposal which the Ethiopian Government respectfully addresses to the League Council to-day is to avert this danger. It is inspired by articles 10 and 15 of the Covenant.

Abyssinia

Race Problem - 1935

Africa

ABYSSINIA'S PROPOSAL TO LEAGUE

Guardian Weekly

A Time Limit

(From our Geneva Correspondent.)

The Secretary General of the League of Nations recently communicated to the Abyssinian Government the Note that it had received from the Italian Government and asked the Abyssinian Government whether, in view of the Italian explanations, it wished to proceed with its appeal to the League under articles 10 and 15 of the Covenant.

The Abyssinian Government has replied in the affirmative.

In its note the Abyssinian Government refutes several of the statements made in the Italian reply, and denies that it has taken any military measures making "preparatory defensive action" necessary. It repeats its demand that an arbitration commission should be set up, and refuses to withdraw its appeal to the League. 4-5-35

The Abyssinian Government makes the following proposal:—

"The Imperial Ethiopian Government, being firmly determined to co-operate without reservation or ulterior motive in any arbitration procedure capable of restoring friendly and confident relations with Italy to which it attaches the greatest importance proposes that a time-limit of thirty days should be agreed upon with the Italian Government during which the two Governments should negotiate either at Geneva, Paris, or London, as the Italian Government may prefer, on the absolute free appointment of arbitrators of their choice, on the drafting of the arbitration agreement, and on the fixing of all the details of this and the procedure of arbitration.

If at the expiration of this time-limit all the details of the arbitration agreement have not been fixed and the arbitrators have not been appointed so as to be able to set to work immediately, the Council of the League of Nations should be invited itself to appoint arbitrators to fix the procedure and define the questions to be settled, and in particular the question of the Italo-Ethiopian frontier in accordance with existing treaties; and lastly, as a consequence, to instruct the arbitrators to pronounce the responsibilities incurred on either side in connection with the Ual Ual incident and others which have occurred in the frontier area of Italian Somaliland since November 23, 1934.

It should be expressly agreed that during the whole period of negotiation and during the procedure of arbitration the two Governments should undertake not to make any military preparations or any concentration of troops and not to take any steps which might reasonably be regarded as a military preparation.

The decision of the arbitrators, once pronounced, will be final. The two Governments will undertake to conform scrupulously thereto in all its parts, including the moral and pecuniary reparation due on either side.

EAST AFRICA ROADS RUSHED BY ITALY

Times

Public Works in Eritrea and Somaliland Are Pushed as Useful in Peace or War.

4-25-35

BANDIT OUTRAGES CHARGED

New York

Rome Paper Calls Addis Ababa Impotent—Italy Disturbed by Ethiopian Conscription Plan.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 24.—News has been received from Eritrea and Italian Somaliland that an ambitious road-building program and other public works, which may be equally useful in time of peace or war, are under way. A corps of 7,500 laborers is about to land in Eritrea where they will be joined by an equal number next month. Several thousand native workers have left or are about to leave for Lobia, Italian Somaliland, the climate of which is not suitable for white men.

In Eritrea a road from Massaua to Asmara will be completed with all possible haste and a number of minor roads radiating from it will be built. In Italian Somaliland, which is virtually without modern means of communication, a road will be built from Mogdishu to the interior.

Port of Massaua Improved.

Much work has been done in the past year in the Port of Massaua which has been greatly improved and has been rendered capable of taking care of all needs even in case of emergency. Now similar work is tobe done in the Port of Mosdishu and, perhaps, also in a second port of Somaliland.

The Giornale d'Italia, which appears to have taken on itself the main burden of forming Italian public opinion as to Abyssinia, fired another broadside today at the Ethiopian Government, calling it sharply to task for the alleged activities of brigand bands in the region adjoining Eritrea.

According to this newspaper, all caravans entering Abyssinia from Eritrea are systematically plundered, and it says the fact that no steps have been taken to disperse the looters can only be interpreted as additional evidence of Emperor Haile Selassie's incapacity to enforce discipline in outlying sectors of his empire.

Brigands Masters of Region.

The Giornale states that these bands of brigands are virtually masters of the entire region between the river Setit and the town of Gondar. Almost all of the caravans following the ordinary route from Omager in Eritrea to Gondar are attacked and deprived of all their belongings, the newspaper says. The chief of the brigands in the Ermaccicco region, who operates with a band of fifty armed men between the rivers Sangia and Soroca, is credited with making the boast that no caravan would be allowed to pass through his territory without his permission.

The Giornale adds that the Addis Ababa government is fully aware of this situation and the fact that it does not intervene is proof of its impotence.

The Giornale also publishes a recent speech delivered by Emperor Haile Selassie in the Ethiopian Parliament. The speech, consisting chiefly of a grave warning to his people of the necessity of preparing for war, ends with the announcement that the Emperor proposes soon to introduce conscription throughout his empire. The creation of the first African conscript army in history therefore appears imminent.

"Italy's policy, after repeated incidents caused by Ethiopia at the boundaries of her East African colonies and previous proofs of evident Abyssinian hostility, has been distinguished by great forbearance and a desire for making a supreme conciliation effort," says the newspaper. "But this conciliatory spirit has evidently been interpreted in Addis Ababa as a favorable condition for gaining time for Abyssinia's military preparations and not employed to reach a definite clarification of her relations with Italy."

The prospect that a native conscript army will soon spring up in the heart of Africa is regarded with considerable misgiving here. It is felt that the possession of a strong regular army by Abyssinia will tend to inflame the warlike spirits of the frontier tribes, making further incidents more likely.

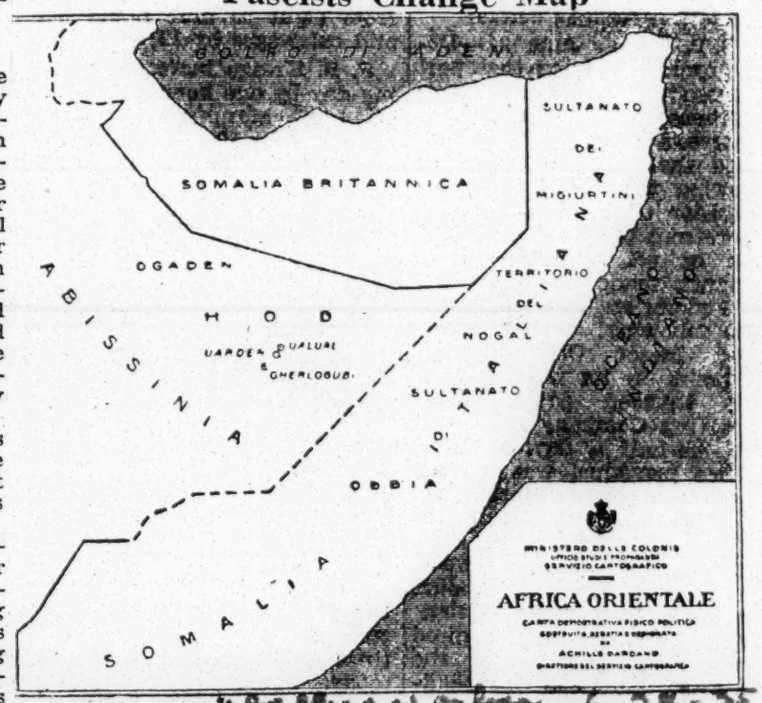
14,000 Volunteers to Sail.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, April 24.—A wave of Black Shirt volunteers started flowing toward Africa today. The volunteers entrained for Naples, where they will embark. Military sources said five divisions, or at least 14,000 volunteers, would be sent out.

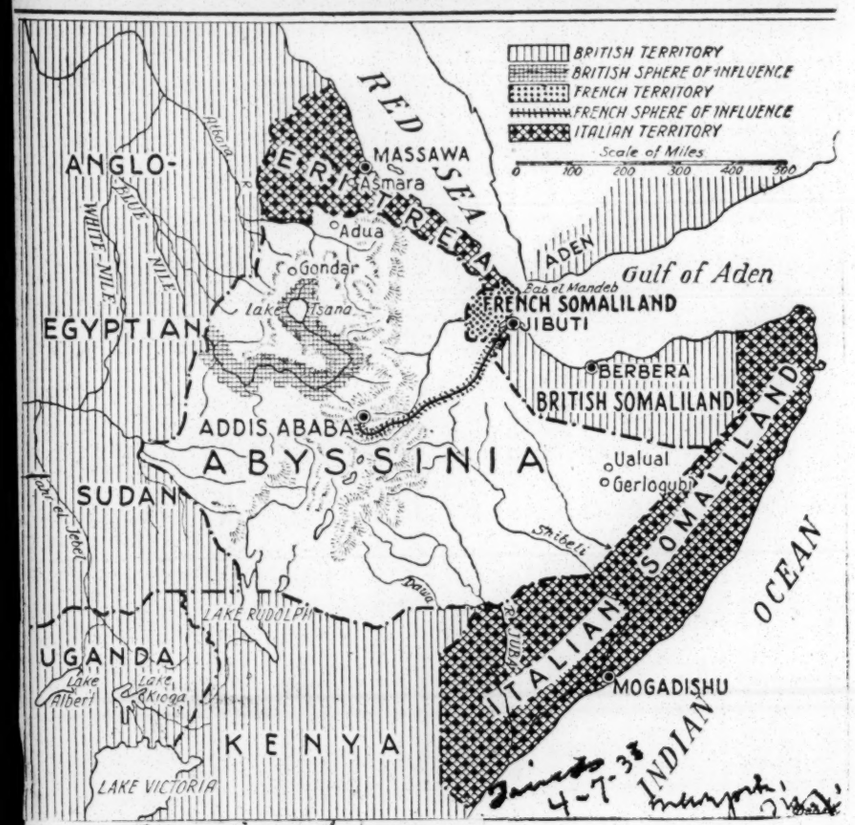
Two divisions of regular troops, together with specialists and workmen, bring to about 45,000 the number of men already sent to Italy's African colonies. The volunteers are receiving special financial consideration.

Fascists Change Map



These two maps show how the Italian Fascists have already sliced up Ethiopia on paper as they hope to do in reality. The upper map, published by the Italian Ministry of Colonies, shows Wal-Wal (Ual-ual) well within the Ethiopian border. The other map, recently published by the Fascist organ, "Oriente," preparing for war against Ethiopia, shows Wal-Wal already in Italian Somaliland.

ABYSSINIA HEDGED IN BY FOREIGN ZONES

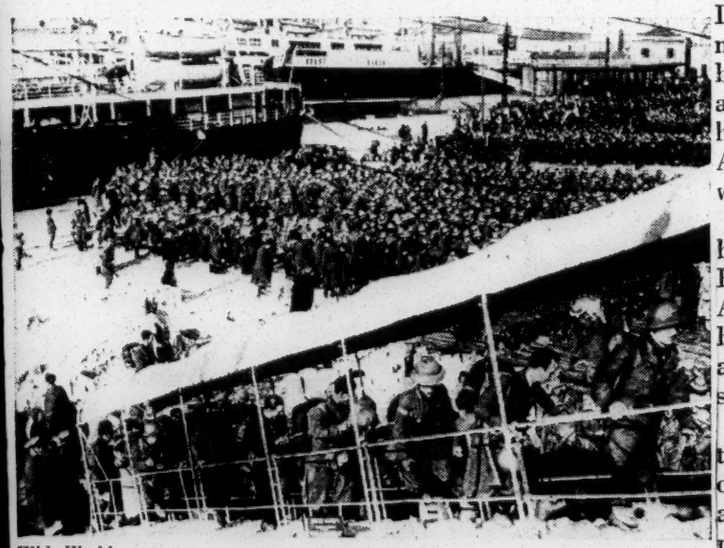


Literary Digest
N.Y.

MAR 9 1935

War Fears in Italo-Ethiopian Rift

Possibilities of Conflict in Africa Are Discussed in America by Mussolini's Countrymen and Negro Admirers of Haile Selassie



Wide World

Italian troops boarding a transport at Naples for Africa

In New York City, where there are more Italians than in Rome, and where there are more Negroes than in Birmingham, Alabama, the chief topic of conversation among all classes of these people in recent weeks has been whether Italy and Ethiopia (or Abyssinia, as it is better known) really were going to war.

The dispute arose over alleged trespasses by the Ethiopians on Italian possessions in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, in East Africa. Among the Italians, barbers, bootblacks, business men, and professional men and women gave the prospect earnest consideration and excited discussion.

Among New York's great negro population, everybody from elevator-boys to jazz-orchestra leaders was equally disturbed and anxious about the future. Negro newspapers published in Harlem made scathing attacks on Premier Benito Mussolini for having brought about the crisis which began last November in a clash of troops over undefined boundaries in the Abyssinian area.

Mussolini's Communiqué

In Italy, mothers and fathers worried and prayed as they read that more than 10,000 of their soldier-sons had moved aboard a fleet of six ships toward Africa in the last days of February. They feared more soldiers would be required, and also they doubted whether it was wise for Premier Mussolini to send large bodies of troops to Africa when the European situation was so uncertain.

They held that the services of these men might be required elsewhere almost at any moment. By way of reassuring his anxious fellow citizens, Premier Mussolini issued a communiqué.

The communiqué said that, according to Italy's new military-service laws, making all able-bodied Italian males between eighteen and fifty-five liable to service in war time, the country would have a total of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 soldiers

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Africa lost sign
because they amounted to
less than ½ of 1 per cent.
of the entire Italian
strength.

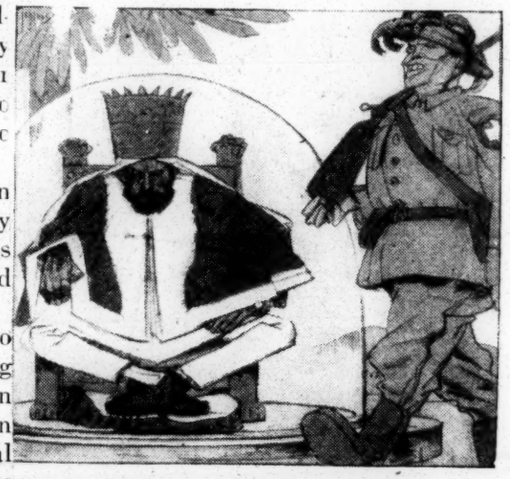
Premier Mussolini also assured the Italian people that no European complications were foreseen at present, and that they were becoming more unlikely day by day, as a result of the Rome-Paris understanding which was reached by Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France last January.

A solemn declaration of Abyssinia's peaceful intentions toward Italy was read in broken but emphatic Italian to representatives of the foreign press in Rome by the nervous and impassioned Negradas Yesus, Abyssinian Chargé d'Affaires. In fervent tones he asserted that Abyssinia's intentions were so peaceful "that if Italy remain without a single soldier and with
gun in her colonies, Abyssinia
uch a single stone."

Arbitration Urged

Abyssinia would like the whole matter submitted to arbitration, he said, and if it should appear she had molested Italians she was ready to comply with any reasonable demand that might be made.

In well-informed Italian circles, the statemen made by M. Yesus was taken as showing that Abyssinia's Emperor Haile Selassie was beginning to realize the peril he had inc by refusing to reach an under stan with Italy. Negotiations had dra ut twelve weeks, it was declared wit Emperor having given proof of the pe tul intentions he proclaimed.



Abyssinia and Italy Get Nearer

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN COMMISSION

The statement drawn up at the close of Friday's meeting of the Italo-Abyssinian Conciliation Commission in Milan expressly states that the commission is competent to examine only individual frontier incidents and not to discuss the delimitation of the frontier itself.

M. Pradelle, one of the two representatives nominated by Abyssinia, contended that frontier delimitation closely concerned the rights and wrongs of the attacks at Ual Ual, but this was not admitted by the Italian representatives, who stated that it was possible to decide which party first opened fire and what indemnity should be paid without reference to the line of the frontier.

The next meeting of the Commission, it was decided, is to be held on "neutral" territory at Scheveningen, near the Hague, on June 25. The interval has been arranged to permit the necessary evidence and documents to be secured.

It is then that the vital outstanding questions will come up for consideration.
—Reuter.

Race Problem – 1935

Abyssinia

Africa

Crisis and War Shake Fascist Base in Italy

ITALIAN SOLDIER OFF TO WAR

Conscripts and Families Rebel at War Call — Communists Lead Fight — Economic Crisis Desperate

(This is the second in a series of six articles dealing with Mussolini's war plans against Ethiopia. The third article uncovers the bickerings of the European imperialist powers over the drive to control Ethiopia. Britain and France's role are especially taken up.)

By Harry Gannes

"Hell broke loose" in Caltanisetta, Italy, when the sulphur miners were called to war in Africa.

In Peschiera, Milan, Messina, Florence, the soldiers openly protested against going to Ethiopia to die for fascism.

Bloody clashes took place between fascist militia and reservists; between reservists and youthful recruits.

In some places, the police drew their revolvers against the mutineers.

Deserters are being shot daily.

The Italian masses are already paying for the war. Bread and other food prices are shooting upward. 6-25-35

Yet why is Mussolini so desperately driving to war at this time?

It was only recently that the American capitalist press began to print the meagerest information about conditions in Italy.

The Communist press throughout the world, and the Daily Worker in the United States, have been shouting the truth about this situation from the housetops for nearly a year.

Fascism in Crisis

Italian Fascism is in the throes of a death-grip crisis. The Italian masses are stirring, girding themselves for a fight. As a result Italian Fascism is suffering nervous shivers and war fevers.

Braving the fiercest terror, the most militant, effective anti-war and anti-Fascist actions are led by the Communist Party of Italy. These inspire still broader actions against the threat of war. Since the formation of a united front of the Socialist and Communist Parties, joined in by the Catholic workers and other groups, the anti-war sentiment and actions have reached a point where Mussolini can no longer conceal his alarm.

Now driblets of the story are seeping through to Geneva, headquarters of the League of Nations. The New York Times, when it was barred from circulation in Italy because of a mildly critical editorial of Mussolini, wrote in its headlines: "Dictator resents hint of his fall—Also angered by possible shaking of confidence of his people on eve of Italy's African adventures."

Can't Stand Truth

The next day, on June 13, 1935, David Darrah, Rome correspondent of the rabid imperialist sheet, the Chicago Tribune, was virtually taken by the scruff of his neck, dragged to the Italian border and told to leave.

As a newspaper correspondent, Darrah had cabled to his paper some brief, but sensational facts about mass discontent in Italy. He wrote gingerly about the mounting economic difficulties of Mussolini's government. He told of the grave obstacles confronting the Fascists in their preparations for war against Ethiopia. Out went Darrah.

The New York Times' Rome correspondent, a faithful tool of Mussolini, is not molested, of course. Mussolini requires his propaganda in the New York Times.

Just recently, the chief Fascist decreed the recall of all silver coins in Italy. Thereby it was admitted that there is a great stringency of precious metals in the Italian treasury, and wholesale inflation looms. Gold has almost disappeared, though nominally Italy is on the gold standard.

During a period of six months (that is, since the Rome pact) Mussolini has spent more than $60,000,000 for war preparations in Africa alone.

Unemployment Rises

As far back as May 26, 1934, Mussolini made a speech virtually admitting the bankruptcy of Fascism. He declared the living standards of the masses must go lower. Since then the conditions of the Italian workers (already the lowest in Europe) have been further worsened. A general wage cut of 16 per cent was decreed.

The number of jobless began to grow, even with the exodus to Africa. According to official figures, the unemployed, on Jan. 31, 1935, totalled 1,011,711, a rise of 50,000 in one month!

The deficit of the Italian trade balance rose from the huge figure of 1,441,239,231 lira in 1933, to nearly 3,000,000,000 lira in 1934.

The current government budget shows a deficit of close to 3,000,000,000 lira. With war preparations at full speed, the deficit rises faster each day now than it did each month less than a year ago.

At the end of March, 1935, in addition to the strict currency regulations, new trade rules were introduced, further cramping Italian trade, and making drastic efforts to save the collapse of the lira. These regulations practically shut the frontiers.

Prices Rise

Imports into Italy were reduced by nearly 35 per cent. Prices began to rise rapidly in Italy making the conditions of the masses more miserable. Having suffered wage cut after wage cut, the inflation of the lira enforced within Italy, the cutting down of exports, drove the price of all the necessities of life higher than ever before. Since 1929 wages in Italy dropped by from 50 to 60 per cent, prices are now 300 per cent higher than in 1913.

"Fascism Fails In Italy," was the verdict of a leading article in a recent issue of Current History, after examining the economy of Italian fascism for the past few years.

Mussolini feared economic catastrophe. The lira could not hold out much longer against the world financial crisis.

The Fascists decided on war as the way out. Italy was turned into an armed camp. By September it is estimated Mussolini will have at least 500,000 men ready for WAR IN AFRICA. Another 500,000 will be ready for WAR IN EUROPE.

Cost of Preparation

The intensive war preparations which grew out of the economic crisis aggravated by Fascist rule have in turn worsened the conditions of the Italian people.

For example: After Mussolini spent $60,000,000 on bullets, poison gas, machine guns, the Italian workers found that they had to pay for it all actually from their bread and butter. Here are the facts. In the city of Bologna on June 1, 1935, the price of bread rose from 1.35 lira to 1.45 lira per kilogram. On the same day the price of butter jumped from 8.5 lira to 9.5 per kilogram. What this means for the Italian worker can be seen from the fact that the Fascist labor code decrees the wage of agricultural workers in the Bologna district at 5.55 lira a day—less than the price of one kilogram of butter.

Peasant rebellions and workers' strikes against the miserable conditions, brought to a breaking point by the fascist depredations, had already erupted throughout Italy before the East African events. Mussolini's active war program only spread the strikes and turned many of them into anti-war actions.

[When this article was written and already in type, cable news from London brought further confirmation of the growth of the anti-fascist upsurge in Italy. Tucked away in an obscure commercial cable from London, the marked down from 33 to 31. ALL

REPORTS FROM ITALY INDICATE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AND GATHERING DISCONTENT, WHICH IS BEING CRUSHED BY SEVERE MEASURES. The unpopularity of the Abyssinian adventure is notorious but Mussolini is so deeply involved that the danger to his personal prestige by withdrawal may be greater than a forward

New York Herald Tribune of June 24, 1935, prints the following startling reports from Italy, without benefit of headlines, or comment. Remember, these facts come via London countinghouses:

"The Italian crisis attracts increasing attention. Yesterday cents were the Italian 3½ per cent, the marked down from 33 to 31. ALL policy. One correspondent states that veteran officers who fought in the Adowa campaign of 1896, believe that the conquest of Abyssinia would take four years."]

quote the letter in full. It is typical

Race Problem – 1935

Africa

Abyssinia

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Fascism in Crisis

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Braving the fiercest terror, the most militant, effective anti-war and anti-Fascist actions are led by the Communist Party of Italy. These inspire still broader actions against the threat of war. Since the formation of a united front of the Socialist and Communist Parties, joined in by the Catholic workers and other groups, the anti-war sentiment and actions have reached a point where Mussolini can no longer conceal his alarm.

Now driblets of the story are seeping through to Geneva, headquarters of the League of Nations. The New York Times, when it was barred from circulation in Italy because of a mildly critical editorial of Mussolini, wrote in its headlines: "Dictator resents hint of his fall—Also angered by possible shaking of confidence of his people on eve of Italy's African adventures."

Can't Stand Truth

The next day, on June 13, 1935, David Darrah, Rome correspondent of the rabid imperialist sheet, the Chicago Tribune, was virtually taken by the scruff of his neck, dragged to the Italian border and told to leave.

As a newspaper correspondent, Darrah had cabled to his paper some brief, but sensational facts about mass discontent in Italy. He wrote gingerly about the mounting economic difficulties of Mussolini's government. He told of the grave obstacles confronting the Fascists in their preparations for war against Ethiopia. Out went Darrah.

The New York Times' Rome correspondent, a faithful tool of Mussolini, is not molested, of course. Mussolini requires his propaganda in the New York Times.

Just recently, the chief Fascist decreed the recall of all silver coins in Italy. Thereby it was admitted that there is a great stringency of precious metals in the Italian treasury, and wholesale inflation looms. Gold has almost disappeared, though nominally Italy is on the gold standard.

During a period of six months (that is, since the Rome pact) Mussolini has spent more than $60,000,000 for war preparations in Africa alone.

Unemployment Rises

As far back as May 26, 1934, Mussolini made a speech virtually admitting the bankruptcy of Fascism. He declared the living standards of the masses must go lower. Since then the conditions of the Italian workers (already the lowest in Europe) have been further worsened. A general wage cut of 16 per cent was decreed.

The number of jobless began to grow, even with the exodus to Africa. According to official figures, the unemployed, on Jan. 31, 1935, totalled 1,011,711, a rise of 50,000 in one month!

The deficit of the Italian trade balance rose from the huge figure of 1,441,239,231 lira in 1933, to nearly 3,000,000,000 lira in 1934.

The current government budget shows a deficit of close to 3,000,000,000 lira. With war preparations at full speed, the deficit rises faster each day now than it did each month less than a year ago.

At the end of March, 1935, in addition to the strict currency regulations, new trade rules were introduced, further cramping Italian trade, and making drastic efforts to save the collapse of the lira. These regulations practically shut the frontiers.

Prices Rise

Imports into Italy were reduced by nearly 35 per cent. Prices began to rise rapidly in Italy making the conditions of the masses more miserable. Having suffered wage cut after wage cut, the inflation of the lira enforced within Italy, the cutting down of exports, drove the price of all the necessities of life higher than ever before. Since 1929 wages in Italy dropped by from 50 to 60 per cent, prices are now 300 per cent higher than in 1913.

"Fascism Fails In Italy," was the verdict of a leading article in a recent issue of Current History, after examining the economy of Italian fascism for the past few years.

Mussolini feared economic catastrophe. The lira could not hold out much longer against the world financial crisis.

The Fascists decided on war as the way out. Italy was turned into an armed camp. By September it is estimated Mussolini will have at least 500,000 men ready for WAR IN AFRICA. Another 500,000 will be ready for WAR IN EUROPE.

Cost of Preparation

The intensive war preparations which grew out of the economic crisis aggravated by Fascist rule have in turn worsened the conditions of the Italian people.

For example: After Mussolini spent $60,000,000 on bullets, poison gas, machine guns, the Italian workers found that they had to pay for it all actually from their bread and butter. Here are the facts. In the city of Bologna on June 1, 1935, the price of bread rose from 1.35 lira to 1.45 lira per kilogram. On the same day the price of butter jumped from 8.5 lira to 9.5 per kilogram. What this means for the Italian worker can be seen from the fact that the Fascist labor code decrees the wage of agricultural workers in the Bologna district at 5.55 lira a day—less than the price of one kilogram of butter.

Peasant rebellions and workers' strikes against the miserable conditions, brought to a breaking point by the fascist depredations, had already erupted throughout Italy before the Mussolini's only spread many of

[When this article was written East African events. New York Herald Tribune of June 24, 1935, prints the following reports from Italy, without benefit of headlines, or even sub-headlines. Remember, these facts come via London and already in type, cable news countinghouses: "The Italian crisis attracts from London brought further increasing attention. Yesterday confirmation of the growth of the Italian 3½ per cents were the anti-fascist upsurge in Italy. Tucked away in an obscure commercial cable from London, the marked down from 33 to 31. ALL REPORTS FROM ITALY INDICATE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AND GATHERING DISCONTENT, WHICH IS BEING CRUSHED BY SEVERE MEASURES. The unpopularity of the adventure is notorious. Mussolini is so deeply in the Adowa campaign of 1896, that the danger to his prestige by withdrawal greater than a forward policy. One correspondent states that veteran officers who fought believe that the conquest of Abyssinia would take four years."]

Abyssinian adventure

but Mussolini feared that personal prestige may be greater than a forward quote the letter in full. It is typical

Feb. 22, 1935, a little over a month after the Rome pact, tells the story of the elemental outburst of the workers against the war plot. We

of hundreds pouring out of Italy, despite censorship, telling of similar actions from the straps to the heel of the Italian boot.

"Hell Broke Loose"

"Dear ———.

"I am a bit late in writing. The last eight days hell's broke loose here. The world certainly has changed around these parts all of a sudden. Perhaps you are too far away to have heard about it—you lucky ones! The class of 1911 was called to war. In less than three days they were ready to leave. But the sulpher miners went on strike. Then you ought to have seen the men, women and children in the streets. How the crowd besieged the railway station all day long to prevent their children from leaving.

"It is still impossible to find bread or anything to eat. The shops are all shut. We have to pretty nearly smash in the doors. I really cannot describe everything to you. No one knows how it is all going to end."

When the first Fascist militia battalions embarked from Naples for East Africa on Feb. 10, demonstrations of workers and soldiers were held against their going to Africa. The revolutionary press of the world published the detailed facts at the time. The capitalist press denied them, as usual. Soldiers in the barracks at Messina and Florence held anti-war demonstrations. They were joined by the populace. In Peschiera, the troops openly protested against their being transported to East Africa.

The demonstrations in Messina were so large that General Vacani, military commander, was recalled by telegraph. He was replaced by General Boscardi. Two mobilized divisions, ready to embark, were not sent for fear of serious defections, Fascist militia, more trustworthy, were sent instead.

Fascists Divided on War

In Bologna, early this year, the Fascists split among themselves over whether or not to support the war in Africa. One group, joined in by the students, favored the anti-military demonstrations which took place at the central railway station. In order to stop these demonstrations, the authorities were finally forced to ship the prospective war victims away in the dead of night.

At the Milan station, when the first detachment of Fascist troops were being shipped to Africa in March, the soldiers cried out to the Fascists lined up at the station: "You go to the war! We don't want to! We have got to go and get killed while you cowards stay here!"

This started a fight. Several Fascists were hurt in the clash. Eleven of the soldiers were dragged off the train and imprisoned. The headquarters of the director and professor of military science at Milan were then wrecked.

When Mussolini began calling the reservists of the classes of 1908-1909-1910 and 1911 (since then he has called the "war babies" of 1914), serious anti-war demonstrations took place in Milan. Only the class of 1911 was publicly mobilized. The others were notified personally and quietly.

Serious fighting occurred among the soldiers at Crescenzago, a town near Milan. The stationmaster was wounded. A widespread anti-fascist movement is reported from South Tyrol. Regular troops were sent to quell the anti-war demonstrations.

Though meagre details are available, anti-war demonstrations took place in Tuscany and Sicily.

Rebellion in Florence

Later, when the Fascist militia in Florence learned of the miserable fate of their comrades in Somaliland, where hundreds died of tropical diseases, they too began to rebel. On May 31, 1935, the Italian newspaper, "Giusticia e Liberta" published reports from Florence that a batallion of blackshirts, about to be sent to East Africa, mutinied. The authorities succeeded in getting the upper hand of the mutineers only with the aid of the police, who made use of their revolvers. The indignant soldiers were escorted to the railway station by an enormous detachment of police.

The latest news from the Milan district tell of renewed and repeated anti-war demonstrations at Pavia, Olgiati, Gellaria and Pagano.

What happened at Gellaria is typical. The class of 1914 was called to the colors at the same time with the reservists of 1911. The younger group pumped full of Mussolini's speeches carried a banner, "Long live the class of 1914, the iron class." The 1911 reservists shouted at them: "Down with the war!" "You are being sent to slaughter!" Bitter words followed and the two groups came to a bloody clash. The Fascist militia intervened and made many arrests.

A number of young men in Naples, who received 500 lira for enlisting for the East African war, ran away just as soon as they pocketed their money. Many of them have been caught and are now in the military prison.

Deserters at Borders

Deserters are flocking to the borders. Italian frontier guards have orders to shoot to kill. In the mountains of Sozzo, observers just across the Italian frontier, 250 yards away, saw soldiers shoot and kill a young man. His body was entirely stripped of clothes. His hands were smashed.

Anti-war demonstrations, discontent and mutinous actions among the ever-increasing number of troops ordered to East Africa mounted when reports seeped back of the horrible conditions in the tropical barracks and labor camps. On the Somaliland border the soldiers were reported dying in large numbers. Water wase running low. In some places the water holes had dried up to such an extent that the soldiers were skimming their day's supply from a thick laying of insects at the bottom of the wells.

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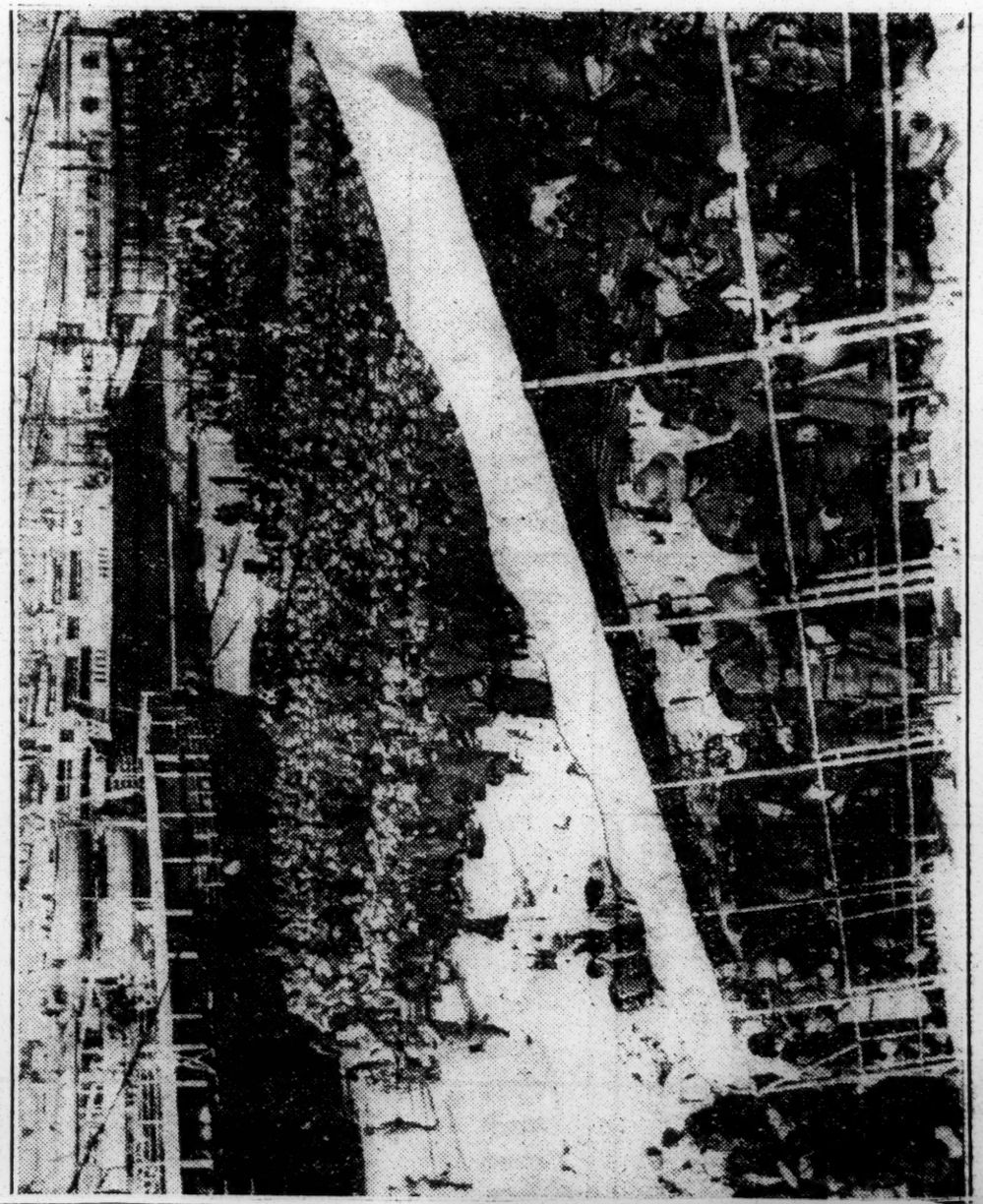
The facts are becoming so obvious that the world capitalist press, always slow to admit threatening revolt of wage slaves, is beginning to discuss the matter more or less openly.

Brtish and American capitalists dread the consequence, because they are Mussolini's greatest creditors. Britain, especially, fears for the fate of European capitalism.

Mussolini is desperately driving to war. Yet he fears that this war will spell the doom of the first country of Fascist rule.

Off To Africa



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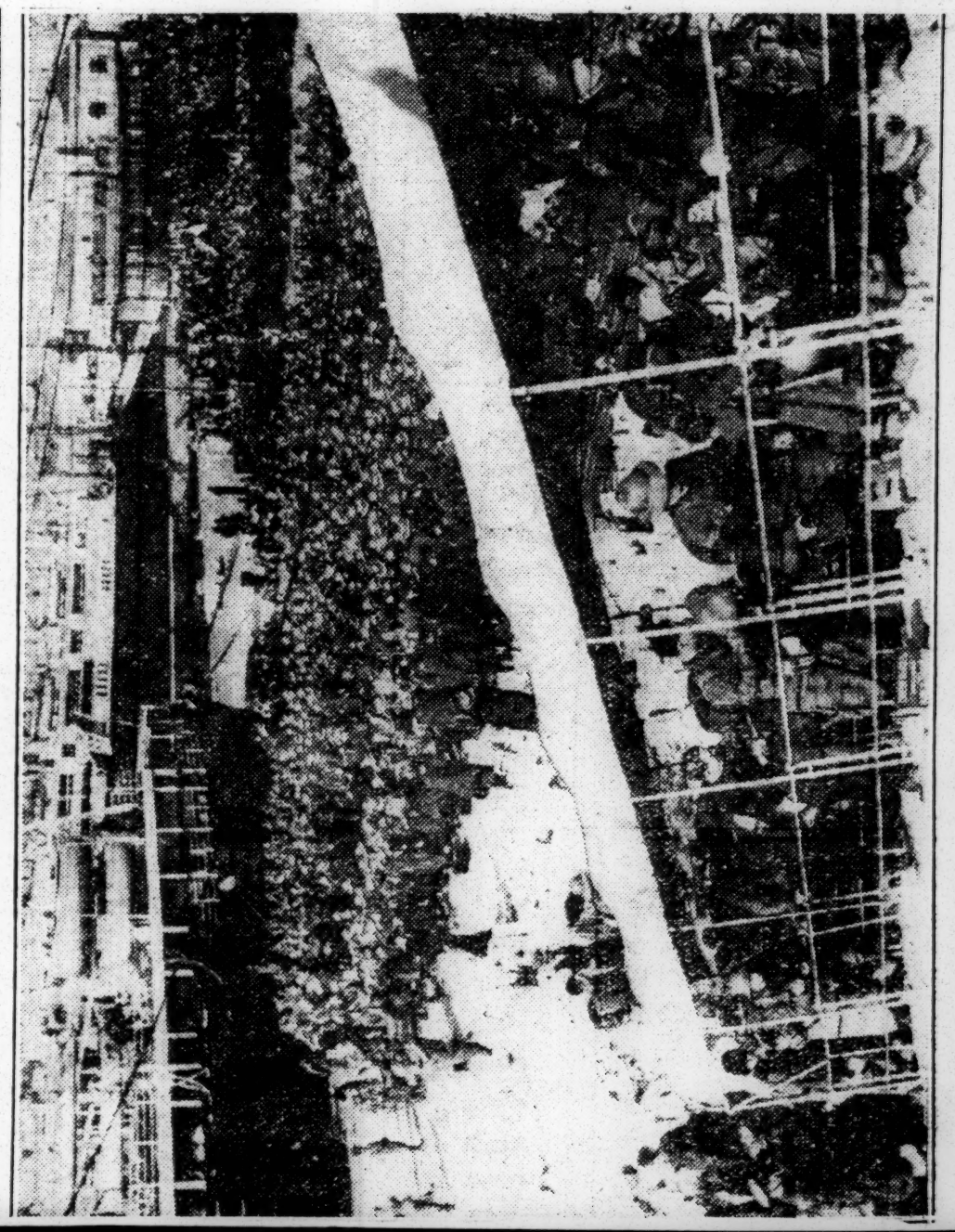

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Race Problem-1935
Africa.

Abyssinia.

Daily Times 7-30-35 Lagos, Nigeria

H. I. M. HAILE SELASSIE,
Emperor of Abyssinia

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

Daily Times 7-30-35

A More Hopeful Prospect

Lagos, Nigeria

H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia, the Ancient Negro Empire in the East of Africa has been very much in the public eye of late, especially since the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has assumed such menacing proportions and become one of the most outstanding questions of the day in international politics.

The Conciliation Commission appointed by the League of Nations to deal with the dispute has had to abandon its task some time ago owing to difficulties arising from Abyssinia seeking to introduce for discussion by the Commission, certain matters which Italy protested were not covered by the Commission's terms of reference. According to a Reuter's message published in these columns yesterday, this obstacle seems removed, for the time being, and a more hopeful prospect appears now to exist for the Commission to resume its work in the near future. In the meantime a meeting of the League Council has been fixed for today at which it is expected both Italy and Abyssinia will be represented.

The Italo-Abyssinian question has aroused considerable interest among Africans in all parts of the world. The Emperor, H. I. M. Haile Selassie who, by the way, is an Oxford graduate, seems quite determined to defend by every means possible, the independence and Sovereignty of Abyssinia, the only remaining really Independent Negro State in Africa, and in this he seems to be having the fullest sympathy of all Africans and people of African descent in all parts of the world; but it is eargerly hoped that the good offices of Great Britain and other League Powers will yet succeed, and a peaceful settlement of this anxious dispute arrived at before anything d sastrous occurs.

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

WORLD WIDE SYMPATHY.

Weekly News

The Italo-Abyssinian dispute is the talk of the civilised section of the world. Never was such intense interest manifested in the fate of any portion of the African Continent by the European Nations as well as those of Asia and America, not to speak of Negroes and peoples of African descent. 8-24-35

Italy's aggressive and wanton policy against the King of Abyssinia, has enlisted more sympathy for the Ethiopian Kingdom, than any other act would have done.

It would therefore be of interest to have a brief survey of the history of this independent African State and the developments which have created the present crisis.

THE LAND.

In Holy Writ, Genesis, Chapter 2, we find a description of four great rivers. The second of these rivers, named Gihon, "is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia."

In the Book of Psalms, 68, 31, we read, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Freetown,

Chapter 8, verse 27 of the Acts of the Apostles, states, "And behold a man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace Queen of the Ethiopians, etc.". See also Amos 9, verse 7.

"Ethiopia is translated of the Hebrew Cush, which is derived from Kosh, the Egyptian name of Nuba. The cultivable land in this region is very meagre. The name of Cush was familiar to the Hebrews through the part that its Kings played in Egypt and Syria from B.C. 730-664, and recently discovered Papyri prove that Jews were settled on the Ethiopian border at Syrene in the 6th century B.C."

THE PEOPLE.

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin," writes the prophet Jeremiah, (13. 23), which goes to prove that the Ethiopians referred to, were burnt skin, or black people. The language spoken by the inhabitants of the mountainous districts of Abyssinia, is said to have an admixture of Hebrew and Arabic words, whilst those of the Southern province have also a large proportion of similar words.

It is suggested that they are the result of a settlement of exiled Jews.

A LINK WITH KING SOLOMON

"Throughout the Empire they (the Abyssinians) believe that their best blood and oldest traditions have no meaner source than King Solomon himself, the temple-builder of Jerusalem. They assert that the Queen of Sheba—then their Sovereign and for whom their name is "Arzeb" or "Maqueda" but whom the Koran calls "Balkis." had by him a son Menelek, born after her visit to Solomon's capital." (Indeed, the half has never been told).

It is said, that this son, Menelek, succeeded his mother, as King of Ethiopia, at the age of 25, and was crowned in Solomon's Temple.

The Abyssinians therefore contend that the Christianity brought to them by the Treasurer of Queen Candace, was assimilated into an existing Judaism. They have never recognised the Pope as a Spiritual head, but rather the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, who consecrates all Abyssinian Archbishops. They are Christians, but they observe the Jewish Sabbath, and fast twice a week, and do not eat

pork. All of them wear a blue thread round their necks as a badge of Christianity. They adore the Blessed Virgin and the Saints. Such are the Ethiopians as a religious people.

SOCIAL LIFE.

There are two kinds of marriage in Abyssinia, civil and religious. The former involves polygamy and can be dissolved at will of the parties concerned. The religious ceremony is monogamous and receives ecclesiastical sanction. The children of the second class of marriage, take precedence in the family, and the wife is the legal and social equal of the husband.

Such are the Ethiopians or Abyssinians, who have for their ruler an Emperor styled, King of Kings, Lion of Judah, etc., whose Kingdom is now the subject of most wanton aggression, by Mussolini, Dictator of Italy.

Exactly, 39 years ago, at Adowa, an Abyssinian army of about 15,000, men, conquered and slaughtered an Italian Army of about 40,000, An act of aggression by the Roman Empire was thus severely repulsed and the bleeding wounds of Italy, have not been healed to this day. Revenge, like a venomous serpent, has poised its head to strike, for well nigh forty years, Italy, the one man Kingdom, has now engaged itself, to settle the outstanding debt of Adowa, if need be, with a river of blood.

There must be a cause, and Italy has decided to find one in the little fracas at Gondar.

In the words of the Emperor, himself the *causus belli*, is thus described: "In November the Gondar quarrel occurred between some Ethiopian subjects attached to an Italian commercial agency and some local Ethiopian administrators concerning a woman. (The eternal triangle.) This bloody quarrel of a private character was made an occasion for energetic diplomatic intervention on the part of the Italian Legation."

The Emperor further pointed out what, after all, is *the fundamental base* of their actual differences, that is, the encroachment, to an extent of more than a hundred kilometers, into Abyssinian territory, by installing an Italian Post at Wal Wal, in an utter disregard for Ethiopian Sovereignty. This act of Italy was an infringement of the Treaty of 1908. Again on December 5, whilst an International Commission was operating in Abyssinia under an escort of Ethiopian soldiers, the Italians attacked and killed these valiant soldiers, with machine guns, bullets etc., super-abundantly proving, as the Emperor emphasises, "criminal premeditation on the part of the Italian aggressors."

The anomally of the situation is, that both Italy and Abyssinia, are Christian Nations and are both members of the League of Nations, "the greatest gain of the battlefields," as Mr. Anthony Eden styles that August body, whose object is to settle disputes by peaceful methods and prevent war between nation and members.

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

Weekly News

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

WORLD WIDE SYMPATHY.

Continued from the fourth page

THE REPERCUSSIONS.

If, or when, Italy begins active hostilities against Abyssinia. the repercussions, will be world-wide and no less disastrous, than the great war of 1914-1918, if not more

There will neither be Orient nor Occident. The Political relations of Europe will be unhinged. Ententes, Pacts and Alliances will become ashes before the whirlwind of war.

The most disastrous of all the concomittant catastrophies, will be the death of the League of Nations, for its obsequies will be attended by the hosts of the Evil One, singing the mournful dirge of the failure of man, and the death of the peace of the world.

Weekly News

WORLD WIDE SYMPATHY

The Press of the world, save that of Italy, have expressed in an unmistakle manner, universal sympathy for Abyssinia in the present crisis. various organisations of African and European Peoples are pledging themselves to support Abyssinia by every means at their dispossal.

The International African Friends of Abyssinia, with its Headquarters, at 52 New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1, with several distinguished Africans and people of African descent, as members have issued the following Manifesto and Appeal :—

8-24-35

Africans and persons of African descent all over the world have always looked with jealous pride at the Kingdom of Abyssinia, which, alone of the ancient African kingdoms, still maintains its independence.

They have therefore viewed with alarm and indignation the desire openly expressed by Italy of conquering Abyssinia and the concentration of large masses of Italian troops and quantities of armaments on the Abyssinian frontiers

It is beyond dispute that

(1) Abyssinia is a member of the League of Nations which, by article ten of the Covenant guarantees the territorial integrity and political independence of its members.

(2) Great Britain, France and Italy have agreed (a) in the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 to co-operate in maintaining the political and territorial status quo in Abyssinia, and (b) in the Treaty of 1930 to assist the Emperor of Abyssinia to obtain arms and munitions necessary for the defence of his territories from external aggression.

(3) The Italian and British Governments have unequivocally recognised the exclusive rights of Abyssinia to grant or refuse and request in connection with economic questions which either of these Governments may make--the Italian Government in its note to His Highness Tafari Mukonnen of 9th June, 1926, and the British Government in its letter of 3rd August, 1926, to the Secretary General of the League of Nations.

This meeting, therefore, convened by the Committee of the International African Friends of Abyssinia.

(1) Demands that the League of Nations take measures to restrain Italy from this gross infringement of International law and agreements often ratified.

(2) Assures the Emperor and people of Abyssinia that it wholeheartedly supports them in their effort to preserve and maintain their rights.

(3) Protests to the Italian Government against its immoral and barbarous attitude to Abyssinia.

(4) Demands that the British Government use all their efforts and influence at the League of Nations to assist Abyssinia to defend herself against this unwarranted attack.

(5) Calls upon Africans and people of African descent all over the world strongly to represent the above sentiments to their respective Governments, and to pledge themselves to assist Abyssinia in her struggle by all the means at their disposal."

ACTION IN INDIA.

An Exchange news states, that "Indians are being asked to organise a Red Cross Service for Abyssinia and it is possible that Mr. Gandhi may help to raise money for this purpose."

NEGROES ABOARD S.S. HOLMLEA.

The "Holmlea" is one of the United Africa Company's steamers regularly calling at Sierra Leone. It is quite reasonable to conclude that the Negro crew consist mainly of Sierra Leoneans "The following resolution signed by the ship's committee, was passed by the crew of the S.S Holmlea," at North Shields.

"We, the crew of Negroes on board the S.S "Holmlea" on a voyage to Africa, alive to the war threat of Fascist and Imperialist against coloured people in Africa, fully agree to the proposals of the World Committee against Facscism and War sent to the I.F.T. and I.S.H.

"We . . . declare, in the event of this ship being loaded with war material of any description to immediately approach the shore trade unions, dockers etc., to stop the ship from sailing

"We refuse to carry implements of war."

Other efforts and promises of support, like those headed by Lady Olivier, in London, and Red Cross Organisations are too numerous to mention, but which readers are more or less aware of.

We in Sierra Leone in conjunction with the whole of Africa and the coloured races of the world who are in sympathy with the Abyssinians, will join in invoking the Deity in their favour.

Ethiopia, will thus, once more, stretch out her hands unto God. "If God be for us who can be against us."

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

WORLD WIDE SYMPATHY.

Weekly News

The Italo-Abyssinian Dispute, becomes more problematic every day. The long expected report of the Five Power Committee, is now passing into the history of the League's efforts for conciliation. In spite of the fact that the Committee, has conceded, in its recommendations, to Italy all that any reasonable person should expect and accept, Italy has absolutely turned down the offers of conciliation, and has submitted stipulations, not unlike an ultimatum, as to what she must have. The Italian alternative proposals are :—

9-28-35

(1). The total Disarmament of Abyssinia.

(2). The Re-organisation of the Abyssinian armed forces by Italy.

(3). Cession to Italy of the belt of territory passing West of Addis Ababa from North to South, to connect Eritrea with Italian Somaliland.

(4). Insistence that any Abyssinian outlet to the sea must be through Italian territory.

Freetown Sierra Leone

Surely, if such proposals are entertained, Italy could withdraw her troops, for there would be no need to fight, as the Sovereignty of Ethiopia would have passed into the hands of the Duce.

Abyssinia has accepted the terms of the Committee of Five, with a few reservations which may be satisfactorily dealt with afterwards.

In spite of the impossible counter-proposals of Italy, opinion in some quarters at Geneva is inclined to be helpful. The man-in-the-street cannot understand the meaning of this apparent dilatoriness on the part of Great Britain and France to initiate definite drastic action to meet the defiant attitude of Italy.

Unless collective sanctions are applied no single power is prepared to act alone.

Perhaps all we have to do now, is to wait for the sound of machine gun fire, and the droning of Italian æroplanes over Abyssinia, and something may or may not be done.

After that, we must prepare to attend the funeral obsequies of the League of Nations and the Peace of the World.

POINTS DISCUSSED WITH MR. EDEN NOW REVEALED.

ITALY ALSO WANTS A CHANGE IN STATUS OF EGYPT TO BE ADDED TO MEDITERRANEAN CONTROL.

Mussolini has been confidently hinting that what he has in mind is not merely the seizure of Abyssinia, but a re-division of spheres of influences in the whole eastern Mediterranean. The hint was first given to Eden on his visit to Rome, when he was sent there with the offer to cede Zeila to Abyssinia in exchange for a concession to the Italians elsewhere. All that got into the newspapers was the news that this offer had been rejected in Rome. Actually, the rejection was accompanied by a definite warning that the Italian Government, so far from having any intention of withdrawing from the Abyssinian campaign, was in fact "not prepared to recognise as permanent" the present spheres of influence in north-east Africa and the Mediterranean. This threat goes as far as to demand at an early date a complete change in the status of Egypt, and the evacuation of Crete and Malta.

Abyssinia

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HAILE SELASSIE'S dramatic gesture of leasing the and mineral rights of half his kingdom to an Anglo-American syndicate may not prevent Mussolini from seizing Ethiopia, but it has introduced an element of uncertainty into the situation which cannot but cause Italy much embarrassment. Almost overnight Mussolini finds himself robbed of the principal objective of his African campaign. He finds himself involved not only with Britain and France, whose reaction he can count on, but potentially with the United States, whose policies he cannot fathom. It is true that the agreement makes it difficult for England to base its plea at Geneva on high moral grounds, but there was never any real prospect that such a plea would be backed up by a demand for sanctions. The final outcome depends, of course, primarily on the attitude of the British government toward the Emperor's concessions. The British disclaimer of interest and its reference to its obligations under the 1906 treaty were inevitable under any circumstances. If the British government is actually behind the deal, as is charged in many quarters, we may expect its attitude toward Italy to stiffen materially. The same will be true if any important British interests are involved. Thus we may be treated to the spectacle of a British policy more conciliatory toward Italy on the surface but in reality more intransigent. While this enhances the danger of a general world conflict, it raises new hope that hostilities may be averted altogether. At least one must admire the courage and realism of the Ethiopian emperor at a time when the rest of the world appears hopelessly supine.

The Nation Vol. 141 Sept. 11, 1935 pg. 3662

ITALY'S CONTENTION that the League of Nations cannot legally close the Suez Canal to troops and supplies destined for Ethiopia is called into question by a recent study made for the Geneva Research Center by Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association. Mr. Buell finds the entire issue so clouded with uncertainties that a final conclusion is likely to be dependent on the relative will of the parties engaged in the dispute. It is an open question, for example, whether the convention of 1888, providing that the canal shall be "free and open in time of war to every vessel of commerce or war," is still in force today. The Constantinople convention containing this provision also specified that the canal's defense should, in the last instance, be referred to the concert of European nations. But in 1914 the British government established a protectorate over Egypt and closed the canal to enemy warships. This protectorate was legally ended in 1922, subject to a reservation leaving the defense of the canal in British hands. The canal is now under the territorial jurisdiction of Egypt, which is not a member of the League and which did not accede to the convention of 1888. Should Britain take unilateral action to close the canal, it might find itself in a very embarrassing position if Italy appealed to the World Court challenging its right to control the canal. If, on the other hand, the canal were closed following a unanimous vote of the League Council, excluding the interested parties, it could be argued that the sanctions of the League against a nation engaging in war in violation of the Covenant took precedence over regulations drawn up when neutrality was legally possible. The very existence of machinery for the enforcement of peace is dependent upon this interpretation.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFRICA AROUSED

New York Times 7-30-35

Ready To Go Into Firing Line

GIGANTIC LONDON MASS MEETING

London, Monday.

MEN and women of African descent held a gigantic meeting in London today, which was arranged by the International African Friends of Abyssinia and they pledged themselves to do everything in their power to support Abyssinia in her fight for her independence and if necessary to go to the firing line.—Reuter.

ITALY'S MESSAGE TO LEAGUE SECRETARY

Feeling In Geneva

Geneva, Sunday

Signor Mussolini cabled to the Secretariat of the League of Nations declaring that the only object of the Council meeting on July 31st must be to find the best methods for resumption of the proceedings of the Arbitration Commission mentioned on July 26. It is felt in Geneva that the communication is in the nature of an ultimatum and it is pointed out that it is only the Council that can fix the agenda which is always done at the private session before the public meeting.—Reuter.

Italian Press Attacks Japan

The Comet 7-31-35

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ASSUME LEADERSHIP OF COLOURED RACES

The Italo-Abyssinian quarrel is causing a great deal of anxiety throughout the civilised world, for it is threatening the very existence of the League of Nations. It is understood, however, that Great Britain in order to avert war is prepared to fulfill her obligations under the League Covenant if other nations do the same. France, it is reported, has agreed that the League should intervene in the quarrel

Meanwhile startling news comes from Tokyo, the capital of Japan, to the effect that the Japanese Press is urging that Japan should help Abyssinia.

The propaganda has evoked a storm of protest from the Italian Press.

The "Messaggero" in an article headed "The Enemy" declares that Japan is attempting to secure the command of the black and yellow races. She is the enemy of the whole white race. For centuries she has been moved by hatred of the white race and to-day she exploits dissensions between the great Powers, dreaming of conquering Europe through Russia and even of world hegonomy.

"This should make those British writers pause in resuming their talk of Abyssinia's right and the League.

"The problem of the white race to day is to withstand the pressure of the coloured races who are eleven times more numerous. Signor Mussolini pointed to this problem a long time ago when he appealed to those nations who do not want to die to fight the yellow menace."

The "Tevere," another journal say: "Japan's recent history is a story of piracy, cruelty, cynicism and an unprecedented attitude of dispising inferior peoples. Italians today know that there is a dangerous yellow peril moving in Japan."

Other papers, says Rueter from Rome, attack Japan of attempting to assume the leadership of all the coloured races in addition to her position as leader of yellow races and to expand her commercial influence in East Africa at the expense of Italy. A semi-official statement refers to "Japan, the turncoat" and explores that, after the re-

cent statement by the Japanese Ambassador in Rome affirming Japan's neutrality the Japanese Foreign Minister should disown this avowal

Japan abandons the League to invade Manchuria, invades China and threatens Russia. Japan's action is dictated by the ambition of a servant to become the master and she seeks in her hatred to use against Europe and America the arms she learned to use from the technique and civilisation of those continents."

Selassie's Drums Beat For War

If Emperor Haile Selassie carried out his reported purpose, the wild tribes of Ethiopia are today springing to arms and getting ready to defend their country with the fierce ardor of a primitive people.

Signal fires, the beat of drums, as well as the more civilized methods of the printed word are summoning the subjects of the emperor to join their tribal chiefs and receive instructions as to what they are to do when the definite signal for war is given.

It is estimated that the drum beat and the beacon fires will bring more than 1 million 250 thousand warriors into the field. For weeks and months they have been straining at the leash. They have known that the Italians were pouring into Eritrea and Somaliland, ready at a moment's notice to march across the frontiers, carrying death and destruction before them. For thousands of years they have maintained their independence and they cannot understand why they should have been restrained so long with the enemy at the gates. That they will give a good account of themselves is a foregone conclusion.

Experts have told us from the beginning that the emperor would be able to succeed only if he avoided mass formations which would provide targets for the larger number of airplanes Italy has provided. So long as these tribes remain broken up into comparatively small units and carry on guerrilla warfare in the mountainous defiles and the jungles, the Italian army, in spite of its discipline, will be lured further and further into a morass where they may be smothered up or starved to death. The emperor, in his orders for mobilization, apparently realizes the kind of tactics he must employ. Only in the northern area, in the neighborhood of Lake Tsana, which is more exposed than other parts of the country, will there by anything like mass formation. The terrain in that area has been dotted with traps. Small forts have been erected in concealed positions among the mountains and along the route over which the Italian army must pass.

But even if this mass of warriors is entirely wiped out the war will have just begun. The guerrilla tribesmen throughout all the other territory will continue to snipe and harrass the advancing Italians at every point.

It is difficult to read with any degree of patience the hypocritical ravings of Italian spokesmen who are now pointing to this mobilization as justifying their own preparations for war. For 8 months Mussolini has been pouring men and munitions into the Italian colonies along the frontiers of Ethiopia. Without a break he has insisted that nothing could divert him from his purpose of conquering an inoffensive and independent people. The truth is that the emperor of Ethiopia has done a marvelous job in restraining the wild tribesmen under his rule as long as he has. There has not been a single act of aggression not a border incident to justify Mussolini in making an attack. It is the very thing he has been hoping for, but it has not come.

If there should be such an incident within the next few weeks and, speaking literally, the first blow should be struck by the Ethiopians, they will be justified in the eyes of the world. The shame of it all is that in the name of neutrality the leading powers have persisted in enforcing an embargo on arms and munitions which could only result to the disadvantage of Ethiopia while Italy continued to receive all the aid she needed.

Great Britain's latest note to France makes it plain that she intends to stand pat in support of the League of Nations and whatever sanctions may be imposed upon Italy in case of war. It is difficult to see how this war can be localized if it once begins, and apparently the beginning is almost here, with all the dangers that may be implied.

No Race Conflicts!

A TREMENDOUS sentiment is rising in this country against the Fascist war on Ethiopia. Faced with this situation, the capitalist press and the police are seeking to turn this sentiment into racial conflict. They are attempting to create "bad blood" between the Negro and Italian masses.

The workers must not be misled by these tactics. We cannot ignore the fact that among the Italian masses there is a strong anti-Mussolini sentiment. It is the task of the workers and their organizations to bring together the anti-Fascist forces among both Negroes and Italians, uniting them in one anti-Mussolini movement.

We cannot forget that the victory of Ethiopia is linked up with the defeat of Fascism, and therefore with the victory of the Italian working class. The efforts of Hearst and others of his ilk to create racial animosity must be fought. The words of the 7th Congress of the Comintern must be our guide. The workers must stand united against Fascism and war. There must be no racial conflicts among them!

We warn against the provocation which the police and capitalist press are seeking to stir up. We must not fall into the trap. There can be no pitting of Negro against Italian workers or vice versa, among the working class.

American Negro Who Studied At Tuskegee Eludes Italian Planes

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Addis Ababa tonight said John Robinson, American negro now an Ethiopian pilot, fought off two Italian attacking planes at the front and brought dispatches from there safely to the capital.

Robinson was flying to Addis Ababa with dispatches from the Eritrean front when attacked, the report said. He returned the Italian machine gun fire and managed to escape from his better equipped enemies although he was flying an antiquated monoplane.

Robinson is from Chicago, where he formerly owned a garage. He is an air school graduate and was a student at Tuskegee Institute.

Negro Plumber Desires to Fight With Ethiopians

A negro plumber who was one of the first Georgia Negroes to enlist for World War service yesterday signified his desire to take part on the side of Ethiopia in the present crisis between that country and Italy, "if they want me."

E. J. Hart, who said his family originally came from Ethiopia and claims to have "many relatives throughout East Africa," declared his willingness to take part in the struggle with the statement that "I love war."

The plumber, who is 45 years of age and married, declared that he was in many battles in France, once being shot in the face, and that he was "crazy about being with a troop of real fighting men."

Hart was born near Bullards, in Twiggs county, and said that when the United States entered the World War he was in Jeffersonville and informed the newspaper there that he was ready to help his country.

400 EXTRA COPS FOR HARLEM

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—(ANP)—Four hundred additional policemen are patrolling Harlem as a result of the protest made by Italian fruit vendors and ice men against feared outbreaks against them as a result of the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio. Police now patrol beats in Harlem in twos instead of singly as formerly.

During the first week of the war, an emergency riot squad was held in readiness at the 369th Infantry armory on West 142nd street. Machine guns, riot guns, tear gas bombs all were stored in the vast armory as protection for whites against a similar occurrence as the 125th street riot.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 21, 1935

COMMITTEE TO AID ETHIOPIA RED CROSS

Inter-Racial Committee Will Meet Tonight To Plan Fund Campaign.

An inter-racial committee will meet tonight at the Butler street Y. M. C. A. branch to form final plans for a campaign to raise funds for Red Cross work among wounded Ethiopians.

Suggestion for the organization came to Professor Rayford W. Logan, of Atlanta University, from the American Ethiopian committee in New York.

Jesse O. Thomas was selected executive chairman. Professor Logan is vice chairman, Dr. Samuel F. Lowe, pastor of Inman Park Baptist church, is treasurer, and F. A. Toomer is secretary.

Committee members include Bishop D. A. Fountain, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Reginald A. Johnson, J. B. Blayton, Dr. D. Witherspoon Dodge, Dr. R. A. Schermerhorn, Professor W. A. Robinson, Dr. J. C. Wright, E. M. Martin, C. L. Harper, A. T. Walden, Professors B. T. Harvey, W. B. Nathan, W. R. Chivers, Joseph Whiting, Ira D. Reid, R. N. Brooks, C. L. E. Monroe, C. A. Bacote and John Hope Jr.; President W. A. Fountain, of Morris Brown College, C. A. Scott, T. J. Ferguson, W. A. Bell, Drs. E. G. Bowden, C. H. Johnson and G. A. Dwelle, and Mrs. Lula L. Weeden.

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The Italo-Ethiopian conflict is likely to have important political repercussions in the United States. The administration has announced the policy of neutrality and its firm intention to steer clear of European entanglements at all hazards. An embargo has been placed on trade in war materials with either belligerate by Congress. President Roosevelt has admonished all Americans that they travel on belligerent ships at their own risk. This attitude, while impartial on its face, as between the two belligerents, in effect works hardships on Italy alone. The Ethiopians have no ships with which to trade or on which to travel.

The situation which confronts President Woodrow Wilson just before we entered the World War. President Wilson indulged in loud preachments as to neutrality, but his administration leaned backwards in the direction of the Allies as against the Central powers. Both belligerents ruthlessly violated our immemorial doctrine of the freedom of the seas which President Roosevelt has tacitly surrendered. England was for sinner than Germany in this regard. The sinking of the Lusitania with American passengers on board caused the administration to reverse its policy of neutrality and enter the war enthusiastically on the side of the Allies. President Wilson was reelected in 1916 on the rallying cry—"he kept us out of war.". But the chief glory of his reputation rests upon the fact that he plunged us into war, of which the League of Nations, his brain child, is the only redeeming aftermath. William Jennings Bryan, the peerless Commoner, then Secretary of State, resigned his portfolio because he could not agree with his Chief that the sinking of the Lusitania justified plunging this nation into war. Who was right, Wilson or Bryan?

The analogy between the pre-war conditions under Woodrow Wilson and under Franklin D. Roosevelt run all but on all fours. By taking sides with the Allies against the Central powers, President Wilson alienated the political support of every practical every German-American in the United States. It is perfectly natural that our foreign-born citizens will feel the call of the blood when ever their native land is imperiled. In 1918 President Wilson appealed to the nation to return the Democratic Congress in sympathy with his war policies. The nation ruthlessly ignored his partizan appeal and return a Republican House by a large majority. There can be little doubt that the solid German vote had very much to do with this result. Had President Wilson retained his health and vigor and stood for reelection in 1920, there is little doubt that this same German vote would have persisted in its antagonistic attitude and contributed its full weight towards his defeat.

Likewise President Roosevelt in proclaiming a neutrality which works chiefly to the detriment of the Italian nation will alienate many voters of that race. The loss of political support on part of the Nationals, whose native country is involved in war, is the risk which any administration will have to run. But the highminded patriotism which is believed to actuate President Roosevelt will not be swerved to the right nor left by such political considerations.

The Italian vote is a large and significant one, especially in the great cities of the Eastern seaboard where the President's political fortunes just now stand greatly in need of reenforcement. The Italian vote, however, is not like the Irish which is almost unweanably attached tea single party. It is quite largely Republican, which of itself, will have some effect in relieving the blow which wholesale desertion of erstwhile adherents would deliver to the President's party.

Over against the Italian vote stands the vote of the Negro, which is much largely and much more widespread. During the Presidential election of 1932 and the Congressional elections of 1934, this vote turned toward Roosevelt and the "New Deal" in preponderant numbers. The neutrality policy which squints toward the Ethiopians will not be distasteful to the Negro vote. While they could wish that the administration, along with the League of Nations, might have assumed a more emphatic attitude in behalf of the weak against the strong, nevertheless the administration's attitude furnishes no ground for disgruntlment.

The American Negroes are not devoted to the cause of Ethiopia with the intense racial and national spirit which the Italo-American shows towards his native land. The American Negro is attached to his distant cousin across the seas only by the indefinite bond of color and the bond of common condition which white overlordship imposes upon all of the weaker and darker breeds of men. The Ethiopian would not care to call themselves Negroes although they recognize the common tie which unites all of the non-white variety of the human race.

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Courier Connections Help Rogers To Get Passage To Ethiopia

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ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT DOUMER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—(By Mail)—Getting off to Ethiopia was not so easy—at least compared with my last trip there. Just what these difficulties were, I know that many readers will be eager to hear, especially those who are contemplating a trip there.

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I replied that The Pittsburgh Courier was a perfectly responsible paper; that there was not not would be any difficulty in getting funds for the necessary expenses further, that The Courier is intensely interested in Ethiopia and so are all the colored people—hence if it became known that their representative was forced to put up a bond, it would cool off their sympathies considerably. He agreed with this, but replied that all the white newspapers had complied with this formality. When I still insisted, he called in Mr. Ephraim who assured me that all that would be necessary from me would be an okeh from the American Embassy.

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All of this took place on the day before sailing. Armed with my visa I went back to the steamship office of the Messageries Maritime, for a berth. My intention was to travel second class, because passengers of that class are usually more friendly than those in the first class, and I did not intend to take a dress suit. All the cabins in the second class were taken, but the company, when aboard ship, I presented my credentials from class, where the food is excellent The Courier, kindly gave me a first abundant and the service in general class cabin at the same price, thus beyond a giving me the run of both first and Mediterranean second class. This cabin, moreover, with the tang of second class. This cabin, moreover, with the tang of was the last one left on the ship. I was further fortunate, because this is the maiden voyage of the President Doumer, with everything made still more famous by the recent more spick and span than is usual searches of Sir Arthur Evans whose excavations seem to prove it was first navigated by black and a doubt that Egyptian civilization was the mother of Grecian culture and that it came by way of Julius Caesar Crete, which is almost midway between Egypt and Greece. One recalls Queen Dido of Carthage; Hannibal; the mighty navies of the Negro rulers of the Mohammedan Empire of Morocco and of Spain. Nor must one forget Cleopatra's memories of the distant flood one as one passes over past flood of the Negro rulers of the Mohammedan Empire of Morocco and of this great inland sea! One recalls Spain. Nor must one forget Cleo-

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Accordingly I went there and looked up my old friend, George W. Mitchell, who has been in the consular service for the past thirty years and who is one of the best liked and most highly respected Americans in France. (Mr. Mitchell is colored, by the way.) Mr. Mitchell took me to the Consul, Mr. DeVault, a most courteous gentleman, who, after looking up my credentials, gave me a letter of recommendation to the Ethiopian Legation, after which I readily got my visa. From Mr. DeVault I learned one fact which quite changed my feelings about the posting of the bond of 4,000 francs. It appeared that the Ethiopians were not so much concerned about one's becoming stranded in Ethiopia as that one might become troublesome. Consequently, the bond was to insure that those who proved hostile or unfriendly could be deported at their own expense. This, I now concluded, showed good business sense.

All of this took place on the day before sailing. Armed with my visa I went back to the steamship office the Messageries Maritime, for a berth. My intention was to travel second class, because passengers of that class are usually more friendly than those in the first class, and I did not intend to take a dress suit. All the cabins in the second class were taken, but the company, whenaboard ship. I dined in second class cabin at the same price, thus giving me the run of both first and second class. This cabin, moreover, was the last one left on the ship. I was further fortunate, because this is the maiden voyage of the President Doumer, with everything made still more famous by the recent more spick and span than is usual searches of Sir Arthur Evans whose excavations seem to prove beyond a doubt that Egyptian civilization was the mother of Greciarnated by black sea-rovers even before their capture of Julius Caesar. One recalls Queen Dido of Carthag; Hannibal; the mighty navies of the Negro rulers of the Mohammedan Empire of Morocco and of Spain. Nor must one forget Cleo-

patra. It was in this same region that was fought the battle of Actium, in which she lost everything—even her power to charm conquerors. Now the mighty navies of Britain and Italy are massed in the same historic bone to dispute mastery of this immense inland lake that has played so great a part in the destinies of the human race. To look at the sea itself, so calm, so divinely azure, one would never suspect tragedy or that at any time hell and destruction such as this planet has never witnessed before might break out at any time.

In an earlier article, I said that it was my plan to visit Erithrea and Aduwa first, provided I could get permission; but on second thought, I decided to go to Ethiopia first. For one thing, doing so would necessitate my taking an Italian ship, and President Roosevelt has warned all good Americans to keep off not only Italian but Ethiopian ships as well.

Now for a lighter bit of gossip. The day I left Paris I ran into Catherine Iarboro (Yarborough to us), the grand opera singer. Miss Iarboro, who is stopping at the Claridge on the Champs-Elysses, is on her way to sing in the National Opera House in Warsaw, Poland, and then in grand opera in Brussels. From Belgium she will go to Monte Carlo also for an operatic engagement and then to Riga and Prague. Miss Iarboro deserves all the success and acclaim she has won in grand opera in Europe and America. I recall how hard she worked in 1927 in Paris and again in Milan, where I saw her again in 1930. She is indeed one of whom we can all be proud, not oly as a star of the first magnitude but that she looks and lives the part. There is an Ethiopian prince in Miss Iarboro's romance. Have you not heard of him? The Paris newspapers have.

Marian Anderson is another artist who has achieved success through hard work. Her concert, which was to be given a night later at the Salle Gaveau, Paris, was all sold out when I was there.

At the American Express I also met Alberta Hunter, who has secured a good engagement in Alexandria, Egypt, where she is now located. Later she will go to India. I also saw Ivan Browning, who has a month's engagement in Paris and who says that theatrical conditions have improved in England and that he has now all the work he can do. This, however, is not true of Paris, where nearly all the colored musicians, some of whom were top-notchers, and around whom the night life of Paris revolved, are now almost starving.

The colored American entertainer has almost faded out in France and probably will not get back on his legs until the dollar does there. The Africans and Negroes from the French West Indies seem to be making headway, however. In the new revue of the Casino de Paris, where Josephine Baker was, is a colored girl (I have forgotten her name) who is a feminine star and a very lively dancer and entertainer. French Negroes, I note, are also in important roles at the Alcazar and the Folies-Bergere.

Speaking of this reminds me that at the great military review on Armistice Day a coal-black Negro carried the flag, with a white soldier on either side of him. Here and there scattered among the troops were not a few black faces. In the Latin Quarter I noted the usual amount of mixed couples in the dance halls and elswhere, and that Negroes are employed without color prejudice as usual. Despite the wavering of France between Ethiopia's rights in the League and her desire to remain friends with Italy, France has clearly not changed in her attitude toward color. This also reminds me of the pro-Italian demonstration when Italian veterans of the last war marched past in the military review. "Vive L'Italie" shouted the crowd. Later, there was another demonstration in front of a pro-Italian newspaper, where Italian veterans were waving flags and giving the Fascist salute. My companion, a native of Martinique, said "Come back around 2:30 p. m. and you'll see the pro-Ethiopians. They are the left." I did, and was thankful that I got out alive from that densely packed mass of tens of thousands. Heads were broken, faces punched, while others were being trampled. The shopkeepers drew down their heavy steel curtains over their show windows and mounted policemen charged among the rioters.

Yes, France is very far from being united on this Ethipoian question. The masses of the people and the thinkers, remembering the German invasion of 1914 and thinking that another may occur at any time, are against invaders as are the people of America.

World's News And Comments

By IKHABELA

Ilanga Lase Natal 12-6-35

WAR AT THE TIME OF WRITING.

ITALIAN FRONTIERS.

It is officially announced in Rome that owing to the prospect of an embargo on the export to Italy of oil and raw materials certain movements of troops have been ordered and the leave of three months recently granted to 100,000 men has been cancelled. Some of the troop movements, it is believed, are on the Egyptian frontier, but the greatest concentration, according to reports in Rome, is on the northern borders of Italy itself.

AMERICAN POLICY.

The correspondent of The Times in Washington states that an authoritative reaffirmation of American policy regarding the Italo - Abyssinian war brushes aside the suggestion that the recent developments or hesitation at Geneva might change the United States Government's attitude.

AT MAKALE.

The Italian troops are consolidating the Makale area in northern Abyssinia and are "rectifying the whole Italian front" so as to prevent any possible attack upon the lines of communication. The first Army Corps has occupied new villages on the Makale front and has reached the eastern border of high plateau towards the region of Garla Nomgerat.

LEAGUE'S PRESSURE.

The postponement of the consideration of further economic pressure on Italy till December 12, at the request of the French Premier, does not indicate any weakening in the policy of applying progressive sanctions; states The Times, and when the Committee of Eighteen meets on that date, it is expected that the majority of the members will support an embargo on the export of oils to Italy.

CRITICAL STAGE.

It is now agreed says the correspondent of The Times in Paris, that the Italo-Abyssinian-League dispute has reached a critical stage, and M. Laval has made it clear to Italy that, in the event of any attack on British forces, France will at once range herself on Britain's side.

ABYSSINIAN TROOPS.

An Italian communique issued at Asmara reports that Ras Seyum has moved his position, and while not abandoning his defence of the Tembien plateau intends to make contact with Ras Kassa to the south of Makale. The only actual fighting reported is a skirmish behind the Italian lines in which an Ethiopian band was routed.